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T527T

BAN TỔ CHỨC KÌ THI

TUYỂN TẬP ĐỀ THI **OLYMPIC**

30 tháng 4, lần thứ XVIII - 2012

Tiếng Anh



DVL.012821



NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC SƯ PHẠM

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NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC SƯ PHẠM

Chịu trách nhiệm xuất bản:

Giám đốc: ĐINH NGỌC BẢO

Tổng biên tập: ĐINH VĂN VANG

Chịu trách nhiệm nội dung và bản quyền:

Nhà sách HỒNG ÂN

Biên tập nội dung:

HỒ MINH HẰNG

Kĩ thuật vi tính:

Nhà sách HỒNG ÂN

Trình bày bìa:

VÕ THỊ THỪA

Mã số: 02.02.1141/1181. PT2012

Tuyển tập đề thi Olympic 30/4, lần thứ XVIII – 2012 TIẾNG ANH

n 1.000 cuốn, khổ 16 × 24cm tại Công ti MTV Tín Lộc - TP. Hồ Chí Minh.

Đăng kí kế hoạch xuất bản số: 78-2012/CXB/1141-43/ĐHSP ngày 13/1/2012.

QĐXB số: 1203/QĐ – ĐHSP ngày 19/9/2012.

n xong và nộp lưu chiểu quý IV năm 2012.

Lời nói đầu

Kì thi Olympic 30 tháng 4 dành cho học sinh khối lớp 10, 11 được tổ chức lần đầu vào năm học 1994 – 1995 theo sáng kiến của trường THPT chuyên Lê Hồng Phong Thành phố Hồ Chí Minh và Sở Giáo dục và Đào tạo Thành phố Hồ Chí Minh. Từ đó đến nay, kì thi đã được tổ chức thường xuyên vào khoảng tháng Tư hàng năm. Quy mô, chất lượng kì thi ngày càng cao và đã trở thành ngày hội của các trường THPT chuyên và không chuyên thuộc các tỉnh thành phía Nam và khu vực miền Trung – Tây Nguyên.

Tháng 4 năm học 2011 – 2012, kì thi Olympic 30 tháng 4 lần thứ XVIII được tổ chức tại trường THPT chuyên Lê Quý Đôn Thành phố Vũng Tàu. Ở kì thi này, có hơn 3500 học sinh tham dự, đại diện cho 94 trường THPT chuyên và không chuyên tham dự, tranh tài đủ 10 môn thi: Toán, Vật lí, Hóa học, Sinh học, Tin học, Ngữ văn, Lịch sử, Địa lí, Tiếng Anh, Tiếng Pháp.

Sau khi thi Ban Tổ chức đã tập hợp, sắp xếp lại bộ đề chính thức và các đề thi đề nghị của các trường tham dự. Đây là một tư liệu có giá trị, rất cần thiết cho quý thầy cô và các em học sinh tham khảo trong quá trình giảng dạy và học tập. Ban tổ chức đã phối hợp với nhà sách Hồng Ân Thành phố Hồ Chí Minh và Nhà xuất bản Đại học Sư phạm xuất bản bộ sách: ***"Tuyển tập đề thi Olympic 30 tháng 4 lần thứ XVII – năm 2012"***; gồm 9 tập, mỗi tập tương ứng với 1 môn thi.

Trong mỗi tập sách gồm có 2 phần chính:

- + Phần I là đề thi chính thức và đề thi đề nghị khối 10, 11.
- + Phần II là đáp án của đề thi chính thức và đề thi đề nghị khối 10, 11.

Chúng tôi xin trân trọng giới thiệu bộ sách: ***Tuyển tập đề thi Olympic 30/4 lần thứ XV – 2012 môn Tiếng Anh*** với quý độc giả. Hi vọng rằng đây là những tập tư liệu có giá trị giúp cho quý thầy cô và các em học sinh trong công tác bồi dưỡng học sinh giỏi và trong việc tự học tập, tự rèn luyện.

Chúc quý thầy cô và các em học sinh đạt nhiều thành công!

Ban Tổ chức

Phần I

ĐỀ THI OLYMPIC TRUYỀN THỐNG 30/4
LẦN XVIII – NĂM 2012

A. LỚP 10

SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO BÀ RỊA – VŨNG TÀU
TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ QUÝ ĐÔN

KÌ THI OLYMPIC TRUYỀN THỐNG 30/4
LẦN THỨ XVIII – NĂM 2012
Khóa ngày 07 tháng 4 năm 2012
Môn thi: Tiếng Anh lớp 11

Thời gian làm bài: 180 phút, không kể thời gian phát đề

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

Chú ý:

- Đề thi này có 12 trang.
- Thí sinh làm bài ngay trên đề.
- Thí sinh không được sử dụng từ điển khi làm bài.
- Giám thị không giải thích gì thêm.

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE

I. PHONOLOGY

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the other three.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. a. <u>canal</u> | b. <u>cas</u> ino | c. <u>can</u> ary | d. <u>can</u> on |
| 2. a. <u>teenage</u> | b. <u>dosage</u> | c. <u>voyage</u> | d. <u>carriage</u> |
| 3. a. <u>ecosystem</u> | b. <u>know</u> ledge | c. <u>techno</u> logy | d. <u>com</u> modity |
| 4. a. <u>count</u> erfeit | b. <u>cour</u> tesy | c. <u>drou</u> ght | d. <u>ou</u> ster |
| 5. a. <u>dan</u> ger | b. <u>land</u> scape | c. <u>hand</u> | d. <u>natur</u> e |

Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the other three.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 6. a. <u>prerequisi</u> te | b. <u>necessi</u> ty | c. <u>Europe</u> an | d. <u>synonym</u> ous |
| 7. a. <u>compromi</u> se | b. <u>correspon</u> d | c. <u>dominate</u> | d. <u>educate</u> |
| 8. a. <u>metropoli</u> s | b. <u>descendant</u> | c. <u>impetu</u> s | d. <u>perpetua</u> te |
| 9. a. <u>vigoro</u> us | b. <u>scandal</u> ous | c. <u>victorio</u> us | d. <u>dangero</u> us |
| 10. a. <u>necessa</u> ry | b. <u>infamo</u> s | c. <u>automobi</u> le | d. <u>technique</u> |

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
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II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE

Choose the best answer

11. He tries to himself with everyone by paying them compliments.
- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|---------------|------------|
| a. gratify | b. please | c. ingratiate | d. commend |
|------------|-----------|---------------|------------|

12. Assembly lines are useful for producing a large of identical products.
a. quality b. quantity c. quandary d. qualification
13. Everyone knows about pollution problems, but not many people have any solutions.
a. thought over b. come up with c. looked into d. got round to
14. Mr. Nixon refused to answer the questions on the that the matter was confidential.
a. reasons b. excuses c. grounds d. foundations
15. The VCTV tries to for all tastes with its 4 national programs.
a. cater b. suit c. furnish d. regard
16. When his alarm went off, he shut it off and slept for 15 minutes.
a. other b. others c. another d. the others
17. Every woman who has enough criteria can join the beauty contest irrespective of their background.
a. regardless of b. can have gone c. must have been d. was
18., dolphins have no sense of smell.
a. As known as far b. As far as is known
c. It is known as far d. Known as far as it is
19. "Another cup of coffee?" – "No, but thanks"
a. not at all b. for all c. all the same d. you for all
20. I've told him not to go out with those people, but he wouldn't listen. Just let him face the music now.
a. Many a time b. Many the time c. Quite a time d. For a time
21. Most crimes that are committed are no more than theft.
a. slight b. small c. unimportant d. petty
22. This is the most difficult job I've ever had to do.
a. by heart b. by chance c. by far d. by myself
23. No matter how angry he was, he would never to violence.
a. resolve b. recourse c. exert d. resort
24. He had to retire from the match suffering from a ligament.
a. torn b. broken c. slipped d. sprained
25., he felt so unhappy and lonely.
a. Despite of his riches b. Rich as was he
c. Rich though he was d. Despite of the fact that he was rich
26. as taste is really a composite sense made up of both taste and smell.
a. That we refer to b. What we refer to
c. To which we refer d. What do we refer to
27. The police a good deal of criticism over their handling of the demonstration.
a. came in for b. brought about c. back out d. back up
28. Paul's been in Alice's bad ever since he offended her at the party.
a. eyes b. books c. likes d. treats
29. The photocopier in our office needs a complete These copies are terrible.
a. maintenance b. repair c. overhaul d. renovation
30. The burglar's presence was betrayed by a floorboard.
a. crackling b. crunching c. groaning d. creaking

ur answers:

12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.

I. GUIDED CLOZE TEST

Letter to the editor

The Prime Minister's comments yesterday on education spending (31)..... the point, as the secondary education system also needs a major overhaul. Firstly, the system only views the weakest learners as having special needs. The brightest and most conscientious students are not encouraged to develop to their full (32)..... Secondly, there's too much testing and not enough learning. My fifteen-year-old daughter, for example, has just spent the last month or so (33) for exams. These aren't even real, important exams, as her GCSEs will be next year. They're just (34) exams. Is the work she's been doing really going to make her more knowledgeable about other subjects, or will she forget it all tomorrow? I suspect the (35).....

Thirdly, the standard (36) doesn't give students any tuition in developing practical work-related, (37)..... and social skills, or in skills necessary for higher education. How many students entering university have the first idea what the difference is between (38) someone else's work and (39)..... good use of someone else's ideas? Shouldn't they have been taught this at school? How many of them are really able to go about (40) – a skill that's essential at university because there are no teachers to tell you what to do – in an efficient way? Indeed, how many students graduate from university totally unable to spell even simple English words correctly? The system is letting our children down.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|
| 1. a. lose | b. escape | c. miss | d. fail |
| 2. a. capacity | b. ability | c. achievement | d. potential |
| 3. a. cramming | b. lecturing | c. reading | d. practising |
| 4. a. false | b. mock | c. fake | d. artificial |
| 5. a. latter | b. frontier | c. later | d. former |
| 6. a. timetable | b. lecture | c. seminar | d. curriculum |
| 7. a. life | b. alive | c. living | d. live |
| 8. a. writing | b. going over | c. plagiarising | d. repeating |
| 9. a. taking | b. making | c. having | d. creating |
| 10. a. reviewing | b. revision | c. distance learning | d. self-study |

Your answers:

31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.
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IV. READING COMPREHENSION

Fill in each gap in the passage with one suitable sentence from A-J

What You Need to Know about Culture Shock

Most people who move to a foreign country or culture may experience a period of time when they feel very homesick and have a lot of stress and difficulty functioning in the new culture. (41).....

First of all, it's important to know that culture shock is normal. (42)..... If you go, for example, to a culture that is far different from your own, you're likely to experience culture shock more sharply than those who move to a new culture knowing the language and the behavioral norms of the new culture. (43).....

The first stage is usually referred to as the excitement stage or the 'honeymoon' stage. (44)..... During this stage you are merely soaking up the new landscape, taking in these impressions passively, and at this stage you have little meaningful experience of the culture.

But it isn't long before the honeymoon stage dissolves into the second stage – sometimes called the withdrawal stage. The excitement you felt before changes to frustration as you find it difficult to cope with the problems that arise. (45)..... It is at this stage that you are likely to feel anxious and homesick, and you will probably find yourself complaining about the new culture or country. (46)

Culture shock is only temporary, and at some point, if you are one of those who manage to stick it out, you'll transition into the third stage of cultural adjustment, the 'recovery' stage. At this point, you'll have a routine, and you'll feel more confident functioning in the new culture. (47)..... Customs and traditions are clearer and easier to understand. At this stage, you'll deal with new challenges with humor rather than anxiety.

The last stage is the 'home' or 'stability' stage – this is the point when people start to feel at home in the new culture. (48).....

There is, in a sense, a fifth stage to this process. (49)..... This means that you may find aspects of your own culture 'foreign' because you are so used to the new culture that you have spent so long adjusting to. (50)..... Reverse culture shock rarely lasts for very long.

- A. At this stage, you'll function well in the new culture, adopt certain features and behaviors from your new home, and prefer certain aspects of the new culture to your own culture.
- B. Upon arriving in a new environment, you'll be interested in the new culture, everything will seem exciting, everyone will seem friendly and helpful and you'll be overwhelmed with impressions.
- C. Reverse culture shock is usually pretty mild – you may notice things about your home culture that you had never noticed before, and some of the ways people do things may seem odd.
- D. There are four general stages of cultural adjustment, and it is important that you are aware of these stages and can recognize which stage you are in and when so that you will understand why you feel the way you do and that any difficulties you are experiencing are temporary, a process you are going through rather than a constant situation.
- E. You'll start to feel less isolated as you start to understand and accept the way things are done and the way people behave in your new environment.
- F. This feeling is often called 'culture shock' and it is important to understand and learn how to cope with culture shock if you are to adapt successfully to your new home's culture.
- G. If you decide to return home after a long period in a new culture, you may experience what is called 'reverse culture shock'.

- H. It seems that everything is difficult, the language is hard to learn, people are unusual and unpredictable, friends are hard to make, and simple things like shopping and going to the bank are challenges.
- I. This is the stage which is referred to as 'culture shock'.
- J. Everyone in a new situation will go through some form of culture shock, and the extent to which they do is determined by factors such as the difference between cultures, the degree to which someone is anxious to adapt to a new culture and the familiarity that person has to the new culture.

Your answers:

41.	42.	43.	44.	45.	46.	47.	48.	49.	50.
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Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each of the questions below.

The World and Its Global Economy

The world as man knows it today is getting smaller and smaller because of technology such as the Internet and high speed modems. In fact, on March 3, 2005, a man flew entirely around the globe without refueling or stopping in a one-person jet. The world is changing the world, and as the 21st century continues, the global economy will play a larger and larger role. As Thomas Friedman so eloquently put it in *Lexus and the Olive Tree*, globalization is "the **inexorable** integration of markets, nation-states, and technologies to a degree never witnessed before."

[A] With today's technology it is possible for people to **solicit** business from the far side of the globe. [B] A company like Dell Computers can order parts from several different countries, take shipment in North Carolina where the new computer will be assembled, and then ship **them** to all regions of the globe. [C] An American oil firm can do a satellite survey in Siberia for oil deposits and then contract with a Russian oil firm to drill the actual well, while the petroleum engineer, acting as the project supervisor, remains in the US and runs the project by using a computer, a high speed Internet connection, and a cellular telephone for quick questions. [D]

A global economy poses some serious problems. If the company doesn't act fast enough, it can lose, and if the company loses heavily, what will happen to the employees working for the company, and then in turn what will happen to the stores that depend on those employees buying their goods? As can be seen, there is a definite **trickle-down effect**. How is the child who is about to graduate from high school supposed to decide on what career field to enter? A career field that is here today might gone long before the child can graduate from college, so not only does it become vital that a person gain the needed knowledge to enter a given career field, but the person also needs to learn how to learn. Learning how to learn may prove to be given more necessary than the knowledge needed to enter a given career field. A person who is good at learning how to learn can quickly adapt to changes in the global economy by quickly preparing to enter other career fields **if his job is here today, but gone in the morning**.

If the world turns into a global economy, a person will need to be able to get along and work with people from different cultural backgrounds. However, unless a

person has spent time living in different parts of the world, this might be hard to do. While many students from foreign countries, especially the Asian countries, come to the US to earn a graduate degree, how many students from the US spend even a semester abroad studying in another country? The answer to this question is of course a very small percentage.

While individuals from some of foreign countries and some individuals from the US and the US economy will adjust to globalization, will the rest of the world? *Mass media are more than willing to continue to stir the pot of controversy as they not only have to learn how to report the positive news, but also dole out a continuous stream of negative news.* When a person in a developing country sees all the cars on the streets of Beijing, of course that person wants a car so he can show his neighbour how wealthy he is, and all this does is promote unneeded consumption. Why does the person who has nowhere to go and no money to spend for travel want to own a car? The simple answer is because the media paint owning a car as a symbol of wealth and it is human nature to want to become wealthy or at least to appear wealthy.

On the positive side, as prices rise due to increased demands on scarce resources, there will be an incentive to find affordable alternatives. For example, as the price of oil rises and along with it the price of a gallon of gasoline, a point will be reached at which people are no longer willing to purchase gasoline so they can drive their cars, and they will demand both alternative transportation methods and cars which use another source of energy. A current online survey says \$ 2.50 per gallon of gasoline is the point at which the people in the US will start making demands on the auto manufacturer, which will open up new career fields in a few countries that have the technology needed to meet the demands; however, people around the globe will work together on it.

- 51. The word *inexorable* in the passage is closest in meaning to
 - a. upward
 - b. recent
 - c. inevitable
 - d. preposterous
- 52. The word *solicit* in the passage is closest meaning to
 - a. lure
 - b. sell
 - c. help
 - d. ask for
- 53. The word *them* in the passage refers to
 - a. parts
 - b. the new computers
 - c. all regions
 - d. several different countries
- 54. According to paragraph 2, what can be inferred about the role of a project supervisor?
 - a. to make sure the project is finished correctly and on time
 - b. to hand-check each of the steps in a project
 - c. to assign each of the items that needs to be done in a project
 - d. to talk to everyone in a daily basis
- 55. Based on the information in paragraph 3, which of the following best explains the *trickle-down effect*?
 - a. Water runs downhill.
 - b. What happens at the top eventually affects those at the bottom.
 - c. The people who have things get more and those without anything continue to go without.
 - d. If a person gets yelled at when he is at work, he should go home and kick the furniture since it will make him feel better.

56. According to the passage, people need to learn how to learn, otherwise
- a. they will not move from the first grade to the second grade in elementary school
 - b. they will not be able to work in the same job throughout college
 - c. they will not be able to switch from one career to another as the global economy changes
 - d. they will not be able to graduate from college and become a member of the global economy
57. In paragraph 3, why does the author mention the phrase “*If his job is here today, but gone in the morning*”?
- a. To suggest that he is going to lose his job in the morning
 - b. To give an example of losing the job when he has reached the mandatory retirement age.
 - c. To explain that he is a part time worker and only works when the company needs him
 - d. To support the claim that learning how to learn is important to a person.
58. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the sentence in *italics* in the passage?
- a. The mass media are like a witch stirring her cauldron.
 - b. The mass media always report the truth since this keeps the ratings up and brings in the most advertising revenue.
 - c. The mass media will report half-truths if it will keep their ratings up so they can sell advertising.
 - d. The mass media report every angle of a story since reports are apolitical and never present only one viewpoint.
59. In paragraph 5, what can be inferred from the description of the media about owning a car?
- a. A car needs to be painted certain colors if it is going to show others a person is wealthy.
 - b. The media are so biased that they will provide paint if a person needs to paint his car so as to project the car as a symbol of wealth
 - c. The media slant the stories, so it will appear to viewers that only wealthy people own a car.
 - d. The members of the media don’t own cars, so they are jealous of those wealthy people who do own cars.
60. Look at [A] [B] [C] [D] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage:
- E-businesses will be the lucrative businesses in the future since they are available to everyone with an Internet connection.*
- Where would the sentence best fit? [A] [B] [C] [D]

Your answers:

51.	52.	53.	54.	55.	56.	57.	58.	59.	60.
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B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES / FORMS

Supply the correct forms or tenses of the verbs given.

- 1. If there aren't any tickets left when we reach the front of the queue, we (wait)all the time for nothing.
- 2. I haven't decided yet about whether to buy a new car or a second hand one. But I (think)about it.
- 3. There (be)any errors, let me know.
- 4. We have just got to the top in time. The sun (rise)in a minute.
- 5. By midnight he (be)unconscious for forty-eight hours.
- 6. It (not be)Anna who cooked that food. She was out all day yesterday.
- 7. It is highly desirable that from every product in regular production, samples (withdraw)periodically.
- 8. The portrait is widely known (paint)by an Italian.
- 9. Can you keep calm for a moment? You (always make)noise in class.
- 10. You (visit)Aunt Mary while you were in Paris.

Your answers:

1.	6.
2.	7.
3.	8.
4.	9.
5.	10.

Complete the following passage with the correct forms or tenses of the verbs given.

A year ago, Laura reached her lowest point. (11.utterly exhaust) after a short walk, she was picked up off the pavement and driven home by the police. "My feet felt (12. nail)to the ground," she recalls. With permanent flu symptoms panic stricken and confined to a wheelchair, she was eventually diagnosed as (13. have)chronic fatigue syndrome, the term doctors now use for her illness. Laura, a 30-year-old marketing manager, (14. since make) a remarkable recovery in her health. She is now able to walk for an hour, swims twenty lengths three times a week and (15. contemplate) going back to work. She puts her new-found sense of well-being down to a technique called cognitive behaviour therapy (CBT). CBT (16. aim)to help people understand how the beliefs they hold about themselves and others influence mood and behaviour - and how re-evaluating negative beliefs can help them to feel and behave differently. It (17. be) successful in dealing with problems ranging from depression to chronic, unexplained pain. Research shows that CBT can also help people like Laura. Yet many sufferers are bitterly opposed to the treatment, (18. argue)that their condition is physical not psychological. Psychological therapy, they believe, implies that they are to blame and their disorder is not genuine. Laura says CBT (19. help) her change the way she thought about her problems without implying that they were her fault "I was an "all-or-nothing" thinker and felt I had to be perfect in everything. The therapy (20. encourage)a less perfectionist approach to life and helped me gradually to build up more physical activity."

Your answers:

11.	16.
12.	17.
13.	18.
14.	19.
15.	20.

II. WORD FORMS

Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the words given

- 21. It's undeniable that the of the local incompetent healer was responsible for her sudden death (DIAGNOSE)
- 22. A few jokes can up a lecture. (LIFE)
- 23. He is late for meetings. He is always on time. (VARY)
- 24. Nothing wrong will happen to you as long as you follow the strict set by the inspector. (GUIDE)
- 25. I'm thinking of giving Anna and Mathew a vase for her silver wedding. (CRYSTAL)
- 26. A renewable resource is one that may be replaced overtime by natural process or is (EXHAUST)
- 27. It is said that the problem of rapid climate change has been caused by too drastic (FOREST)
- 28. The mother of the child hurried to her neighborhood drugstore. (BREATH)
- 29. The workers who were during the recession badly need help from the government. (SIZE)
- 30. His performance in the match today his reputation as a great player. (LIE)

Your answers:

21.	26.
22.	27.
23.	28.
24.	29.
25.	30.

Complete the following passage with the correct forms of the words given

As Philadelphia grew from a small town into a city in the first half of the eighteenth century, it became an (31.INCREASE)..... important marketing center for a vast and growing agricultural hinterland. Market days saw the crowded city even more crowded, as farmers from within a radius of 24 or more kilometers brought their sheep, cows, pigs, vegetables, cider, and other products for direct sale to the (32.TOWN) The High Street Market was continuously (33.LARGE)..... throughout the period until 1736, when it reached from Front street to Third. By 1745 New Market was opened on Second Street between Pine and Cedar. The next year the Callowhill Market began operation. Along with market days, the institution of twice-yearly fairs *persisted* in Philadelphia even after similar trading

days had been (34.CONTINUE) _____ in other colonial cities. The fairs provided a means of bringing (35.HAND) _____ goods from outlying places to would-be buyers in the city. *Linens and stockings* from Germantown, for example, were popular items. Auctions were another popular form of occasional trade. Because of the competition, retail merchants opposed these as well as the fairs. Although (36.GOVERNMENT) _____ attempts to *eradicate* fairs and auctions were less than successful, the ordinary course of *economic development* was *on the merchants' side*, as increasing business specialization became the order of the day. Export merchants became (37.DIFFERENCE) _____ from their importing counterparts, and (38.SPECIAL) _____ shops began to appear in addition to general stores selling a variety of goods. One of the reasons Philadelphia's merchants generally (39.PROSPERITY) _____ was because the surrounding area was (40.GO) _____ tremendous economic and demographic growth. They did their business, after all, in the capital city of the province. Not only did they cater to the governor and his circle, but citizens from all over the colony came to the capital for legislative sessions of the assembly and council and meetings of the courts of justice.

Your answers:

31.	36.
32.	37.
33.	38.
34.	39.
35.	40.

III. GAP-FILLING

Fill in each gap with one suitable word.

The knowledge and eloquence that people gain through travelling is usually perceived (41)..... the best fulfillment in life. It is the inquisitive human nature (42).....impels people to seek thrilling experiences and to set out on an exploration trip. Those who travel frequently and to diverse places benefit from establishing new relationships and (43).....a better knowledge about other cultures and lifestyles. However, there is a grain of truth in the assumption that people are prone to cherishing clichés and unfounded prejudices about other nations and their characteristics. Sometimes, it is only the first-hand encounter that can help change the approach towards the (44)..... 'inferior communities'. This direct (45).....with a different civilization enables travelers to drop their baseless assumptions and get acquainted with the real concept of life in all four (46).....of the globe. Beyond question, travelling facilitates friendship and makes (47).....easier for many individuals to acknowledge the true value of different traditions and customs. Yet, it does not always (48).....enjoyment. It (49).....also involve coming close with the atrocities of real existence as well as becoming aware of the challenges and hardships that other people have to struggle with. Hence, a true voyage is the one with a good deal of experience to reminisce about, (50).....often combined with exposure to abhorrent sights and incredible ordeals. The learning to be complete, thus, requires an ability to observe and analyze the surroundings, both their glamour and brutality.

Your answers:

41.	46.
42.	47.
43.	48.
44.	49.
45.	50.

IV. PREPOSITIONS & PHRASAL VERBS**Fill in each gap with one suitable preposition or particle.**

51. The couple broke their engagement after they had a huge argument.
52. At school, Luis got into a lot of trouble for something I did, and now he holds it me.
53. Do you have to go already? Can't you stick for a few minutes?
54. Josh can while a whole day playing online computer games with his mates.
55. The company's announced it is laying over 1,000 workers.
56. The music blared and it was impossible to have a conversation.
57. My plans for starting a restaurant fell
58. After a week on the run, he gave himself to the police.
59. The students were slow to catch, but gradually they began to understand.
60. We made that we had forgotten Jane's birthday, though it was not true.

Your answers:

51.	56.
52.	57.
53.	58.
54.	59.
55.	60.

V. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

61. Bruce said that the situation at work was like a family argument. (LIKENED)
→
62. When she sold the jewelry at such a low price, she was cheated. (RIDE)
→
63. Suppose she make no changes at all for the time being?
→ What
64. It's rumored that we will have a new manager.
→ Rumor has
65. They arrived at their destination alive and kicking. (SOUND)
→
66. At this moment I only have time to think about my university thesis. (PREOCCUPIED)
→
67. Do you have any idea about how Jack made enough money to buy his new house?
(LIGHT)
→ Can you Jack made enough money to buy his new house?
68. My salary is half what I would be in the job I was offered in January.
→ If.....

69. Our boss is absolutely determined not to give us that pay rise. (INTENT)
 → Our boss the pay rise.
70. The value of sterling has fallen considerably in the past week.
 → There

Your answers:

61.
62.
63.
64.
65.
66.
67.
68.
69.
70.

VI. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

Identify 10 errors in the following passage and correct them

Water scarcity is fast becoming one of the major limited factors in world crop production. In many areas, poor agricultural practices have led to increasing desertification and the loss of formerly arable lands. Consequently, those plants species that are well adapted with survival in dry climates are being looked at for an answer in development more efficient crops to grow on marginally arable lands. Plants use several mechanisms to ensure their survival in desert environments. Some involve pure mechanical and physical adaptations, such as the shape of the plant's surface, smaller leafed size, and extensive root systems. Some of the adaptations are related to chemical mechanisms. Many plants, such as cacti, have internal gums and mucilages which give them water-retaining properties. Other chemical mechanism is that of the epicuticular wax layer. This wax layer acts as an impervious cover to protect the plant. It prevents excessive loss from internal moisture. It also protects the plant from external aggression, which can come from inorganic agents such as gases, or organic agents which include bacteria ant plant pets. Researchers have proposed that synthetic waxes with similar protective abilities could be prepared based on knowledge of desert plants. If is successfully developed, such a compound could be used to greatly increasing a plant's ability to maintain health in so adverse situations as inadequate water supply, limited fertilizers availability, attacked by pets, and poor storage after harvesting.	Line 1: Line 2: Line 3: Line 4: Line 5: Line 6: Line 7: Line 8: Line 9: Line 10: Line 11: Line 12: Line 13: Line 14: Line 15: Line 16: Line 17: Line 18: Line 19: Line 20: Line 21: Line 22: Line 23: Line 24: Line 25: Line 26:
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A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY (10pts)

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. <u>e</u> laborate | B. <u>e</u> liminate | C. <u>e</u> lection | D. <u>e</u> qual |
| 2. A. <u>pe</u> tty | B. <u>de</u> mise | C. <u>me</u> ddle | D. <u>he</u> roism |
| 3. A. <u>it</u> inerant | B. <u>id</u> | C. <u>id</u> olise | D. <u>fun</u> gi |
| 4. A. <u>cou</u> nterfeit | B. <u>cour</u> tesy | C. <u>drou</u> ght | D. <u>ou</u> ster |
| 5. A. string <u>er</u> | B. hang <u>er</u> | C. strong <u>er</u> | D. bang <u>er</u> |

Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the others.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 6. A. theatergoer | B. reputable | C. admirable | D. sidereal |
| 7. A. premature | B. immature | C. engineer | D. addressee |
| 8. A. arithmetic | B. composition | C. interpreter | D. attributable |
| 9. A. hotel | B. preview | C. annex | D. annul |
| 10. A. diminutive | B. prerequisite | C. geocentric | D. impolitic |

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE (30 pts)

Choose the best answer A, B, C, or D to complete each blank.

- Judy is _____ smarter than the others that she ought to be in a higher grade at school.
A. much B. so much C. too much D. such a
- They'd never realized _____ kind person their neighbor was until they asked for her help."
A. so B. such a C. how D. what a
- "I asked Ned which team I should try out for." – "But he doesn't know a tennis ball _____ a basketball."
A. than B. out of C. for D. from
- "Who can I tell about the new project?" – "Nobody, _____ your family must know about it!"
A. not even B. not only C. much more D. rather than
- The sales practices of this company will have to be totally _____ if we are to save it.
A. overthrown B. overhauled C. overrun D. overwhelmed
- Sue admitted that she could not concentrate on her work _____ due to this irritating noise.
A. in all B. the bit least C. in the least D. at the least
- Sammy was so nervous the night before the exam that he couldn't _____ a wink of sleep.
A. do B. get C. make D. take
- A very cheerful and energetic woman, Joyce is _____ when there's work to be done.
A. first always to sign up B. to sign up always first
C. always first to sign up D. first to sign up always

19. We were _____ looking for a manager when the impeccable candidate showed up.
A. in view of B. in the hopes of
C. with a view towards D. in the process of
20. With a(n) _____ to getting high scores in the final exam, Scott studied as hard as he could.
A. sight B. eye C. vision D. nose
21. If I were you, I'd _____ everything he says with a pinch of salt.
A. make B. admit C. take D. accept
22. You ought to _____ the responsibility to keep everyone in the company informed about latest news from the top manager.
A. burden B. shoulder C. take with D. hand
23. _____ I've told him not to go out with those people, but he wouldn't listen. Just let him face the music now!
A. Many a time B. Many the time C. Quite a time D. For a time
24. Rumors going round, Mr. Long is _____ Head of the Department.
A. in the proximity of B. in line for
C. in adjacent to D. in view of
25. "Why are you so sad?" – "_____ person I called is busy tonight."
A. Each and every one B. Every one C. Every single D. Out of all the
26. Susan got a feeling that Tom liked her, but she soon realized that was just _____.
A. pinky thoughts B. wishful thinking
C. blessing thoughts D. imaginary thinking
27. There are _____ words in English having more than one meaning. Pay close attention to this fact.
A. a large many B. quite many C. quite a lot D. a great many
28. If a whale _____ itself, it swims onto the shore and cannot get back in the water.
A. beaches B. seats C. sticks D. shores
29. Your request for greater financial support has to be _____ the claim from other departments.
A. banked on B. broken through C. balanced against D. built up
30. Recently, the company has received a _____ of complaints from the customers about poor products.
A. pack B. barrage C. pool D. bank

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passages and do as directed.

PASSAGE 1:

In the early 1800s, to reach the **jump-off point** for the West, a family from the East of the United States could either buy steamboat passage to Missouri for themselves, their wagons, and their livestock or—as happened more often—simply pile everything into a wagon, hitch up a team, and begin their overland trek right in their front yard.

Along the macadamized roads and turnpikes east of the Missouri River, travel was comparatively fast, camping easy, and supplies plentiful. Then, in one river town or another, the **neophyte** emigrants would pause to lay in provisions. For outfitting purposes, the town of Independence had been **preeminent** ever since 1827, but the rising momentum of pioneer emigration had produced some rival jump-off points. Westport and Fort Leavenworth flourished a few miles upriver. St. Joseph had sprung up 55 miles to the northwest; in fact, emigrants who went to Missouri by riverboat could save four days on the trail by staying on the paddle-wheelers to St. Joe before striking overland.

At whatever jump-off point they chose, the emigrants studied guidebooks and directions, asked questions of others as green as themselves, and made their final decisions about outfitting. They had various, sometimes conflicting, options. For example, either pack animals or two-wheel carts or wagons could be used for the overland crossing. A family man usually chose the wagon. It was the costliest and slowest of the three, but it provided space and shelter for children and for a wife who likely as not was pregnant. Everybody knew that a top-heavy covered wagon might blow over in a prairie wind or be overturned by mountain rocks that it might mire in river mud or sink to its hubs in desert sand - but maybe if those things happened on this trip, they would happen to someone else. Anyway, most pioneers, with their farm background, were used to wagons.

Choose the best answers to the following questions.

31. What is the topic of this passage?
- A. Important river towns
 - B. Getting started on the trip west
 - C. The advantages of traveling by wagon
 - D. Choosing a point of departure
32. All of the following can be inferred from the passage about travel east of the Missouri EXCEPT that it
- A. was faster than in the West
 - B. was easier than in the West
 - C. took place on good roads
 - D. was usually by steamboat
33. The phrase "jump-off point" is closest in meaning to
- A. a bridge across a river
 - B. a point of departure
 - C. a gathering place
 - D. a trading post
34. Which of the cities that served as a jump-off point can be inferred from the passage to be farthest west?
- A. Independence
 - B. St. Joseph
 - C. Westport
 - D. Fort Leavenworth
35. The word "preeminent" is closest in meaning to
- A. oldest
 - B. superior
 - C. most easily reached
 - D. closest
36. The author implies in the passage that the early emigrants
- A. knew a lot about travel
 - B. were well stocked with provisions when they left their homes
 - C. left from the same place in Missouri
 - D. preferred wagon travel to other types of travel

37. The word "neophyte" is closest in meaning to
 A. eager B. courageous C. prosperous D. inexperienced
38. All of the following were mentioned in the passage as options for modes of transportation from the Missouri River to the West EXCEPT
 A. a wagon B. a riverboat
 C. a pack animal D. a two-wheel cart
39. All of the following features of the covered wagon made it unattractive to the emigrants EXCEPT
 A. the speed at which it could travel C. its familiarity and size
 B. its bulk D. its cost
40. The phrase "those things" refers to
 A. the types of transportation C. the problems of wagon travel
 B. the belongings of the pioneers D. the overland routes

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passages and do as directed.

PASSAGE 2:

Is this REALLY Proof that People can see into the Future?

Do some of us avoid tragedy by foreseeing it? Some scientists now believe that the brain really can predict events before they happen.

- A. Professor Dick Bierman sits hunched over his computer. In the next room, a patient slips inside a hospital brain scanner. If it wasn't for the strange smiles that flicker across the woman's face, you could be forgiven for thinking this was just a normal health check. But this scanner is engaged in one of the most profound paranormal experiments of all time, one that may well prove whether it is possible to predict the future. For the results suggest that ordinary people really do have a sixth sense that can help them 'see' the future. Such amazing studies - if verified - might help explain the predictive powers of mediums and a range of other psychic phenomena such as extrasensory perception, déjà vu and clairvoyance. On a more mundane level, it may account for 'gut feelings' and instinct.
- B. The man behind the experiments is certainly convinced. 'We're satisfied that people can sense the future before it happens,' says Professor Bierman, a psychologist at the University of Amsterdam. Bierman is not alone: his findings mirror the data gathered by other scientists and paranormal researchers. Professor Brian Josephson, a Nobel Prize-winning physicist from Cambridge University, says: 'So far, the evidence seems compelling. What seems to be happening is that information is coming from the future. The scientist Ed Cox found that trains 'destined' to crash carried fewer people than they did normally. Dr Jessica Utts, a statistician at the University of California, found exactly the same bizarre effect.'
- C. The military has long been fascinated by such phenomena. For many years the US military funded a programme known as Stargate, which set out to investigate premonitions. Dr Dean Radin worked on the programme and became fascinated by the ability of 'lucky' soldiers to forecast the future. Radin became convinced that thoughts and feelings could flow backwards in time to guide them. It helped them make life-saving decisions, often on the basis of a hunch.

- D. Radin devised an experiment to test these ideas. He showed violent or soothing images to volunteers in a random sequence. He soon discovered that people began reacting to the pictures before they actually saw them. Professor Dick Bierman decided to take this work further, by looking inside the brains of volunteers using an MRI* scanner while repeating Dr Radin's experiments. The results suggest that seemingly ordinary people are capable of sensing the future on a fairly consistent basis. Bierman emphasises that people are receiving feelings from the future rather than specific 'visions'.
- E. But if we can sense what is going to happen, doesn't that mean we can change the future and make the 'prediction' obsolete? Such paradoxes provide material for films such as *Minority Report*, in which a special police department is able to foresee and prevent crimes before they have taken place. Could such science fiction have a grain of truth in it after all? Professor Bierman responds: This phenomenon allows you to make a decision on the basis of what will happen in the future. Does that restrain our free will? That's up to the philosophers.'
- F. There are plenty of instances where people wished they had listened to their premonitions. In 1966, a coal tip collapsed and swept through a Welsh school, killing 144 people. It turned out that 24 people had had premonitions of the tragedy. One involved a girl who was killed. She told her mother shortly before she was taken to school: 'I dreamt I went to school and there was no school there. Something black had come down all over it.'
- G. So should we listen to our instincts? Dr Utts believes we are constantly sampling the future and using the knowledge to help us make better decisions. 'I think we're doing it all the time,' she says. Perhaps the Queen in Lewis Carroll's *Through The Looking Glass* was right: 'It's a poor sort of memory that only works backwards.'

* Magnetic Resonance Imaging (used for diagnostic purposes)

Questions 41-46

The Reading Passage has seven paragraphs, A-G.

Choose the correct heading for paragraphs B-G from the list of headings below.

- i Knowing what you are about to view
- ii Not an unusual situation
- iii In widespread agreement
- iv Questioning the results
- v Predictions in the armed forces
- vi Raising complex questions
- vii Not an ordinary medical test
- viii A tragic example

Example	Paragraph A	<u>vii</u>
41	Paragraph B	_____
42	Paragraph C	_____
43	Paragraph D	_____
44	Paragraph E	_____
45	Paragraph F	_____
46	Paragraph G	_____

Questions 47-50

Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D.

47. How does Dick Biermans patient differ from a typical patient?
- A. She is being treated in a different kind of hospital.
 - B. She is being tested with different equipment.
 - C. She reacts and expresses emotions in a different way.
 - D. She has had several paranormal experiences.
48. Ed Cox's findings are used to demonstrate that
- A. people don't get on trains they think will crash.
 - B. train crashes will happen less often in the future.
 - C. we cannot prevent some trains from crashing.
 - D. lighter trains crash much more frequently.
49. How does Professor Biermans experiment differ from Dr Radin's?
- A. Only Dr Radin's pictures are in random order.
 - B. Only Dr Radin found that people can predict the future.
 - C. Only Professor Biermans volunteers predict the future.
 - D. Only Professor Bierman used medical equipment.
50. What is Professor Biermans response to the paradox mentioned in paragraph E?
- A. He says that humans still have complete free will.
 - B. He doesn't provide a solution to the problem.
 - C. He claims that the issue isn't a paradox at all.
 - D. He denies that humans have free will anyway.

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST

Reading the following passage and choose the options that best complete the blanks.

The knowledge and eloquence that people gain through travelling is usually perceived as the best _____ (51) in life. It is the inquisitive human nature that impels people to seek _____ (52) experiences and to set out on an exploration trip. Those who travel frequently and to diverse places benefit from establishing new relationships and acquiring a better knowledge about other cultures and lifestyles. However, there is a _____ (53) of truth in the assumption that people are prone to _____ (54) clichés and unfounded prejudices about other nations and their characteristics. Sometimes, it is only the first-hand encounter that can help change the _____ (55) towards the so-called 'inferior communities'. This direct contact with a different civilization enables travelers to _____ (56) their baseless assumptions and get _____ (57) with the real concept of life in all four corners of the globe. _____ (58) question, travelling _____ (59) friendship and makes it easier for many individuals to acknowledge the true value of different traditions and customs. Yet, it does not always mean enjoyment. It may also involve coming close with the atrocities of real existence as well as becoming aware of the challenges and hardships that other people have to struggle with. Hence, a true voyage is the one with a good deal of experience to _____ (60) about, very often combined with exposure to abhorrent sights and incredible ordeals. The learning

to be complete, thus, requires an ability to observe and analyze the surroundings, both their glamour and brutality.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 51. A. completion | B. fulfillment | C. conclusion | D. resolution |
| 52. A. thriving | B. throbbing | C. thwarting | D. thrilling |
| 53. A. speck | B. grain | C. scrap | D. tip |
| 54. A. persevering | B. cherishing | C. indulging | D. persisting |
| 55. A. prejudice | B. manner | C. outlook | D. approach |
| 56. A. drop | B. cease | C. fail | D. quit |
| 57. A. informed | B. realized | C. acquainted | D. defined |
| 58. A. Apart | B. Beyond | C. Unfailing | D. Beneath |
| 59. A. facilitates | B. affords | C. elicits | D. incites |
| 60. A. commemorate | B. reminisce | C. resemble | D. remind |

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES AND VERB FORMS

1. It's about time the government _____ something about the sewage system which _____ for years.(do/ not upgrade)
2. Mr. Nam asked that a trustee _____ to take control of the company. (appoint)
3. Critics say the mayor is too busy _____ his job properly.(campaign / do)
4. To perform this operation, the surgeons use a laser with a beam _____ 0,1 millimeter.(measure)
5. When she found her dog _____ her birthday cake, she couldn't but _____ it out. (eat/ kick)
6. If there aren't any tickets left when we reach the front of the queue, we _____ all the time for nothing. (wait)
7. It is highly desirable that from every product in regular production, samples _____ periodically. (withdraw)

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS

1. My boss is biased _____ me, which explains why I'll never get promoted if I stay with this company.
2. People who eat an unhealthy diet are susceptible _____ all kinds of illnesses and diseases.
3. Is there any evidence _____ the contrary?
4. The noisy children were frightened _____ holding their tongues by the terrible accident.
5. Do you know the girl _____ long hair? - Yes, she is a girl _____ few words.
6. We spent an hour trying to puzzle _____ the answer to this problem.
7. We have to finish _____ our essays for homework tonight.
8. Has your toothache passed _____ yet?
9. The two brothers set off in quest _____ gold.

III. WORD FORMS

Supply the correct form of the word in the bracket in each sentence.

- 1. The private school feared losing its _____ with the state's university system. (credit)
- 2. It was found that some aromas made people feel drowsy, others made them feel _____. (lift)
- 3. The workers who were _____ during the recession badly need help from the government. (size)
- 4. That the child behaved _____ made the couple happy. (dear)
- 5. His behaviour in his father's presence caused his _____ and his sister ended up inheriting the whole family fortune. (inherit)
- 6. His performance in the match today _____ his reputation as a great player. (lie)
- 7. She is very efficient and _____ polite to the customers. (fail)
- 8. The tsunami has caused _____ damage to the Japanese. (calculate)
- 9. The TV serial presented a scene of happy _____. (domestic)
- 10. Tuition at private universities has become _____. (astronomy)

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICTION

There are ten mistakes in the following paragraph. Find them then give the correction:

Cooperation is the common endeavor of two or more people to perform a task or reach a jointly cherished goal. **Unlikely** competition and conflict, there are different forms of cooperation, based on group organization and **altitudes**.

In the first form, known **for** primary cooperation, group and individual fuse. The group contains **mainly** all of each individual's life. The rewards of the group's work are shared with each member. There is an interlocking identity of individual, group, and task performed. Means and goals become **ones**, for cooperation itself is valued.

While primary cooperation is most often characteristic of preliterate societies, secondary cooperation is characteristic of many modern societies. In secondary cooperation, individuals devote only part of their lives **for** the group. Cooperation itself is not a value. Almost members of the group feel loyalty, but the welfare of the group is not the first consideration. Members perform tasks so that they can separately enjoy the fruits of their cooperation in the form of salary, prestige, or power. Business offices and **professionally** athletic teams are examples of secondary cooperation.

In the third type, called tertiary cooperation or accommodation, latent conflict underlies the **sharing** work. The willingness of the cooperating parties is purely opportunistic; the organization is loose and fragile. Accommodation involves common means to achieve antagonistic goals; it breaks **away** when the common means cease to aid each party in reaching its goals. This is not, strictly **spoken**, cooperation at all, and hence the contradictory term *antagonistic cooperation* is sometimes used for this relationship.

V. OPEN CLOZE

The captain of a container ship that ran aground on a reef (1) _____ the coast of New Zealand which is leaking oil into the sea has been arrested and charged, officials say. The captain will appear in (2) _____ on Wednesday on the charge of "operating a vessel in a manner (3) _____ unnecessary danger or risk. "If convicted, he faces a maximum fine of \$7,800, or up to 12 months (4) _____. New Zealand's oil spill response agency, Maritime New Zealand (MNZ), said it is likely more charges will follow. The Rena, a Liberian-(5) _____ vessel, struck the Astrolabe Reef, about 12 nautical miles off the city of Tauranga, on the North Island, a week ago. Hundreds of tons of fuel oil have leaked (6) _____ the ship, leading New Zealand's environment minister, Nick Smith, to call the spill the country's most significant maritime environmental disaster. MNZ estimates that 200-300 tons of oil has leaked, which was carrying 1,700 (7) _____ meters (450,000 gallons) of fuel. The agency said a "significant" amount of oil is (8) _____ to come ashore within days between the towns of Mount Maunganui and Maketu in the North Island's Bay of Plenty. Clumps of oil have washed onto Mount Maunganui beach near Tauranga and 53 (9) _____ birds have been found and 17 (10) _____ oil-soaked birds are being treated at a rescue center, MNZ said.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

- 1. Returning from the battle, they had no money left. (RUB)
.....
- 2. I was very lucky to escape from that crash. (COUNT)
I
- 3. Our boss is absolutely determined not to give us that pay rise.(INTENT)
Our bossthe pay rise.
- 4. I'd thought about it for some time and decided to try to do something. (A GO)
.....
- 5. It was disgraceful that Barbara refused to help one of her oldest and closest friends. (BACK)
.....
- 6. The director's bodyguards stood behind him, watching.
Watchfully
- 7. We must think about ways of improving the transport system.
Thought must
- 8. I hadn't realized the full implications of what had happened until some time later.
It was
- 9. The police only warned Sally because it was her first offence.
Sally was let
- 10. It's nobody's fault that the match was cancelled.
Nobody is to

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE

I. PHONOLOGY (10 pts)

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others of the group.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>un</u> affected | B. <u>un</u> animous | C. <u>un</u> beatable | D. <u>un</u> certain |
| 2. A. carriage <u>u</u> | B. dos <u>a</u> ge | C. mass <u>a</u> ge | D. voy <u>a</u> ge |
| 3. A. wick <u>e</u> d | B. sac <u>r</u> ed | C. help <u>e</u> d | D. belov <u>e</u> d |
| 4. A. archit <u>e</u> cture | B. immat <u>u</u> re | C. manuf <u>a</u> cture | D. superstr <u>u</u> cture |
| 5. A. circ <u>u</u> it | B. buil <u>d</u> ing | C. guilt <u>l</u> ess | D. unsu <u>i</u> table |

Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from the others of the group.

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 6. A. agricul <u>t</u> ural | B. environ <u>m</u> ental | C. biolog <u>i</u> cal | D. geograph <u>i</u> cal |
| 7. A. reserv <u>o</u> ir | B. wild <u>e</u> rnness | C. microw <u>a</u> ve | D. enthron <u>e</u> ment |
| 8. A. tempor <u>a</u> rially | B. histor <u>i</u> cally | C. immediat <u>e</u> ly | D. remark <u>a</u> bly |
| 9. A. cannon <u>b</u> all | B. biosph <u>e</u> re | C. cholest <u>e</u> rol | D. automob <u>i</u> le |
| 10. A. accommodat <u>e</u> | B. dedicat <u>e</u> | C. emigrat <u>e</u> | D. maximiz <u>e</u> |

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE (20 pts)

Choose the best answer that fits each blank.

11. He's on his own now – he'll have to.....his own canoe!
A. ride B. row C. paddle D. steer
12. The performance was spoilt by the leading actor losing his train of thought and.....over his works in the final scene.
A. stammering B. stuttering C. splattering D. stumbling
13. I was astonished that he turned down the job – Iit would have been ideal for him.
A. have thought B. would have thought
C. am thinking D. had been thinking
14. He looks very aggressive and threatening, and so his soft gentle voice is rather.....
A. disembodied B. disconcerting C. dismissive D. discordant
15. Claims for compensation could.....run into billions of pounds.
A. far B. much C. well D. most
16. When his accomplices failed to turn up at the meeting point, it.....on him that he had been tricks.
A. dawned B. broke C. awoke D. became clear
17. They live in a very.....populated area of Italy.
A. sparsely B. scarcely C. hardly D. barely
18. Tourism provides people with jobs – albeit often rather.....ones!
A. superficial B. remedial C. trivial D. menial

19. According to the opinion polls, over 20% of voters in the.....General Election have yet to make up their minds.
A. forthcoming B. future C. impending D. incumbent
20. Whenever he had an important decision to make, he.....a cigar, supposedly to calm his nerves.
A. had lit B. would have lit C. would light D. would be
21. I'm opting out of the.....race and going to live on a small farm in the countryside.
A. horse B. rat C. dog D. cat and mouse
22. I am sorry to have bothered you – I was under the.....that you wanted me to call you.
A. mistake B. miscalculation C. misconception D. misapprehension
23. During her vacation in Europe, Margaret visited museums, went shopping, and.....a lot of interesting people.
A. had met B. was meeting
C. met D. has been meeting
24. When travelling in a foreign country, one should be careful to carry.....at all times.
A. their passport B. your passport C. one's passport D. hers passport
25. Learning to do routine car maintenance oneself is often easier.....competent people to do it.
A. as to find B. as finding C. than to find D. than finding
26. If we had known....., we could have invited him to speak at our ceremonies.
A. whom was B. who he was C. who was he D. he was who
27. During the height of the season, tourists arrive in.....to see Shakespeare's birthplace.
A. loads B. flocks C. shoals D. droves
28. I am rather suspicious of your brother's sudden concern for your welfare and fear that he may have.....motives.
A. ulterior B. underlying C. aggrieved D. aggravated
29. I have no idea whether the restaurant will be open – we'll just have to take pot.....
A. choice B. chance C. luck D. fortune
30. The Red Cross is.....an international aid organization.
A. intriguingly B. intrusively C. intrinsically D. intrepidly

III. READING COMPREHENSION (20 pts)

Reading 1:

Read the following passage and choose the best option to complete the blank or answer the questions. (10 pts)

Through pre-historic cave paintings have been extant since the Upper Paleolithic Era, from 40,000 to 10,000 BC, they were not rediscovered until 1879, in a cave in Spain. At first they were suspected of being a **hoax**. But **their** authenticity became

accepted as cave art was found in other sites around the globe. Modern techniques of carbon dating have confirmed their ancient origin. Other impressive work has been located on the walls of caves in France, Italy, Africa, Australia, and Southeast Asia.

The 1879 find was the work of the Magdalenian people, so named after the nearby town of Magdalena, Spain. They lived from about 18,000 to 10,000 BC. Magdalenian art is distinctive, characterized by recurring themes and style. The most popular subjects were animals, especially bison, deer, horses, and the woolly mammoth, which is now extinct. Realistic human subjects were rare, limited to abstractions of human shapes. But recognizable human hands, which an artist might have included as his or her "signature," can be seen.

Cave paintings remained hidden as long as they did because of two factors. First, artists chose to do their work deep inside the caves, where their stone-wall "canvases" were protected from the weather. These locales were often inaccessible to modern searchers for signs of ancient civilizations. Second, once a cave's art is detected and announced to a curious public, **excavations** are made that expose the work to both people and the elements, from which it had been protected for thousands of years. Thus, a treasure trove of paintings identified in France during World War I disappeared within six months of becoming open to the public. Air conditioning can preserve some sights for viewing, but most are closed to tourists. Scholars must apply for access, and then they are permitted to study the artwork for only short periods.

Despite cave art's relative inaccessibility, scientists have managed to infer much about the methods and materials used by ancient artisans. The earliest works were finger drawings in soft clay on the surface of rock, which depicted animals' claw marks. Artists then adopted engraving methods, using stone tools to carve figures into rock walls. Using their own skill as well as specialized implements, artists could alter the tone, color, and depth of a scene.

The last technique to evolve was wall painting. Few colors were available, as the Paleolithic people were limited to what they found in nature. They manufactured their colors from various minerals and trees. For example, red was extracted from oxidized iron and white from mica. From burned wood they obtained carbon to make a black pigment.

Even with their primitive resources, the artists nonetheless showed **ingenuity** in mixing and applying colors. Nearly 200 color-producing mineral fragments have been found in barnacle shells, in which the pigments were mixed. One artist used a human skull to mix his colors. Cave water containing calcium was used as a mixing agent, and animal and vegetable oils bound the pigments. Though no paint brushes have survived, the finished works show telltale brush marks. Paint was sometimes sprayed onto surfaces covered by prepared stencils, with blow pipes serving as paint sprayers.

Painting was a profession. It was too difficult and expensive to be practiced by casual amateurs, who had to spend all their time hunting and inventing means of survival. One difficulty was **illuminating** the dark cave walls. Scientists theorize that ancient painters worked by torches fueled by animal fat. Another problem was the inaccessibility of some wall surfaces. Some scenes could only have been painted lying down in narrow openings, and others were so high from the floor as to have required elaborate scaffolding.

The locales chosen for painting offer anthropologists important clues about the lifestyles of the Upper Paleolithic people. Despite their popular label, they did not actually live inside caves. Cave walls served as their canvasses for the practical reason that open-air work quickly disappeared. So caves sheltered and preserved the art. They wanted the art to last, not simply for their own entertainment but also because of the cultural function it served. Art was the medium through which prehistoric civilizations passed on their history and honored their traditions and ancestry.

31. The word "hoax" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to
A. fake B. exception C. mirage D. copy
32. The word "excavations" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to
A. journeys B. sightings C. drawings D. diggings
33. According to the author, each of the following is true about Magdalenian art EXCEPT
A. It is found as far east as Southeast Asia.
B. Most of its themes involve animals.
C. Artists signed their work with paintings of their hands.
D. It is named after the inhabitants of a town in Spain.
34. The word "their" in paragraph 1 refers to
A. cave paintings found in Spain B. sites around the world
C. cave painters from Spain D. techniques of carbon dating
35. The word "it" in paragraph 3 refers to
A. excavations B. the public C. artwork D. painters
36. In paragraph 3, why does the author mention cave paintings found in France?
A. To show that cave paintings are found all over the world
B. To illustrate how cave art can disappear once exposed to the elements
C. To indicate that some cave art is considered to be a "treasure"
D. To give an example of cave paintings that are still preserved after being excavated
37. The word "ingenuity" in paragraph 6 is closest in meaning to
A. boldness B. timidity C. cleverness D. reluctance
38. According to paragraph 3, one reason cave paintings were NOT discovered until the late 19th century was that
A. carbon dating was not invented before then
B. scholars did not search for them before then
C. many were destroyed in World War I
D. they were located on walls deep inside caves
39. Which of the following can be inferred about the site of cave paintings found in France during World War I?
A. It was destroyed by bombing during the war.
B. It was first discovered in 1879.
C. It was destroyed by exposure to weather and people.
D. It is still visited by scholars today.

40. The word “illuminating” in paragraph 7 is closest in meaning to
A. lighting B. covering C. finding D. coloring

Reading 2:

Read the following passage and choose the best option to complete the blank or answer the question. (10 pts).

Today, like most other kinds of theater and music, the musical drama of opera enjoys a myriad of different forms and interpretations. Operas can exhibit both comical moods as well as the most tragic ones while the actors may be of the highest **caliber** or simply part-time novices. But it has not always been this way. Since its inception in Italy around the year 1600, the opera has experienced a number of shifts and trends. In the beginning, it was heavily influenced by classical Greek drama and attempted to adhere to its heroic subject matter and theme. Yet, by the eighteenth century, two distinct forms were beginning to branch out from the original operatic base in Italy. Italian audiences were able to witness two fundamental styles: the opera seria and the opera buffa. Their distinct styles reflected the social mentality of the era and its ability to morph and grow in a new direction, which later influenced further alterations in modern opera.

The first half of the eighteenth century was dominated by the opera seria, which most closely resembled the earliest form of the opera. Its characteristics were heavily influenced by the Enlightenment, a period in Europe which put human reason at the forefront of thought. In turn, clarity and structure became the foundation of the opera seria. In many ways, simplicity and rational thought, which were further major characteristics of the opera seria, go hand in hand. It eschewed imagination and improvisation in favor of familiar storylines, most often Greek, which was easier on the audience and did not tax their mental capacities too much. However, some operagoers felt slighted by the fact that the operas failed to challenge them, and though it remained a popular form of entertainment, it displayed a number of other limitations.

Some members of the audience found further difficulties with the opera seria. First, the organization of the opera never deviated from the usual norm. It was always composed of three acts, and, within each act were its fundamental components: the recitatives and the arias. Recitatives are the singing of the cast, which pushes the action of the opera forward. Arias usually followed as a climax and revealed the emotion or internal conflict of the actors. The main issue was that such a rigid structure made the opera bland and at times predictable. If there had been more flexibility, the operas would have been more vivid and alive, yet the composers were bound by the predominant philosophical constraints of the early 1700s. The stage, then, was ripe for change in the form of the opera buffa, which was beginning to manifest itself within the opera seria itself through the intermezzo.

The intermezzo was already an **integral** part of the opera seria in that it was a short performance break between acts and was less predictable than the major production. Over time, the style of the intermezzo caught on and was eventually put on separately, eventually being dubbed the opera buffa. **A** This type of opera was characterized by a light, even comic, motif. **B** More importantly, it was less

constrained and displayed elements of free emotion and subject matter that mirrored everyday life, not, for example, heroes from Greek tragedies. **C** Further, music began to play a greater role in the opera, was spontaneous, and often mirrored the emotions of the characters. **D** Because the themes were more true to life, the audience could relate more closely with the opera buffa. As it developed, the opera buffa also began to take on more serious subject matter yet retained its free flowing manner.

By the late 1700s, the influence of the Enlightenment was beginning to lose its luster, and the two predominant forms of opera began to merge into one. The opera seria started to display more elasticity in its form and structure and even included some dancing in its performances. Likewise, the opera buffa began to engage in more sophisticated themes. By the end of the century, even the most sensitive opera enthusiast could hardly distinguish between the two. More importantly, as each form changed, they were able to provide the audience with the best of both worlds and a more complete opera experience, as they were composed with intellectual integrity, stimulation sprinkled with lightheartedness, and humor. From this, the modern form of opera was born.

41. The word “caliber” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to
A. size B. experience C. talent D. character
42. According to paragraph 1, two forms in eighteenth-century Italian opera arose because
A. it was heavily grounded and influenced by classical domestic drama
B. the way people thought was beginning both to develop and change
C. traditional themes of heroism were enjoyed by the regular audience
D. most opera enthusiasts were demanding a more flexible, exciting style
43. The author discusses “the Enlightenment” in paragraph 2 in order to
A. discuss how it was the pinnacle of intellectual thought in Europe
B. indicate what was most responsible for the traits of the opera seria
C. contrast the structure of the opera seria with that of the opera buffa
D. note that though it was a major social influence, it affected the opera little
44. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 2 about the opera seria?
A. It had little connection with the plots or themes of classical Greek drama.
B. It was too complicated for the average Italian to comprehend completely.
C. It was created by people who were influenced by the Enlightenment.
D. It failed to reveal a story ambitious enough to make the audience think.
45. The author’s description of the problems with the opera seria mentions all of the following EXCEPT:
A. The storyline left little surprises for the audience’s benefit.
B. It regularly followed the same form of recitatives and arias.
C. The action and imagination of the opera confused the audience.
D. The composers were, for the most part, bound by social obligation.
46. Which of the following can be inferred about the audience’s reaction to the opera seria?
A. The majority of the audience frowned upon the content of the opera seria.
B. A large number of audience members found the opera seria to be quite enjoyable

C. The fact that the opera seria focused on themes from everyday life was respected.

D. The audiences were most attracted by the recitative singing in the opera seria.

47. The word "integral" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to

- A. essential B. incidental C. popular D. formulaic

48. According to paragraph 4, which of the following is true of the opera buffa?

A. Its composers avoided music in favor of a more flexible structure.

B. Its style and delivery became even more restrained than the opera seria.

C. It was characterized by a serious, heroic motif like the Greek drama.

D. It was born from the intermezzo, which was a part of the opera seria.

49. According to paragraph 4, the audience felt more attached to the opera buffa because

A. it included dancing and more music in the performances

B. it looked to instances from daily life for its subject matter

C. it avoided comedy and embraced a more challenging tone

D. it contained a logical structure that was easy to follow

50. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to paragraph 4.

For example, a violin might mimic an actor's laughter

Where would the sentence best fit?

IV. GUIDED CLOZE (10 pts)

Read the following passage and choose the options that best complete the blanks.

A new threat to our health seems to have arisen in our midst, confusion and stress caused by technology. All you need to do to (51).....this to yourself is to telephone a large company; a recorded voice will offer you a bewildering list of choices, and when you have finished answering its questions, you will probably be (52).....to several minutes of piped music before you eventually make (53).....with a human being. But the stress you undergo as a result is negligible compared to the impression the telegraph (54).....on people 150 years ago. Until then, messages could only travel as fast as a messenger could carry them. But now they could be sent great distances in seconds. Before long, submarine cables were (55).....across the oceans, and thirty years later, the network reached 20,000 towns around the world. When the first transatlantic cable was completed in 1858, the Queen and the President exchanged messages, preachers found (56).....for it in the Bible, and the New York jewellers, Tiffany's, bought unused pieces of the cable and sold them as souvenirs. But then, as now, everyone was not (57).....of the technological advantages. Information arrived so quickly, often (58).....what had previously been transmitted, that businessmen had to work much harder to (59).....up with developments. They arrived home tired and stressed. If we find difficulty with the Internet, which is technological evolution, not revolution, our (60).....had a far harder task in getting used to the invention in the first place.

51. A. confirm B. prove C. show D. test

52. A. oppressed B. subdued C. subjected D. submitted

53. A. collision B. connection C. communication D. contact

54. A. did B. got C. made D. worked

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|
| 55. A. laid | B. lain | C. put | D. set |
| 56. A. apology | B. argument | C. excuse | D. justification |
| 57. A. believed | B. convinced | C. pleased | D. satisfied |
| 58. A. contradicting | B. differing | C. disagreeing | D. objecting |
| 59. A. keep | B. maintain | C. remain | D. stay |
| 60. A. ancestors | B. elders | C. fathers | D. forerunner |

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES / FORMS

Use the correct forms/tenses of the given words. (10 pts)

- He (1. know).....her a long time before he finally (2. get).....married to her.
- I hope it (3. not rain).....when the bride (4. leave).....the church.
- “You (5. forever misunderstand).....what I (6. explain).....to you! Why don’t you listen while I am speaking to you?”
- Mike was exhausted because he (7. work).....in the garden all day.
- On their next anniversary, Doris and Fred (8. be).....married for 30 years.
- Can you be at the station to meet us? We (9. travel).....on the 10 a.m. train, which (10. arrive).....in Edinburgh at 15:30.

II. PREPOSITIONS & PHRASAL VERBS (10 pts)

Complete each of the following sentences with a suitable preposition or particle.

- 1. He’s been to the USA, Australia and India this year. He certainly gets.....!
- 2. The elaborate bridal costumes of the coastal Indians are handed.....from mother to daughter.
- 3. I could probably work.....the answer if I had a pencil, some paper and a calculator.
- 4. Delilah wasn’t at all hungry, and could only toy.....the food on her plate.
- 5. As the years passed, Joe’s memories of his terrible experience faded....., and he began to lead a normal life again.
- 6. As darkness fell, there was nothing but to make.....the nearest village.
- 7. There is no time to do anything but touch briefly.....the most important points.
- 8. Look, I take it all..... I should never have spoken like that.
- 9. The official looked quickly.....my file, and then handed it back to me.
- 10. You shouldn’t have sent Sebastian that Valentine’s card. I think you’ve scared him.....

III. WORD FORMS

Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets. (10 pts)

- 1. Many people who wanted tickets were disappointed because the organisers had..... the singer’s popularity. (ESTIMATE)
- 2.fighting between the two minorities had led to civil war in the country. (RACE)

3. Tom knew the information was somewhere in his....., but he couldn't remember it. (CONSCIOUSNESS)
4. As these programmes are....., they can be used with any computer system. (CHANGE)
5. We won't allowed onto the ferry because it had been..... (BOOK)
6. She's very.....She never tells anyone about the wonderful things she's achieved in her life. (EFFACE)
7. No one seemed to notice the rather.....woman sitting in the lobby. She seemed to blend into the wallpaper. (SCRIPT)
8. It was rather.....to find that someone had been opening my letters. (CONCERT)
9. He has no.....of taking the documents out of the filing cabinet. (COLLECT)
10. The whole accounting system was.....last year and it is now more efficient than ever. (HAUL)

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

Identify 10 errors in the following passage and correct them. (10 pts)

New technology has made a tremendous impact in modern life and communications. For example, went are the day when newspapers were full of misprints and spelling errors. These are now virtually things of the past. Whilst it cannot be always said that the content of some newspapers have improved, and it may be truth that the moral standards of others are opened to question, no one would deny that the papers itself are more visual attractive than they ever were before. Nevertheless, if you opt for a paper which has its origin in the more dubious gutter press, it is unlikely that you can expect to find accuracy, for the fact is usually blended with fiction and seems to be of little import, so long as the paper wins the major battles of the circulation war.

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST

Fill in each of the following blanks with ONE suitable word. (10 pts)

Special boats designed to dive and operate beneath the surface of the sea, submarines were first devised in 1620 and hand-operated (1).....were irvented in the1770s. By the 1870s, a steam-operated submarine was in use which had a fire to heat water to (2).....steam but when it dived, the chimney had to be pulled down and the fire (3).....out.

In the twentieth century, submarines were developed and used during both World Wars by the opposing naval forces. They were (4).....by petrol-driven engines while on the surface but (5).....on batteries beneath the sea, and today diesel is used in modern submarines of this (6).....

All submarines operate on a similar principle, as far as diving and (7).....to the surface is concerned. They have hollow ballast tanks beneath the outer 'skin' which are filled with air when the craft is on the surface. In order to dive, valves are (8).....and water enters the tanks driving out the air, so the submarine becomes heavier and (9)..... To return to the surface, compressed air is pumped into the tanks, with the valves open so that the water is forced out

(10).....the submarine becomes lighter again and rises to the surface with wing-like hydroplanes providing control as it dives and rises.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

Rewrite the sentences with the given words or beginning in such a way that their meanings remain unchanged. (20 pts)

1. The discovery of how to light fires gave man a new control over his environment.
→ Man was able.....
2. There are no problems of communication between members of the same social class.
→ It is easy.....
3. It's what people eat that betrays their social background, not their table manners.
→ What gives.....
4. She answered the policeman's question as accurately as she could.
→ She gave.....
5. The average family surveyed expects to spend £28,246 on education over the years.
→ Education.....
6. We did not have to lean on him much before he agreed. PRESSURE
→ We.....
7. It will be a long time before mini-skirts come back into fashion. FASHIONABLE
→
8. It was the telephonist's fault that they didn't get the message. BLAME
→ The.....
9. The reason for the high proportion of the old is births rather than deaths. CAUSE
→ Births.....
10. Marjorie Proops is considered to be Britain's most famous advice columnist. RECOGNIZED
→ Marjorie Proops.....

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LƯƠNG THẾ VINH – ĐỒNG NAI

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (10 PTS)

I. PHONOLOGY

1. Choose the word that has the underlined (letters) pronounced differently from the others

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. <u>distortion</u> | B. <u>attorney</u> | C. <u>torture</u> | D. <u>portable</u> |
| 2. A. <u>mouths</u> | B. <u>wreaths</u> | C. <u>paths</u> | D. <u>months</u> |
| 3. A. <u>azure</u> | B. <u>razor</u> | C. <u>amaze</u> | D. <u>ozone</u> |
| 4. A. <u>crooked</u> | B. <u>wicked</u> | C. <u>dogged</u> | D. <u>cooked</u> |
| 5. A. <u>suit</u> | B. <u>bruise</u> | C. <u>suite</u> | D. <u>fruit</u> |

2. Choose the word whose main stress is placed differently from the others.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. bronchitis | B. acacia | C. gorilla | D. islander |
| 2. A. memorial | B. rhinoceros | C. kindergarten | D. photography |
| 3. A. documentary | B. mausoleum | C. television | D. managerial |
| 4. A. acupuncture | B. understand | C. internet | D. agriculture |
| 5. A. promiscuous | B. ambassador | C. mischievous | D. considerate |

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE (20 pts)

Choose the best answer to complete the sentences.

- "I'm going out now."
"..... you happen to pass a chemist's, would you get me some aspirins?"
A. Had B. Did C. Would D. Should
- Don't tell anyone about this,?
A. do you B. won't you C. will you D. should you
- The patient's heart-rate and breathing must be carefully..... during the operation.
A. counted B. monitored C. observed D. supervised
- I didn't learn very muchmy time at that college.
A. during B. throughout C. on D. all
- Guy wasthe conspiracy because of his friendship with the conspirators.
A. caught in B. taken in C. drawn into D. pulled by
- This court deals only with.....crime.
A. petty B. trivial C. small D. insignificant
- It was decided thatthe following Thursday.
A. we met B. we would meet C. our meeting D. we still meet
- we understand his reasons, we cannot condone his behaviour.
A. Even if B. Only if C. What if D. As if
- The two trains came ten metres of collision.
A. just B. near C. within D. almost
- When both parents went to prison, social workers took the children care.
A. with B. for C. into D. to
- George decided to from his position as company chairman.
A. step down B. step aside C. step back D. step out
- The police car drove into the car park and..... sharply.
A. pulled in B. pulled up C. pulled aside D. pulled about
- The general was relieved of his command after committing one of the worstin the history of warfare.
A. faults B. defeats C. disasters D. blunders
-attempts were made to reach those buried beneath the rubble of the collapsed building.
A. Strong B. Strenuous C. Energetic D. Exhausting
- She got the jobof considerable competition.
A. in the face B. in the teeth C. regardless D. irrespective
- You may not have liked her, but be quite so rude?
A. should you B. did you dare to C. did you need to D. would you have to

17. In the climate, it is difficult to anticipate what the political reaction will be.
A. current B. topical C. contemporary D. actual
18. John's observation was a bit wide of the
A. target B. mark C. point D. goal
19. Sally's remark that she was feeling worn out.....thoughts of a holiday.
A. stimulated B. provoked C. prompted D. engendered
20. Doctors are often to accidents in rural areas.
A. called up B. driven out C. called out D. rung up

III. READING COMPREHENSION (20 pts)

1. Read the passage and choose the best answer

Life originated in the early seas less than a billion years after Earth was formed. Yet another three billion years were to pass before the first plants and animals appeared on the continents. Life's transition from the sea to the land was perhaps as much of an evolutionary challenge as was the genesis of life.

What forms of life were able to make such a **drastic** change in lifestyle? *The traditional view* of the first terrestrial organisms is based on megafossils — relatively large specimens of essentially whole plants and animals. Vascular plants, related to modern seed plants and ferns, left the first comprehensive megafossil record. Because of this, it has been commonly assumed that the sequence of terrestrialization reflected the evolution of modern terrestrial ecosystems. In this view, primitive vascular plants first colonized the margins of continental waters, followed by animals that fed on the plants, and lastly by animals that preyed on the plant-eaters. Moreover, the megafossils suggest that terrestrial life appeared and diversified explosively near the boundary between the Silurian and the Devonian periods, a little more than 400 million years ago.

Recently, however, paleontologists have been taking a closer look at the sediments below this Silurian-Devonian geological boundary. *It turns out that some fossils can be extracted from these sediments by putting the rocks in an acid bath. The technique has uncovered new evidence from sediments that were deposited near the shores of the ancient oceans — plant microfossils and microscopic pieces of small animals.* In many **instances** the specimens are less than one-tenth of a millimeter in diameter. Although **they** were **entombed** in the rocks for hundreds of millions of years, many of the fossils consist of the organic remains of the organism.

These newly discovered fossils have not only revealed the existence of previously unknown organisms, but have also pushed back these dates for the invasion of land by multicellular organisms. Our views about the nature of the early plant and animal communities are now being revised. And with those revisions come new speculations about the first terrestrial life-forms.

1. The word "drastic" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to
A. widespread B. radical C. progressive D. risky
2. According to the theory that the author calls "*the traditional view*," what was the first form of life to appear on land?
A. Bacteria B. Meat-eating animals
C. Plant-eating animals D. Vascular plants

3. According to the passage, what happened about 400 million years ago?
 - A. Many terrestrial life-forms died out.
 - B. New life-forms on land developed at a rapid rate.
 - C. The megafossils were destroyed by floods.
 - D. Life began to develop in the ancient seas.
4. The word “extracted” in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to
 - A. located
 - B. preserved
 - C. removed
 - D. studied
5. What can be inferred from the passage about the fossils mentioned in the italicized lines in the third paragraph?
 - A. They have not been helpful in understanding the evolution of terrestrial life.
 - B. They were found in approximately the same numbers as vascular plant fossils.
 - C. They are older than the megafossils.
 - D. They consist of modern life-forms.
6. The word “instances” in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to
 - A. methods
 - B. processes
 - C. cases
 - D. reasons
7. The word “they” in the third paragraph refers to
 - A. rocks
 - B. shores
 - C. oceans
 - D. specimens
8. The word “entombed” in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to
 - A. crushed
 - B. trapped
 - C. produced
 - D. excavated
9. Which of the following resulted from the discovery of microscopic fossils?
 - A. The time estimate for the first appearance of terrestrial life-forms was revised.
 - B. Old techniques for analyzing fossils were found to have new uses.
 - C. The origins of primitive sea life were explained.
 - D. Assumptions about the locations of ancient seas were changed.
10. With which of the following conclusions would the author probably agree?
 - A. The evolution of terrestrial life was as complicated as the origin of life itself.
 - B. The discovery of microfossils supports the traditional view of how terrestrial life evolved.
 - C. New species have appeared at the same rate over the course of the last 400 million years.
 - D. The technology used by paleontologists is too primitive to make accurate determinations about ages of fossils.

2. Choose the most suitable heading, I -XIII, for each paragraph from the list of headings below:

A Global Warning

- A. *The Stern Review Report on The Economics of Climate Change*, published in 2006, the same year as Al Gores highly-acclaimed film and book, *An inconvenient Tenets*, made it clear that governments need to take the issue of global warming very seriously indeed. The Stern Review examined the issue of climate change from an economic perspective, looking at what it would cost the government to take appropriate action, and what it would cost if appropriate action were not

taken. The report also highlighted a number of catastrophes that would occur if urgent measures were not taken to stop the carbon dioxide production that is heating up the planet. The report indicates that in the last 200 years, average temperatures on the planet have increased by less than one degree Celsius; however, if we do not control also rising carbon dioxide levels over the next 100 years, a rise of up to five degrees Celsius can be expected. This will have an enormous impact on global economic growth and will cause many potentially disastrous changes, including the following:

- B. Melting glaciers—Beginning in the Andes, and then extending to the huge glaciers of the Himalayas, the ice will begin to disappear, threatening the water supply of billions of people. Sea levels will also rise, flooding huge areas of the world, including cities such as London and Tokyo.
- C. Melting ice sheets—Not only will glaciers melt, but as the planet warms up, the huge Antarctic Ice Sheets and the floating sea ice of the Arctic will begin to melt, again resulting in catastrophic rises in sea levels. It is estimated that Arctic summers will be ice-free within 10 years, and the landscapes of the Antarctic will change beyond recognition by 2050. The vast ice plains of Greenland are also under threat.
- D. The acidity resulting from the huge amounts of CO_2 that the oceans will absorb will lead to the extinction of hundreds of species as marine ecosystems are destroyed; this will also threaten the fishing industry as thousands of millions of fish die off. This in turn will destroy the livelihood of thousands of fishing communities that depend on already overfished coastal areas.
- E. Accompanying the floods will be an increasing occurrence of droughts, with a decrease of up to 30% in water availability in Africa, and similar decreases in Australia. This will, of course, result in crop failure and malnutrition the world over. It will also lead to an increase in disease, particularly in tropical regions. Large cities in dry regions will find it increasingly difficult to provide enough water for their populations.
- F. Hurricanes, cyclones and tidal waves—Both Al Gore's book and the Stern Review indicate that if global temperatures continue to rise, we can expect a greater number of extreme weather phenomena, of an increased severity. Hurricane Katrina, which devastated the United States in 2005, is cited as just one example of the kind of environmental and economic havoc that will result from unchecked global warming. Typhoons, which often cause extensive flooding, are becoming more frequent and devastating in South East Asia.
- G. Up to 50% of animal and plant species on the planet, beginning with those living in fragile environments such as coral reefs, tropical rainforest and alpine tundra, will become extinct. Climate change will eventually affect every ecosystem on the planet as temperatures increase, rainforest is destroyed and sea levels rise, leading to flooding and drought. The impact on ecosystems will be so dramatic that they will never recover from the damage caused by rising temperatures.
- H. Does all this sound too depressing even to contemplate? Well, don't despair if you are optimistic by nature, there are two approaches to tackling the problem of global warming you could take.

- I. The first approach is to begin to act locally to do your bit to reduce CO₂ emissions and minimise pollution, at the same time hoping that governments will listen to the recommendations of the Stern Review, which, while recognising the seriousness of the threat, clearly indicates that if action is taken now, the right balance between economic growth and environmental conservation may be achieved. The Report is significant, both in its scope and its depth, and it does offer positive outcome that allows economic growth to continue - so perhaps this will convince governments to take the action necessary to save the planet from environmental and economic disaster.
- J. The second approach you could take, if you wish to remain optimistic, is to disregard the warnings of Al Gore, the Stern Review team and other like-minded harbingers of doom, and instead opt for the much more positive and less dramatic stance taken by very different group of scientists and economists. With its nominal leader the Danish economist, Bjorn Lomborg, the Omgivelse group believes that many of the predictions of the environmentalists are hugely exaggerated. Like Stern, Lomborg takes a pragmatic economic approach to the environmental situation and argues for investment in environmental research and development, rather than 'quick-fix' measures that would not, he claims, solve the problems. With significantly less investment than that recommended in the Kyoto Accord or by the Stern Review Report, Lomborg believes the planet can be saved.

List of headings	Your answer
I. Long-term Solutions	
II. A Balancing Act	1. Paragraph A
III. Killing Wildlife	2. Paragraph B
IV. Extreme Weather	3. Paragraph C
V. Water Crisis	4. Paragraph D
VI. Endangering Sea Life	5. Paragraph E
VII. Sinking Cities	6. Paragraph F
VIII. Intensive Farming	7. Paragraph G
IX. Trouble at the Poles	8. Paragraph H
X. Alarming Studies	9. Paragraph I
XI. Two Outlooks	10. Paragraph J
XII. Arctic Wildlife	
XIII. Burning Coal	

IV. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10 pts)

Choose the words that best complete the sentences in the text.

Sad as it is, a social misperception of the disabled is still (1) in many communities. It is only in a few highly civilised states where the problems and needs of people with physical or mental incapacities are given the proper (2). In the remaining countries, the discrimination against the disabled is still practiced in many (3) of social life. As in the past, they are ignored, denounced

and forced to stay away from the normal community which, unfortunately, isn't capable of making any provisions for its less fit members.

For decades, the (4) and hearty part of every society has (5) the disabled of their fundamental rights as their job applications have been (6) down, their active participation in business life has on most occasions been disallowed and there has been little concern for their convenience in access to public transport. Equally little effort has been made to help the disabled fully (7) with the able-bodied thus laying (8) for greater community awareness of the drawbacks that the handicapped have to wrestle with daily.

There's an urgent need to offer the disabled more adequate assistance and support in their struggle for putting their basic rights into (9). The key principle is that the stereotyped approach towards the impaired individuals ought to be exchanged for a more considerate one. Another pressing matter is that the disabled shouldn't be appraised on the basis of their handicap, but society should rather focus on providing them with complete acceptance (10) of any imperfections thus treating them as fully-fledged citizens.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. infinite | B. universal | C. abundant | D. prevalent |
| 2. A. relevance | B. consideration | C. approach | D. esteem |
| 3. A. ranges | B. fractions | C. realms | D. areas |
| 4. A. hale | B. vivid | C. fit | D. right |
| 5. A. shelled | B. sneaked | C. seized | D. stripped |
| 6. A. pulled | B. turned | C. passed | D. brought |
| 7. A. collaborate | B. incorporate | C. ally | D. integrate |
| 8. A. foundations | B. bases | C. grounds | D. rudiments |
| 9. A. handling | B. operation | C. activation | D. performance |
| 10. A. despite | B. irrespective | C. except | D. nonetheless |

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. Provide the correct verb forms (10pts)

- I didn't do the test well. I (prepare) it very carefully at home.
- The cup, which is very old, certainly (lose) its original colour.
- Were the painting genuine, it (be) worth thousands of pounds.
- The teller (make) (lie) down on the floor.
- I don't mind her (appoint) above me.
- She feels as though she (sit) on a fire
- Look! The rain (spoil) our furniture. You (close) the windows last night.
- He suggested that a petition (draw) up.
- Jimmy was pleased (admit) to the college
- The price of gold (say) (go) up now.

II. Fill in each blank with a suitable preposition (10pts).

1. I wonder what everybody finds (1) _____ him. What is there so remarkable (2) _____ him that people will hang (3) _____ his every word.
2. He was last (4) _____ a long line, and (5) _____ the look (6) _____ it, he was unlikely to get a good seat (7) _____ the show.
3. The poverty (8) _____ her childhood stands (9) _____ total contrast (10) _____ her life (11) _____ Hollywood.
4. It's a book (12) _____ three men and their dog on a boating holiday.
5. He drove (13) _____ a red light and a policeman saw him.
6. The assistant manager has no authority (14) _____ matters that have to do (15) _____ accommodation. You'd better speak to the manager.
7. If they are really concerned (16) _____ his future and want him to be prepared (17) _____ the hardship of life, they should not make things too smooth (18) _____ him.
8. His chances (19) _____ recovery after the operation were a hundred (20) _____ one, but he did get well.

III. Provide the correct word form of the word in brackets (10pts).

1. She is quite an (eye)
2. When he doesn't like anyone, he often speaks in (syllable)
3. I am (famine)! How about you? Have you had lunch yet?
4. When a person begins a new job, he may feel rather (orientation) at the beginning.
5. The thief was caught in the very (act)
6. What is done can't be (do)
7. It is (character) of him to lose his temper like that. He's usually very calm.
8. I was surprised by the (formal) of the occasion. All the men wore dark suits and ties.
9. The unresponsive audience made the lecturer somewhat (heart) What a shame!
10. Any opposition to the rule is (tolerate)

IV. Read the following passage, identify the 10 errors and then correct them (10 points).

E.g: (0) language → languages

In countries where two or more language are spoken, language is frequently a political and highly emotive issue. Although Canada is officially bilingual, the French-speaking province of Quebec introduced the law in 1976 which, in other measures, banned languages rather than French on commercial signs and restricted admissions to English-speaking schools. In 1988, the supreme court of Canada ruled that some sections of this law were illegal. No sooner had they done so than thousands of French speakers took to the streets in protest. Under the regime of General Franco, a Basque language, spoken by about 600,000 people in Spain, was forbidden. So strict was this ban that people using Basque in public could be imprisoned.

Lingual suppression still goes on, but on the whole, governments today are more tolerable of their minority languages. Nowhere has this reverse of attitudes been more pronounced than in Wales. Until the twentieth century, Welsh was all along illegal, and its usage was forbidden in schools and at many places of work. Only after a long campaign of protests and vandalism by Welsh speakers in the 1960s did the British government allow Welsh to become an official language.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

V. Fill in each blank with a suitable word (10pts).

About twenty percent of the world's present energy already comes from the sun in one form or another. Special devices have been (1).....available to place on the (2).....of houses or flats to catch the sun's rays and thus heat water. Thousands of these (3).....are now being used to provide (4).....in homes throughout the United States while more than a million solar water-heating units have already been (5)in homes in Japan. Other purposes for which energy is at present (6)..... used include the extraction of salt (7)sea water, irrigation and sewage disposal.

(8).....most people in developing countries, the need is (9)for air condition or central heating but for cheap (10)of cooking food, drying crops and lighting home.

VI. Rewrite the second sentence so that it is closest in meaning to the original one, using the word(s) provided (20pts).

1. As there are no more questions, I think we can end the meeting.
- There.....
2. I would like, moreover, to choose my own clothes.
- What's
3. Something must be done quickly to solve the problem of homelessness.
- Urgent
4. We couldn't have managed without my father's money.
- If it
5. This is the procedure. (follows)
-

- 6. Make yourself at home. (ceremony)
.....
- 7. The film didn't come up to my expectations (short)
.....
- 8. He is a generous person. (name)
.....
- 9. I think his theory is logical and clear. (stands)
.....
- 10. In the area, Thailand is much better than all other countries in football. (shoulders)
.....

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN HÙNG VƯƠNG – BÌNH DƯƠNG

PART A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY. (10pts)

A. Pronunciation: Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others (5pts)

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. A. afraid | B. nation | C. nature | D. natural |
| 2. A. bathe | B. promenade | C. heart | D. reservoir |
| 3. A. receipt | B. concept | C. cupboard | D. pneumonia |
| 4. A. book | B. good | C. food | D. put |
| 5. A. naked | B. cooked | C. wicked | D. crooked |

B. Stress: Choose the word who stress pattern is different from part of the others (5pts)

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. volunteer | B. evacuee | C. magazine | D. newspaper |
| 2. A. photography | B. advantageous | C. proverbial | D. tranquility |
| 3. A. inevitable | B. impersonate | C. influential | D. competitive |
| 4. A. deserts | B. comrade | C. decade | D. hostage |
| 5. A. compensate | B. contribute | C. gratitude | D. memorize |

II. READING COMPREHENSION. (20 pts)

READING 1: Read the following passages and choose the best answer.

It's a sound you will probably never hear, a sickened tree sending out a distress signal. But a group of scientists has heard the cries, and they think some insects also hear the trees and are drawn to **them** like vultures to a dying animal. Researchers with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Forest Service fastened sensors to the bark of drought-stricken trees and clearly heard distress calls. According to one of the scientists, most **parched** trees transmit their **plight** in the 50- to 500-kilohertz range. (The unaided human ear can detect no more than 20 kilohertz.) Red oak, maple, white pine, and birch all make slightly different sounds in the form of vibrations at the surface of the wood. The scientists think

that the vibrations are created when the water columns inside tubes that run the length of the tree break, a result of too little water flowing through them. These **fractured** columns send out distinctive vibration patterns. Because some insects communicate at ultrasonic frequencies, they may **pick up** the trees' vibrations and attack the weakened trees. Researchers are now running tests with potted trees that have been deprived of water to see if the sound is what attracts the insects. "Water-stressed trees also smell differently from other trees, and they experience thermal changes, so insects could be responding to something other than sound," one scientist said.

11. Which of the following is the main topic of the passage?
 - A. the vibrations produced by insects
 - B. the mission of the U.S. Forest Service
 - C. the effect of insects on trees
 - D. the sounds made by trees
12. The word "them" in line 3 refers to
 - A. trees
 - B. scientists
 - C. insects
 - D. vultures
13. The word "parched" in line 6 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
 - A. burned
 - B. dehydrated
 - C. recovered
 - D. damaged
14. The word "plight" in line 6 is closest in meaning to
 - A. cry
 - B. condition
 - C. need
 - D. agony
15. It can be inferred from the passage that the sounds produced by the trees
 - A. serve as a form of communication among trees
 - B. are the same no matter what type of tree produces them
 - C. cannot be heard by the unaided human ear
 - D. fall into the 1-20-kilohertz range
16. The word "fractured" in line 11 is closest in meaning to
 - A. long
 - B. blocked
 - C. hollow
 - D. broken
17. Which of the following could be considered a cause of the trees' distress signals?
 - A. torn roots
 - B. attacks by insects
 - C. experiments by scientists
 - D. lack of water
18. In line 12, the phrase "pick up" could best be replaced by which of the following?
 - A. perceive
 - B. lift
 - C. transmit
 - D. attack
19. All of the following are mentioned as possible factors in drawing insects to weakened trees EXCEPT
 - A. thermal changes
 - B. smells
 - C. sounds
 - D. changes in color
20. It can be inferred from the passage that research concerning the distress signals of trees
 - A. was conducted many years ago
 - B. has been unproductive up to now
 - C. is continuing
 - D. is no longer sponsored by the government

READING 2

The time when humans crossed the Arctic land bridge from Siberia to Alaska seems remote to us today, but actually represents a late stage in the prehistory of humans, an era when polished stone **implements** and bows and arrows were already being used and dogs had already been domesticated.

When these **early migrants** arrived in North America, they found the woods and plains dominated by three types of American mammoths. These elephants were distinguished from today's elephants mainly by their thick, shaggy coats and their huge, upward-curving tusks. They had arrived on the continent hundreds of thousands of years before their human followers. The woolly mammoth in the North, the Columbian mammoth in middle North America, and the imperial mammoth of the South, together with their distant cousins the mastodons, dominated the land. Here, as in the Old World, there is evidence that humans hunted these elephants, as shown by the numerous spear points found with mammoth **remains**.

Then, at the end of the Ice Age, when the last glaciers had retreated, there was a relatively sudden and widespread extinction of elephants. In the New World, both mammoths and mastodons disappeared. In the Old World, only Indian and African elephants survived.

Why did the huge, **seemingly** successful mammoths disappear? Were humans connected with their extinction? Perhaps, but at that time, although they were **cunning** hunters, humans were still widely scattered and not very numerous. It is difficult to see how they could have prevailed over the mammoth to such an extent.

21. With which of the following is the passage primarily concerned?
 - A. Migration from Siberia to Alaska.
 - B. Techniques used to hunt mammoths.
 - C. The prehistory of humans.
 - D. The relationship between man and mammoth in the New World.
22. The word "implements" in line 3 is closest in meaning to
 - A. tools
 - B. ornaments
 - C. houses
 - D. carvings
23. The phrase "these early migrants" in line 5 refers to
 - A. mammoths
 - B. humans
 - C. dogs
 - D. mastodons
24. Where were the imperial mammoths the dominant type of mammoth?
 - A. Alaska
 - B. the central portion of North America
 - C. the southern part of North America
 - D. South America
25. It can be inferred that when humans crossed into the New World, they
 - A. had previously hunted mammoths in Siberia
 - B. had never seen mammoths before
 - C. brought mammoths with them from the Old World
 - D. soon learned to use dogs to hunt mammoths
26. Which of the following could best substitute for the word "remains" in line 12?
 - A. bones
 - B. drawings
 - C. footprints
 - D. spear points
27. The word "seemingly" in line 16 is closest in meaning to
 - A. tremendously
 - B. apparently
 - C. formerly
 - D. obviously
28. The passage supports which of the following conclusions about mammoths?
 - A. Humans hunted them to extinction.
 - B. The freezing temperatures of the Ice Age destroyed their food supply.
 - C. The cause of their extinction is not definitely known.
 - D. Competition with mastodons caused them to become extinct.

29. The word "cunning" inline 17 is closest in meaning to
 A. clever B. determined C. efficient D. cautious
30. Which of the following is NOT true about prehistoric humans at the time of the mammoths' extinction?
 A. They were relatively few in number.
 B. They knew how to use bows and arrows.
 C. They were concentrated in a small area.
 D. They were skilled hunters.

III. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10pts)

The Sun today is a yellow dwarf star. It is fueled by thermonuclear31..... near its center that convert hydrogen to helium. The Sun has existed in its present state for about 4 billion, 600 million years and is thousands of times larger than the Earth. By studying other stars,.....32.....can predict what the rest of the Sun's life will be like. About 5 billion years from now, the core of the Sun will shrink and become hotter. The surface33.....will fall. The higher temperature of the center will increase the rate of thermonuclear reactions. The outer regions of the Sun will expand approximately 35 million miles, about the distance to Mercury, which is the closest34.....to the Sun. The Sun will then be a red giant Star. Temperatures on the Earth will become too hot for life to.....35..... Once the Sun has used up its thermonuclear energy as a red giant, it will begin to.....36..... After it shrinks to the size of the Earth, it will become a white dwarf star. The Sun may throw37.....huge amounts of gases in violent eruptions called nova explosions as it changes from a red giant ...38.....a white dwarf.

After billions of years39.....a white dwarf, the Sun will have used up all its fuel and will have lost its heat. Such a star is called a black dwarf. After the Sun has become a black dwarf, the Earth will be dark and cold. If any atmosphere remains there, it will have40.....onto the Earth's surface.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 31. A. reactions | B. reactor | C. reactive | D. reactivity |
| 32. A. astronauts | B. astronomers | C. astrologers | D. physicians |
| 33. A. temperature | B. clouds | C. atmosphere | D. magnetic field |
| 34. A. satellite | B. asteroid | C. planet | D. comet |
| 35. A. start | B. die | C. end | D. exist |
| 36. A. shrink | B. expand | C. freeze | D. break |
| 37. A. away | B. off | C. aside | D. back |
| 38. A. up | B. in | C. to | D. of |
| 39. A. same | B. similar | C. like | D. as |
| 40. A. melt | B. heat | C. frozen | D. vaporise |

PART B: WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES/ FORMS (10pts).

- Human beings (create) ___1___ equal and (endow) ___2___ with certain inalienable rights (include) ___3___ life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.
- The fire (fan) ___4___ by gusty winds (engulf) ___5___ the whole village yesterday.

- On March 11, 2011 Japan (hit) 6 by a (devastate) 7 earthquake, which triggered a tsunami that measured as high as 10 meters in some places.
- A mechanic in Binh Duong is said (successfully make) 8 a helicopter.
- Whatever you do, don't let yourself (cheat) 9.
- But for the seat belt, I (not be) 10 alive now.
- Alan didn't go to the meeting yesterday. He (forget) 11.
- If he had taken my advice, he (not be) 12 in trouble now.
- Many people claimed (see) 13 (unidentify) 14 (fly) 15 objects.
- The tragic (sink) 16 of the Titanic always (remember) 17, for she went down on her first voyage with heavy loss of life.
- The noblest and most imperative task of a Government is (defend) 18 the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Nation.
- Henry deported for having an expired visa. He (have) 19 his visa (renew) 20.

II. PREPOSITIONS / PHRASAL VERBS. (10pts)

1 returning 2 our motel, I decided to finish reading my novel. It is 3 far the most exciting book that Victoria Holt has ever written. 4 the most part, her book deals 5 a group 6 archeologists who went 7 Egypt 8 hopes 9 discovering some pharaoh's tomb. 10 accident they uncovered a plot to smuggle the treasures 11 12 Egypt. 13 course the archeologists got 14 touch 15 the authorities, who had heard some rumors 16 smuggling off and 17. All 18 a sudden, one day the police showed 19 and caught them 20 the act and arrested them.

III. WORD FORMS. (20pts)

A. Fill each blank with the correct form of the word given.

- * (Tyrant) 1 reacts upon tyrant himself.
- * Don't use (liar) 2 as means of living.
- * There is a strong (like) 3 of rain this evening.
- * The (arm) 4 men opened fire on the (pass) 5 -by, then ran away in a (steal) 6 van.
- * With a population of over 85 million, Vietnam is the 13th most (populate) 7 country in the world.
- * My favorite sport is weigh (lift) 8.
- * My father is the bread-(win) 9 in the family.
- * AIDS stands for acquired immune (deficient) 10 syndrome.

B. Read the passage and fill each blank with the appropriate form of words chosen from the following list:

protecting resources effects pollution wasteland
transforming environment population wildlife problem

The worlds oceans are so vast that they can cope with the present levels of 1. However. little is known about the long term 2 of such slow

poisoning. The most serious ___3___ of modern times is that man is destroying the earth's natural ___4___ and ___5___ huge areas into ___6___. As a result, it is becoming extremely difficult to grow enough to feed the world's rapidly increasing ___7___. A way of ___8___ all the ___9___ on the earth must also be found as many species are in danger of disappearing completely from the face of the earth. The dangers, however, are not confined solely to the land and the sea. The smoke in the atmosphere, for example, is increasing so much that the amount of sunlight has been reduced in many cities. Mans whole ___10___ is being changed in a serious way.

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION. (10pts)

Identify ten words that should not be in the text:

Abraham Lincoln became President of the United States of America in November 1860. John Kennedy became President in November 1960. Lincoln was being killed in Ford's Theatre Kennedy was shot in a car which made by Ford Motors. The car was called a Lincoln!

Lincoln's secretary was called Kennedy. Kennedy was asked Lincoln not to go to the theatre on the day he was assassinated. Kennedy has had a secretary called Lincoln. Lincoln told Kennedy not to go to the Dallas on the day he was killed. John Wilkes Booth, Lincoln's murderer, was born in 1839. Lee Harvey Oswald, the man who killed Kennedy, he was born in 1939. Booth killed Lincoln in a theatre and then after ran into a warehouse. As Oswald shot Kennedy from a warehouse and then ran into a theatre.

The man who became President after that Lincoln was called Johnson and was born in 1808. The man who only became President after Kennedy was also called Johnson and was born in 1908!

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST. (20pts)

Fill each of the numbered blanks in the following passage with one suitable word.

My wife and I have always enjoyed travelling(1) sea, and last year we decided to go(2) a Mediterranean cruise.(3) our holiday was rather expensive we thought that the high standard of accommodation, the first-class food and the many interesting places we saw were well(4) the price we paid. We found that most of(5) other passengers were friendly and interesting, but there was one man, a Mr. James, who irritated and annoyed us, and not(6) us but all the others who shared our table at dinner. Whatever subject we talked about, it seemed that he was an expert(7) it. He(8), apparently, read more books, visited more countries and studied more languages, than anyone(9). After a few days, we ate our meals in.....(10), because nobody wanted to begin a conversation that(11) soon be taken(12) by this man. Then my wife had an idea. Fortunately, the ship had a library, and she suggested that we(13) think of an unusual subject, look it(14) in an encyclopaedia and then talk about it at dinner. If it were unusual(15) Mr. James could not(16) know anything about it

.....(17) subject we chose was 'English Agriculture in the Eleventh Century'. At dinner that night we discussed this subject with.... (18) enthusiasm. Mr. James was silent. We realised we had at last....(19) to find something he knew....(20) about.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION. (20pts)

- The film star wore dark glasses so that no-one would recognise him
The film star avoided _____
- Whatever you are, try to lead a life of virtue – Truth, Charity, and Bravery.
No _____
- We weren't surprised by his success
It came _____
- 'That's a lovely new dress, Jean,' said her mother.
Jean's mother complimented _____
- We couldn't relax until all the guests had gone home
Only _____
- The councillor answered every question frankly.
_____ (frank)
- It is said that he has been to prison several times.
_____ (reputed)
- Most stores will accept a credit card instead of cash.
_____ (alternative)
- Our opinions on the subject are identical.
_____ (difference)
- Local residents said they were against the new traffic scheme.
_____ (disapproval)

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN THẮNG LONG – ĐÀ LẠT

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

PART 1. PHONOLOGY (10 marks)

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from those of the others of each group.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. ecos <u>ystem</u> | B. kn <u>ow</u> ledge | C. techn <u>ol</u> ogy | D. comm <u>od</u> ity |
| 2. A. lea <u>rn</u> ed | B. wat <u>ch</u> ed | C. wr <u>et</u> ched | D. sac <u>re</u> d |
| 3. A. educa <u>t</u> ion | B. gradu <u>a</u> te | C. sol <u>d</u> ier | D. In <u>d</u> ian |
| 4. A. dan <u>g</u> er | B. land <u>s</u> c <u>a</u> pe | C. han <u>d</u> | D. nat <u>u</u> re |
| 5. A. cler <u>k</u> | B. s <u>er</u> ve | C. ver <u>g</u> e | D. nur <u>s</u> e |

Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from the other three of each group.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 6. A. recommend | B. hurricane | C. photograph | D. separate |
| 7. A. multimedia | B. environment | C. documentary | D. mathematics |
| 8. A. vigorous | B. scandalous | C. victorious | D. dangerous |
| 9. A. nominee | B. committee | C. refugee | D. employee |
| 10. A. necessary | B. infamous | C. automobile | D. technique |

PART 2. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE (20 marks)

1. Claims for compensation could run into billions of pounds.
A. far B. much C. well D. most
2. We may win, we may lose – it's just the of the draw!
A. strike B. odds C. chance D. luck
3. In the last century, it was widely that Indian fakirs were capable of superhuman feasts.
A. held B. grasped C. kept D. shaken
4. If you have a minor illness, it's usually better just let the nature take its
A. course B. time C. path D. way
5. I had lost my glasses in the water and could barely the edge of the river
A. notice B. recognize C. remark D. distinguish
6. "Another cup of coffee?" – "No, but thanks"
A. not at all B. for all C. all the same D. you for all
7. It was very of you to eat the last slice of cake without asking.
A. courteous B. sensitive C. self-confident D. naughty
8. He was arrested for trying to pass notes at the bank.
A. counterfeit B. fake C. unreal D. artificial
9. You are late again – please try to be in future
A. accurate B. punctual C. efficient D. reliable
10. The conductor the boys off for misbehaving on the bus
A. told B. said C. shouted D. cried
11. An IQ test is supposed to measure the of your intelligence
A. level B. extent C. degree D. size
12., dolphins have no sense of smell
A. as known as far B. It is known as far
C. as far as is known D. Known as far it is
13. drivers usually drive very slowly.
A. Learner B. Student C. Learning D. Practice
14. You all those provisions. We're only going for a weekend, not a month!
A. mustn't buy B. needn't buy
C. needn't have bought D. mustn't have bought
15. The VCTV try to for all tasted with its 4 national programs
A. cater B. suit C. furnish D. regard
16. It was not until late 1960s..... on the moon.
A. that Americans walked B. did Americans walk
C. when Americans walked D. when did Americans walk
17. When his alarm went off, he shut it off and slept for 15 minutes.
A. other B. others C. another D. the others
18. All things, he is the best president we are likely to get
A. thought B. taken C. added D. considered

19. – “Who won the election for mayor?”
– “A manto represent every minority group in the city”
A. claiming B. claim C. is claimed D. claimed
20. We would rather Helen us all the information we needed. We should have been well informed.
A. sent B. send C. had sent D. have sent

PART 3. READING COMPREHENSION (20 marks)

Passage 1

Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answers to the questions

The Fukushima I nuclear accidents are a series of *ongoing* equipment failures and releases of radioactive materials at the Fukushima I Nuclear Power Plant, following the 9.0 magnitude Tōhoku earthquake and tsunami on 11 March 2011. The plant comprises six separate boiling water reactors maintained by the Tokyo Electric Power Company (TEPCO). This accident is the largest of the 2011 Japanese nuclear accidents arising from the Tōhoku earthquake and tsunami, and experts consider it to be the second largest nuclear accident after the Chernobyl disaster, but more complex as all reactors are involved.

At the time of the quake, reactor 4 had been de-fueled while 5 and 6 were in cold shutdown for planned maintenance. The remaining reactors shut down automatically after the earthquake, with emergency generators starting up to run the control electronics and water pumps needed to cool reactors. The plant was protected by a seawall designed to *withstand* a 5.7 metres (19 ft) tsunami but not the 14-metre (46 ft) maximum wave which arrived 41–60 minutes after the earthquake. The entire plant was flooded, including low-lying generators and electrical switchgear in reactor basements and external pumps for supplying cooling seawater. The connection to the electrical grid was broken. All power for cooling was lost and reactors started to overheat, due to natural decay of the fission products created before shutdown. The flooding and earthquake damage hindered external assistance.

Evidence soon arose of partial core meltdown in reactors 1, 2, and 3; hydrogen explosions destroyed the upper cladding of the buildings housing reactors 1, 3, and 4; an explosion damaged the containment inside reactor 2; multiple fires broke out at reactor 4. Despite being initially shutdown, reactors 5 and 6 began to overheat. Fuel rods stored in pools in each reactor building began to overheat as water levels in the pools dropped. Fears of radiation leaks led to a 20-kilometre (12 mi) radius evacuation around the plant while workers suffered radiation exposure and were temporarily evacuated at various times. One generator at unit 6 was restarted on 17 March allowing some cooling at units 5 and 6 which were least damaged. Grid power was restored to parts of the plant on 20 March, but machinery for reactors 1 through 4, damaged by floods, fires and explosions, remained *inoperable*. Flooding with radioactive water through the basements of units 1–4 continues to prevent access to carry out repairs.

Measurements taken by the Japanese science ministry and education ministry in areas of northern Japan 30–50 km from the plant showed radioactive cesium levels

high enough to cause concern. Food grown in the area was banned from sale. It was suggested that worldwide measurements of iodine-131 and caesium-137 indicate that the releases from Fukushima are of the same order of magnitude as the releases of those isotopes from the Chernobyl disaster in 1986; Tokyo officials temporarily recommended that tap water should not be used to prepare food for infants. Plutonium contamination has been detected in the soil at two sites in the plant. Two workers hospitalized as a precaution on 25 March had been exposed to between 2000 and 6000 mSv of radiation at their ankles when standing in water in unit 3.

1. What is the main topic of the passage?
 - A. Japanese natural disaster – the nuclear power accident.
 - B. Fukushima I nuclear accident – the largest nuclear power of all time.
 - C. The nuclear power accident – Japanese catastrophe.
 - D. The Fukushima I Nuclear Power Plant.
2. It can be inferred from the passage that:
 - A. The Fukushima I Nuclear Power Plant is the world's largest nuclear accident.
 - B. The accident happened in the early part of the year 2011.
 - C. Chernobyl is the world's largest and most complex nuclear accident.
 - D. Reactor doesn't involve in the accident.
3. The word "ongoing" in the passage is closest in meaning to:
 - A. old-fashioned
 - B. onslaught
 - C. continuous
 - D. disastrous
4. The word "withstand" in the second paragraph is could be best replaced by:
 - A. stand
 - B. stand together
 - C. wrestle
 - D. strike
5. All of the following are mentioned in the passage EXCEPT:
 - A. The cause of the accident is the Tōhoku earthquake and tsunami.
 - B. The earthquake causes a great damage to Japan and the neighboring country.
 - C. The tsunami struck the country after the earthquake had occurred approximately an hour.
 - D. The reactor was barred from external assistance because of the flooding and earthquake damage.
6. According to the passage, which of the followings is NOT true?
 - A. The plant suffered a 14-metre seawall.
 - B. B. The highest wave was 46 ft in height.
 - C. The reactor 5 and 6 started overheating though they were in cold shutdown for maintenance.
 - D. The flood with water containing radioactivity made it impossible for the machinery to be repaired.
7. According to the passage, which of the following can be inferred?
 - A. The Chernobyl disaster happened in the late 19th century.
 - B. Food was banned from sale for fear that the country would run out of food.
 - C. The people in Tokyo were advised not to use tap water to cook for children.
 - D. Two workers were sent to hospital as they were exposed to radiation when standing in water in unit 3.

8. The word “*inoperable*” in the passage could be best replaced by:
A. incompatible B. impracticable C. irrepressible D. mysterious
9. When the earthquake occurred, how many plants were inactive?
A. 3 B. 4, 5, 6 C. 5, 6 D. 5
10. Why does the author mention “plutonium contamination” in the last paragraph?
A. to show that the Japanese discovered plutonium mine after the nuclear accident.
B. to show that plutonium was contaminated after the nuclear accident.
C. to show that the soil was polluted by plutonium.
D. to give an example of soil containing natural resource.

Passage 2

THE HISTORY OF THE GUITAR

The word 'guitar' was brought into English as an adaptation of the Spanish word 'guitarra', which was, in turn, derived from the Greek 'kithara'. Tracing the roots of the word further back into linguistic history, it seems to have been a combination of the Indo-European stem 'guit-', meaning music, and the root '-tar', meaning chord or string. The root '-tar' is actually common to a number of languages, and can also be found in the word 'sitar', also a stringed musical instrument. Although the spelling and pronunciation differ between languages, these key elements have been present in most words for 'guitar' throughout history.

While the guitar may have gained most of its popularity as a musical instrument during the modern era, guitar-like instruments have been in existence in numerous cultures throughout the world for more than 5,000 years. The earliest instruments that the modern eye and ear would recognise as a 'normal' acoustic guitar date from about 500 years ago. Prior to this time, stringed instruments were in use throughout the world, but these early instruments are known primarily from visual depictions, not from the continued existence of music written for them. The majority of these depictions show simple stringed instruments, often lacking some of the parts that define a modern guitar. A number of these instruments have more in common with the lute than the guitar.

There is some uncertainty about the exact date of the earliest six-string guitar. The oldest one still in existence, which was made by Gaetano Vinaccia, is dated 1779. However, the authenticity of six-string guitars alleged to have been made prior to 1790 is often suspect, as many fakes have been discovered dating to this era. The early nineteenth century is generally accepted as the time period during which six-string guitars began taking on their modern shape and dimensions. Thus for nearly two hundred years, luthiers, or guitar makers, have been producing versions of the modern acoustic guitar.

The first electric guitar was not developed until the early twentieth century. George Beauchamp received the first patent for an electric guitar in 1936, and Beauchamp went on to co-found Rickenbacker, originally known as the Electro String Instrument Company. Although Rickenbacker began producing electric guitars in the late 1930s, this brand received most of its fame in the 1960s, when John Lennon used a Rickenbacker guitar for the Beatles' debut performance on the Ed

Sullivan show in 1964. George Harrison later bought a Rickenbacker guitar of his own, and the company later gave him one of their earliest 12-string electric guitars. Paul McCartney also used a Rickenbacker bass guitar for recording. The Beatles continued to use Rickenbacker guitars throughout their career, and made the instruments highly popular among other musicians of the era.

The Fender Musical Instruments Company and the Gibson Guitar Corporation were two other early electric guitar pioneers, both developing models in the early 1950s. Fender began with the Telecaster in 1950 and 1951, and the Fender Stratocaster debuted in 1954. Gibson began selling the Gibson Les Paul, based partially on assistance from jazz musician and guitar innovator

Les Paul, in 1952. The majority of present day solid-body electric guitars are still based largely on these three early electric guitar designs.

Throughout the history of the guitar, an enormous number of individuals have made their mark on the way in which the instrument was built, played and perceived. Though some of these individuals are particularly well known, like the Beatles or Les Paul, the majority of these people are virtually invisible to most modern guitar fans. By looking at the entire history of the guitar, rather than just recent developments, largely confined to electric guitars, it is possible to see more of the contributions of earlier generations.

Complete the sentences. Choose *NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS* from the passage for each answer. Write your answer in the numbered box.

1. Despite differences in _____, 'guit-' and '-tar' appear in the word for 'guitar' in many languages.
2. Instruments that we would call acoustic guitars have been made and played for approximately _____.
3. The _____ of acoustic guitars have not changed much in 200 years.
4. Les Paul, the well-known _____ guitarist, was involved in the development of the electric guitar.
5. Most _____ of the guitar know little about its rich history.

Complete the summary. Choose *NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS* from the passage for each answer. Write your answer in the numbered box.

Instruments similar to the guitar have been played by musicians for over (6) _____ years. What we know about many of these instruments comes from (7) _____ rather than actual physical examples or music played on them. In some ways, these early stringed instruments were closer to (8) _____ than the guitar as we know it today. We do have examples of six-string guitars that are 200 years old. However, the (9) _____ of six-string guitars made by guitar makers who are also known as luthiers before the final decade of the eighteenth century is often open to question.

Although the electric guitar was invented in the 1930s, it took several decades for electric guitars to develop, with the company Rickenbacker playing a major part in this development. Most (10) _____ electric guitars in use today are similar in design to guitars produced by the Fender Musical Instruments Company and the Gibson Guitar Corporation in the 1950s.

PART 4. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 marks)

Choose the words or phrases that best fit the blanks to make a complete passage

When faced to some new and possible bewildering technology change, most people react in one of two ways. They either recoil (1)_____ anything new, claiming that it is unnecessary, or too complicated or that it (2)_____ makes life less than human. Or they learn to adapt to the new invention and (3)_____ wonder how they could possibly have existed without it. Take computers as example. For many of us, they still (4)_____ a threat to our freedom and give us a frightening (5)_____ of a future in which all decisions will be (6)_____ by machines. This may be because they seem (7)_____, and difficult to understand. Ask most people what you can use a home computer for, and you usually get vague answers about how 'they give you information'. In fact, even those of us who are (8)_____ with computer and use them in our daily work, have little idea of how they work. But it does not take long to learn how to operate a business programme, even if things occasionally go wrong for no apparent reason. Presumably, much the same happened when telephone and television became widespread. What seems to alarm most people is the (9)_____ of technology change, rather than change itself. And the objections that are made to new technology may (10)_____ have a point to them, since change is not always an improvement. As we discover during power cuts, there is a lot to be said for the oil lamp, the coal fire, and forms of entertainment, such as books or board games, which don't have to be plugged into work.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. of | B. out of | C. away from | D. from |
| 2. A. somewhere | B. someplace | C. someway | D. somewhat |
| 3. A. eventually | B. possibly | C. initially | D. naturally |
| 4. A. show | B. meet | C. face | D. represent |
| 5. A. possibility | B. sense | C. idea | D. prospect |
| 6. A. invented | B. changed | C. taken | D. done |
| 7. A. unsteady | B. unsure | C. mysterious | D. obvious |
| 8. A. accustomed | B. familiar | C. used | D. commonplace |
| 9. A. rate | B. swiftness | C. speed | D. tempo |
| 10. A. badly | B. better | C. worse | D. well |

B. WRITTEN TEST

PART 1. VERB TENSES/ VERB FORMS (10 marks)

Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tenses or forms

1. It is highly desirable that every effort (make) to reduce expenditure.
2. This homework is not as good as usual. I think you (spend).....more time on it.
3. There (be)any errors, let me know.
4. I apologized for the mistake (make)by my team. There appears to (be)..... a slight misunderstanding.
5. The medicine made me feel dizzy. I felt as though the room (spin) around and around.
6. I'd rather (not/invite)to the party with my parents because there was nothing interesting there.
7. There was no sign (indicate)that the cottage (break)into.
8. All the best things (go)if we don't get to the sale soon.

PART 2. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10 marks)

Fill each gap with a suitable preposition or adverbial particle

1. We made that we had forgotten Jane's birthday, though it was not true.
2. The workforce felt that they had been bulliedaccepting the new contract by the management
3. After a week on the run, he gave himselfto the police
4. There are several theories about why dinosaurs diedso suddenly
5. They should be able to settle their differences without restoringviolence
6. He had married his daughterto a man twice her age.
7. Are you going to sitand let me do everything?
8. The students were slow to catch, but gradually they began to understand
9. According to a recent survey, most people aregood terms with their neighbors
10. She seemed totally absorbedher book

PART 3. WORD FORMS (10 marks)

Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the given words

1. As the sole (*benefit*)of his uncle's will, he inherited a huge fortune.
2. Good (*sell*)is a partly about getting on well with the customers.
3. He is the bad manager in the factory and everyone is in attempt to (*famous*) him.
4. I was surprised by his (*prepare*)to break the law.
5. If you choose to take part in some (*sport*)activity, you will probably undergo some form of training or practice.
6. It was a voice I had not heard before and it (*orient*)me
7. They're (*mind*)people, so the bad language in that film is unlikely to offend them.
8. The mother of the child hurried (*breath*)to her neighborhood drugstore.
9. Hundreds of unemployed (*prison*) could be pushed back towards crime by the closure of job training programs.
10. This article is about people who claim to have (*normal*) abilities such as mind-reading.

PART 4. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 marks)

There are 10 mistakes in this passage. Underline and correct them

It is very difficult to succeed in the music business; nine out of ten bands that release a first record fail to produce the second. Surviving in the music industry requires luck and patience, but most of all it requires and intricate knowledge of how a record company is functioned. The process begins when a presenter of a company's Artist and Repertoire (A&R) department visits bars and night clubs, scouting for young, talented bands. After the representative identifies a promised band, he or she will work to negotiate a contract with that band. The signature of this recording contract is a slow process. A company will spend a long time to investigate the band itself as well as current trends for popular music. During this period, it is important that a band reciprocates with an investigation of its own, learning as much as possible about the record company and making personnel connections within the different departments that will handle their recordings

PART 5. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10 marks)

Fill in each blank with ONE word to make a complete passage.

New technologies, like all technologies, are morally neutral. (1) their advent makes the world a better place or not depends on the uses to which they are (2) And that, (3) turn, depends upon the decisions of many people, especially of politicians, managers, trade (4) leaders, engineers and scientists. The new technologies, cheap, flexible, dependent on knowledge and information as their main input, can (5) human being from many of their current constraints for example constraints of resources and geography. (6) the new technologies could also (7) those with power to control their fellow citizens even more effectively than in the (8) efficient dictatorships of the past. The new technological society will (9) colossal demands on our imagination and ingenuity and on the capacity (10) our institutions to respond to new challenges.

PART 6. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 marks)

Rewrite each of the sentences with the given word or the given beginning so that the new sentence has the same meaning as the previous one.

- 1. I heard her use those words many times.
Many's
- 2. Owen is a good player but Rooney is better.
Very good
- 3. My salary is half what I would be in the job I was offered in January
If
- 4. Two men stole the old lady's handbag.
The old lady was.....
- 5. You could be arrested for not giving a breath sample to the police.
Refusal
- 6. Attendance at the additional evening lectures is not obligatory for students.
Studentsthe additional evening lectures.
- 7. As a result of the bad weather, there may be delay to some international flights.
Due to the bad weatherpossible delay
- 8. They were very keen to hear the president's speech.
They the president's speech.
- 9. You can walk to the station easily from the hotel.
The stationthe hotel
- 10. The terrorists attack on the Capital Trade Center was very much like the 11-9 attack on the WTO building.
The terrorists attack on the Capital Trade Center the 11-9 attack on the WTO building.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NGUYỄN DU – ĐẮK LẮK

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONETICS (10 ms)

➤ *Pick out the word whose sound is different from that of the others in each group.*

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>teenage</u> | B. <u>dosage</u> | C. <u>voyage</u> | D. <u>carriage</u> |
| 2. A. <u>example</u> | B. <u>exhibit</u> | C. <u>exactly</u> | D. <u>exhibition</u> |
| 3. A. <u>commercial</u> | B. <u>celestial</u> | C. <u>presidential</u> | D. <u>essential</u> |
| 4. A. <u>rough</u> | B. <u>tough</u> | C. <u>hiccough</u> | D. <u>trough</u> |
| 5. A. <u>possession</u> | B. <u>address</u> | C. <u>guess</u> | D. <u>mess</u> |

➤ *Pick out the word whose main stress is placed differently from the others in each group.*

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>advisable</u> | B. <u>admirable</u> | C. <u>reliable</u> | D. <u>desirable</u> |
| 2. A. <u>bigoted</u> | B. <u>perpetrate</u> | C. <u>relativism</u> | D. <u>picturesquely</u> |
| 3. A. <u>innocent</u> | B. <u>peninsula</u> | C. <u>contents</u> | D. <u>supermarket</u> |
| 4. A. <u>metropolis</u> | B. <u>descendant</u> | C. <u>impetus</u> | D. <u>perpetuate</u> |
| 5. A. <u>politics</u> | B. <u>arbitrary</u> | C. <u>arable</u> | D. <u>appreciate</u> |

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE (20ms)

➤ *Choose the option that best completes the blank.*

- Many road accidents occur because motorists cannot _____ the speed of approaching vehicles.
A. assume B. count C. assess D. value
- Mr. John wants twenty copies of this letter _____ off on the photocopier.
A. assume B. run C. taken D. turned
- Many local authorities realize there is a need to make _____ for disabled people in their housing programmes.
A. assistance B. conditions C. admittance D. provision
- The judge imposed a light sentence in view of the _____ circumstances.
A. unfair B. extensive C. extenuating D. qualifying
- After the accident, there was considerable doubt _____ exactly what had happened.
A. for B. as to C. in the shape of D. in the question of
- It was felt that the new bonus for increased production would provide an _____ to work overtime.
A. incitement B. attraction C. initiative D. incentive
- David is captain of the school basket team, _____ his father before him.
A. similar to B. just like C. such as D. as well as
- I'll go on diet if you _____.
A. would B. should C. will D. shall
- They are happily married although, of course, they argue _____.
A. most times B. from day to day
C. every now and then D. on the occasion
- They were waiting official _____ of the news they had heard from a friend.
A. statement B. recommendation
C. confirmation D. announcement

11. The leaders, seeing that war was _____, prepared their defences.
A. immediate B. immune C. immense D. imminent
12. It was surprising that he showed so little _____ at his sister's death.
A. feelings B. sympathy C. grief D. involvement
13. They threw petrol on to the bonfire and the sudden _____ lit up the whole garden.
A. glow B. twinkle C. spark D. flare
14. The burglar's presence was betrayed by a _____ floorboard.
A. crackling B. crunching C. groaning D. creaking
15. It turned out that we _____ rushed to the airport as the plane was delayed by several hours.
A. hadn't B. should have C. mustn't D. needn't have
16. If I were you, I would regard their offer with considerable _____, because it seems too good to be true.
A. suspicion B. doubt C. reservation D. disbelief
- It's a shame they didn't pick you, but it doesn't _____ out the possibility that you might get a job in a different department.
A. rule B. strike C. cancel D. draw
18. My sister's confidence in her ability to play the piano was badly _____ by her last music teacher.
A. subsided B. weakened C. undermined D. loosened
19. Fearing for his life, he _____ the mugger for mercy.
A. pleaded B. petitioned C. urged D. begged
20. I am sorry to have bothered you – I was under the _____ that you wanted me to call you.
A. mistake B. miscalculation C. misconception D. misapprehension

III. READING COMPREHENSION (20ms)

Passage 1

Read the passage carefully and then choose the best answer to each of the questions below.

Wheel of Fortune

- A** Since moving pictures were invented a century ago, a new way of distributing entertainment to consumers has emerged about once every generation. Each such innovation has changed the industry irreversibly; each has been accompanied by a period of fear mixed with exhilaration. The arrival of digital technology, which translates music, pictures and text into the zeros and ones of computer language, marks one of those periods.
- B** This may sound familiar, because the digital revolution, and the explosion of choice that would go with it, has been heralded for some time. In 1992, John Malone, chief executive of TCI, an American cable giant, welcomed the '500-channel universe'. Digital television was about to deliver everything except pizzas to people's living rooms. When the entertainment companies tried out the technology, it worked fine - but not at a price that people were prepared to pay.

- C Those 500 channels eventually arrived but via the Internet and the PC rather than through television. The digital revolution was starting to affect the entertainment business in unexpected ways. Eventually it will change every aspect of it, from the way cartoons are made to the way films are screened to the way people buy music. That much is clear. What nobody is sure of is how it will affect the economics of the business.
- D New technologies always contain within them both threats and opportunities. They have the potential both to make the companies in the business a great deal richer, and to sweep them away. Old companies always fear new technology. Hollywood was hostile to television, television terrified by the VCR. Go back far enough, points out Hal Varian, an economist at the University of California at Berkeley, and you find publishers complaining that 'circulating libraries' would cannibalise their sales. Yet whenever a new technology has come in, it has made more money for existing entertainment companies. The proliferation of the means of distribution results, gratifyingly, in the proliferation of dollars, pounds, pesetas and the rest to pay for it.
- E All the same, there is something in the old companies' fears. New technologies may not threaten their lives, but they usually change their role. Once television became widespread, film and radio stopped being the staple form of entertainment. Cable television has undermined the power of the broadcasters. And as power has shifted the movie studios, the radio companies and the television broadcasters have been swallowed up. These days, the grand old names of entertainment have more resonance than power. Paramount is part of Viacom, a cable company; Universal, part of Seagram, a drinks-and-entertainment company; MGM, once the roaring lion of Hollywood, has been reduced to a whisper because it is not part of one of the giants. And RCA, once the most important broadcasting company in the world, is now a recording label belonging to Bertelsmann, a large German entertainment company.
- F Part of the reason why incumbents got pushed aside was that they did not see what was coming. But they also faced a tighter regulatory environment than the present one. In America, laws preventing television broadcasters from owning programme companies were repealed earlier this decade, allowing the creation of vertically integrated businesses. Greater freedom, combined with a sense of history, prompted the smarter companies in the entertainment business to re-invent themselves. They saw what happened to those of their predecessors who were stuck with one form of distribution. So, these days, the powers in the entertainment business are no longer movie studios, or television broadcasters, or publishers; all those businesses have become part of bigger businesses still, companies that can both create content and distribute it in a range of different ways.
- G Out of all this, seven huge entertainment companies have emerged - Time Warner, Walt Disney, Bertelsmann, Viacom, News Corp, Seagram and Sony. They cover pretty well every bit of the entertainment business except pornography. Three are American, one is Australian, one Canadian, one German and one Japanese. 'What you are seeing', says Christopher Dixon, managing director of media research at PaineWebber, a stockbroker, 'is the creation of a global oligopoly. It happened to

the oil and automotive businesses earlier this century; now it is happening to the entertainment business.' It remains to be seen whether the latest technology will weaken those great companies, or make them stronger than ever.

Questions 1-8

Reading Passage 1 has seven paragraphs A-G.

Which paragraph mentions the following (Questions 1- 8)?

NB Some of the paragraphs will be used more than once.

1. the contrasting effects that new technology can have on existing business
2. the fact that a total transformation is going to take place in the future in the delivery of all forms of entertainment
3. the confused feelings that people are known to have experienced in response to technological innovation
4. the fact that some companies have learnt from the mistakes of others
5. the high cost to the consumer of new ways of distributing entertainment
6. uncertainty regarding the financial impact of wider media access
7. the fact that some companies were the victims of strict government policy
8. the fact that the digital revolution could undermine the giant entertainment companies

Questions 9-10

Decide if the following statements are true (T) or false (F) or not given (NG)

9. The writer puts across his views on the digital revolution by drawing comparisons with other periods of technological innovation
10. That technological change only benefits big entertainment companies best summarises the writer's views in Reading Passage 1?

Passage 2

➤ Read the following passage and choose the correct answer for each question. (10 ms.)

As Philadelphia grew from a small town into a city in the first half of the eighteenth century, it became an increasingly important marketing center for a vast and growing agricultural *hinterland*. Market days saw the crowded city even more crowded, as farmers from within a radius of 24 or more kilometers brought their sheep, cows, pigs, vegetables, cider, and other products for direct sale to the townspeople. The High Street Market was continuously enlarged throughout the period until 1736, when *it* reached from Front street to Third. By 1745 New Market was opened on Second Street between Pine and Cedar. The next year the Callowhill Market began operation. Along with market days, the institution of twice-yearly fairs *persisted* in Philadelphia even after similar trading days had been discontinued in other colonial cities. The fairs provided a means of bringing handmade goods from outlying places to would-be buyers in the city. *Linens and stockings* from Germantown, for example, were popular items. Auctions were another popular form of occasional trade. Because of the competition, retail merchants opposed these as well as the fairs. Although governmental attempts to *eradicate* fairs and auctions were less than successful, the ordinary course of *economic development was on the merchants' side*, as increasing business specialization became the order of the day. Export merchants became differentiated from their importing counterparts, and

specialty shops began to appear in addition to general stores selling a variety of goods. One of the reasons Philadelphia's merchants generally prospered was because the surrounding area was **undergoing** tremendous economic and demographic growth. They did their business, after all, in the capital city of the province. Not only did they cater to the governor and his circle, but citizens from all over the colony came to the capital for legislative sessions of the assembly and council and meetings of the courts of justice.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
 - A. Philadelphia's agriculture importance
 - B. Philadelphia's development as a marketing center
 - C. The sale of imported goods in Philadelphia
 - D. The administration of the city of Philadelphia
2. It can be inferred from the passage that new markets opened in Philadelphia because
 - A. they provided more modern facilities than older markets.
 - B. the High Street Market was forced to close.
 - C. existing markets were unable to serve the growing population.
 - D. farmers wanted markets that were closer to the farmers.
3. The word **hinterland** is closest in meaning to
 - A. tradition
 - B. association
 - C. produce
 - D. region
4. The word **it** refers to
 - A. the crowded city
 - B. a radius
 - C. the High Street Market
 - D. the period
5. The word **persisted** is closest in meaning to
 - A. returned
 - B. started
 - C. declined
 - D. continued
6. According to the passage, fairs in Philadelphia were held
 - A. on the same day as market says
 - B. as often as possible
 - C. a couple of times a year
 - D. whenever the government allowed it
7. It can be inferred that the author mentions **Linens and stockings** to show that they were items that
 - A. retail merchants were not willing to sell
 - B. were not available in the stores in Philadelphia
 - C. were more popular in Germantown than in Philadelphia
 - D. could easily be transported
8. The word **eradicate** is closest in meaning to
 - A. eliminate
 - B. exploit
 - C. organize
 - D. operate
9. What does the author mean by stating that "**economic development was on the merchants' side**"?
 - A. Merchants had a strong impact on economic expansion.
 - B. Economic forces allowed merchants to prosper.
 - C. Merchants had to work together to achieve economic independence.
 - D. Specialty shops near large markets were more likely to be economically successful.
10. The word **undergoing** is closest in meaning to
 - A. requesting
 - B. experiencing
 - C. repeating
 - D. including

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10ms)

➤ Read the following passage and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. Circle A, B, C or D to indicate your answer.

The ability to weep is a uniquely human form of emotional response. Some scientists have suggested that human tears are (1) _____ of an aquatic past – but this does not seem very likely. We cry from the moment we enter this world, for a number of reasons. Helpless babies cry to persuade their parents that they are ill, hungry or uncomfortable. As they (2) _____, they will also cry just to attract parental attention and will often stop when they get it.

The idea that having a good cry do you (3) _____ is a very old one and now it has scientific validity since recent research into tears has shown that they (4) _____ a natural painkiller called enkaphalin. By fighting sorrow and pain this chemical helps you feel better. Weeping can increase the quantities of enkaphalin you (5) _____.

Unfortunately, in our society we impose restrictions upon this naturally (6) _____ activity. Because some people still regard it as a (7) _____ of weakness in men, boys in particular are admonished when they cry. This kind of repression can only increase stress, both emotionally and physically.

Tears of emotion also help the body (8) _____ itself of toxic chemical waste, for there is more protein in them than in tears resulting from cold winds or other irritants. Crying comforts and calms can be very enjoyable - (9) _____ the popularity of highly emotional films which are commonly (10) _____ “weepies”. It seems that people enjoy crying together almost as much as laughing together.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. A. witness | B. evidence | C. result | D. display |
| 2. A. evolve | B. change | C. develop | D. alter |
| 3. A. better | B. fine | C. good | D. well |
| 4. A. contain | B. retain | C. hold | D. keep |
| 5. A. construct | B. achieve | C. provide | D. produce |
| 6. A. curing | B. treating | C. healing | D. improving |
| 7. A. hint | B. symbol | C. feature | D. sign |
| 8. A. release | B. rid | C. loosen | D. expel |
| 9. A. consider | B. remark | C. distinguish | D. regard |
| 10. A. named | B. entitled | C. subtitled | D. called |

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES/ FORMS (10ms)

➤ Use the correct forms/ tenses of the given words in brackets.

As trees (1. grow) old they add a new ring for each year, this discovery, it seems, first (2. make) by Leonardo de Vinci, the famous Italian painter and scientist. It (3. take) a long time, however, before the serious study of tree rings (4. start); this (5. do) in Arizona by Andrew Ellicott Douglas.

Douglas (6. develop) a simple technique for dating trees (7. call) cross-dating and for a period of over twenty years continued the study of tree rings. He (8. spend) much of his time in logging camps near Flagstaff.

The Douglas method (9. use) by many scientists. Some of them used it to examine logs in Indian pueblo ruins. They were able to date the buildings right back to the tenth century. Others (10. used) it to date the world's oldest living trees, the bristlecone pines.

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10ms)

✎ Fill in each blank with the correct form of one of the verbs, and one of the particles in the box. Some words can be used more than once.

try go put carry stick get do look
hold against down over around out on up

- At school, Luis got into a lot of trouble for something I did, and now he _____ it _____ me.
- If I could _____ it _____ again, I'd do it differently.
- The price of gas is expected to _____ to \$1 a gallon within a month.
- The light suddenly _____, and I couldn't see a thing.
- Do you have to go already? Can't you _____ for a few minutes?
- You'd better _____ your cigarette because smoking isn't allowed in here.
- If you _____ working so hard, you'll make yourself ill.
- Stop worrying about it. Don't let this failure _____ you _____.
- The car's in quite good condition but you can _____ it _____ before you make any decision to buy.
- When I was in New York, I was able to _____ several old friends I hadn't seen for years.

III. WORD FORMS (10ms)

✎ Complete the following passage with the correct forms of the given words.

environment	accident	devastate	anger	develop
industry	pollute	major	severe	forest

Since the early eighties we have been only too aware of the (1) _____ effects of large-scale environmental pollution. Such pollution is generally the result of poor government planning in many (2) _____ nations or the short-sighted, selfish policies of the already (3) _____ countries which encourage a minority of the world's population to squander the (4) _____ of its natural resources.

While events such as the (5) _____ of the Amazon jungle or the nuclear disaster in Chernobyl continue to receive high media exposure, as do acts of (6) _____ sabotage, it must be remembered that not all pollution is on this grand scale. A large proportion of the world's (7) _____ has its source much closer to home. The recent spillage of crude oil from an oil tanker (8) _____ discharging its cargo straight into Sydney Harbour not only caused serious damage to the harbour foreshores but also created (9) _____ toxic fumes which hung over the suburbs for days and left the (10) _____ residents wondering how such a disaster could have been allowed to happen.

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10ms)

✎ The passage below contains 10 mistakes. Underline the mistakes and write their correct forms in the space provided in the column on the right. (0) has been done as an example.

Traditionally, mental <u>test</u> have been divided into two types. Achievement tests are designed to measure acquiring skills and knowledge, particularly those that have been explicitness taught. The proficiency exams required by few states for high school graduation are achievement tests. Aptitude tests are designed and measure a person's ability to acquire new skills but knowledge. For example, vocation aptitude tests can help you decide whether you would do better like a mechanic or musician. However, all mental tests are in some sense achievement tests because they assumption some sort of past learning or experience with certainly objects, words, or situations. The difference between achievement and aptitude tests is the degree and intention use.	0. test → tests 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____
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V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10ms)

✎ Read the following passage and fill the blank with ONE suitable word.

Music is clearly different from language. People can, nevertheless, use it to communicate things - especially their emotions - and when allied (1) _____ speech in a song, it is one of the most powerful means of communication that humans have. But what, biologically (2) _____, is it? If music is truly (3) _____ from speech, then it ought to have a distinct processing mechanism in the brain - one that keeps it separate from the interpretation of other (4) _____, including language. The evidence suggests that such a separate mechanism does, indeed, (5) _____.

Scientific (6) _____ about the auditory system dates back to the mid-19th century. In 1861 Paul Broca, a French (7) _____, observed that speech was impaired by damage to a particular part of the brain, now (8) _____ as Broca's area. In 1874 Carl Wernicke, a German neurologist, made a similar (9) _____ about another brain area and was similarly immortalised. The location of different language-processing tasks in Broca's areas (found in the brain's left temporal lobe, above the ear) was one of the first pieces of evidence that different bits of the brain are (10) _____ to do different jobs.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20ms)

✎ Rewrite the sentences with the given words at the beginning or in brackets in such a way that their meaning remain unchanged.

- 1. Customs officials are stopping more travelers than usual this week.
→ An increasing _____
- 2. In order to make a profit the new leisure centre needs at least 2,000 visitors a month.
→ No fewer _____
- 3. My decision to get up and dance coincided with the band's decision to stop playing.

→ The moment _____

4. Mr. Draynor claimed that hard work was the reason for his success.

→ Mr. Draynor attributed _____

5. I learnt a lot of the language simply by listening to the other people. (fair)

→ _____

6. At this moment I only have time to think about my university thesis. (preoccupied)

→ _____

7. I sometimes regret coming to live in this city. (occasions)

→ _____

8. The firm went bankrupt after failing to win the contract. (liquidation)

→ _____

9. The terrible scream frightened me. (blood)

→ _____

10. When she sold the jewellery at such a low price, she was cheated. (ride)

→ _____

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN HÙNG VƯƠNG – GIA LAI

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY (10 points)

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from those of the others.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. <u>profit</u> | B. <u>congress</u> | C. <u>contrary</u> | D. <u>promote</u> |
| 2. A. <u>canal</u> | B. <u>capital</u> | C. <u>hospital</u> | D. <u>cable</u> |
| 3. A. <u>structure</u> | B. <u>subsidy</u> | C. <u>number</u> | D. <u>success</u> |
| 4. A. <u>waltz</u> | B. <u>amaze</u> | C. <u>close</u> | D. <u>use</u> |
| 5. A. <u>restaurant</u> | B. <u>mausoleum</u> | C. <u>cause</u> | D. <u>audience</u> |

Choose the word whose **main stress** is placed different from the others

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 6. A. intellectual | B. stability | C. epidemic | D. centenarian |
| 7. A. sacrifice | B. supportive | C. compliment | D. maintenance |
| 8. A. commitment | B. subsidy | C. substantial | D. domestic |
| 9. A. telegraph | B. commercial | C. monitor | D. industry |
| 10. A. tsunami | B. evidence | C. current | D. auditory |

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE (20 points)

1. Spies may have a number of _____ names and papers.
A. artificial B. false C. imitation D. untrue
2. Switzerland is well-known for its impressive mountainous _____.
A. views B. scenes C. scenery D. sights
3. The bank _____ planned to escape in a stolen car.
A. thieves B. bandits C. burglars D. robbers

4. Prices continued to rise while wages remained low _____ the Government became increasingly unpopular.
A. on condition that B. with the result that
C. provided that D. in order that
5. High in the sky a _____ of birds was flying southward.
A. flock B. pack C. swarm D. herd
6. He was a highly _____ teacher who took his duties seriously but he had neither the personality nor ability to achieve much success.
A. conscientious B. efficient C. capable D. talented
7. Only hotel guests have the _____ of using the private beach.
A. occasion B. possibility C. privilege D. permission
8. Our new house is very _____ for the office as I can get there in five minutes.
A. convenient B. suitable C. available D. comfortable
9. The forecast predicted _____ weather with snow, sunshine, wind and thunder and that is just what we have had.
A. variable B. various C. differing D. fluctuating
10. There's a _____ difference between our two cultures.
A. crucial B. special C. fundamental D. main
11. We don't want to have to carry a lot of luggage, so only pack the most _____ items.
A. essential B. main C. crucial D. significant
12. Some drugs produce bad side _____.
A. consequences B. products C. results D. effects
13. Going on this diet has really _____ me good. I've lost weight and I feel fantastic!
A. made B. taken C. done D. had
14. _____ with your friends and give me your answer tomorrow.
A. Work it out B. Look into it C. Talk over it D. Talk it over
15. "_____ children like ice-cream." "That's quite natural."
A. Most of B. Most C. The most D. The most of
16. "Look at this advertisement, Mary, it _____ there's 50% off everything at Yvonne's boutique – shall we go?"
A. says B. notices C. advises D. writes
17. On being told about her sack, _____.
A. her boss felt sorry for Mary B. Mary was shocked
C. Mary's face turned pale D. all are correct
18. _____, he could not lift the trap door.
A. As he was strong B. Strong as was he
C. As strong he was D. Strong as he was
19. John is going to get _____ Lisa.
A. marry with B. marry to C. married with D. married to
20. A: I'm not sure about this soup. It tastes like something's missing.
B: _____ It tastes fine to me.
A. You're right. B. Oh, I don't know
C. I couldn't agree more. D. I don't think so.

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Reading 1: Read the following passages and choose the best opinion to complete the blank or answer the questions (10 points).

The ocean bottom - a region nearly 2.5 times greater than the total land area of the Earth - is a vast frontier that even today is largely unexplored and uncharted. Until about a century ago, the deep - ocean floor was completely inaccessible, hidden beneath waters averaging over 3,6000 meters deep. Totally without light and subjected to intense pressures hundreds of times greater than at the Earth's surface, the deep - ocean bottom is a hostile environment to humans, in some ways as forbidding and remote as the void of outer space.

Although researchers have taken samples of deep - ocean rocks and sediments for over a century, the first detailed global investigation of the ocean bottom did not actually start until 1968, with the beginning of the National Science Foundation's Deep Sea Drilling Project (DSDP). Using techniques first developed for the offshore oil and gas industry, the DSDP's drill ship, the Glomar Challenger, was able to maintain a steady position on the ocean's surface and drill in very deep waters, extracting samples of sediments and rock from the ocean floor.

The Glomar Challenger completed 96 voyages in a 15 - year research program that ended in November 1983. During this time, the vessel logged 600,000 kilometers and took almost 20,000 core samples of seabed sediments and rocks at 624 drilling sites around the world. The Glomar Challenger's core samples have allowed geologists to reconstruct what the planet looked like hundreds of millions of years ago and to calculate what it will probably look like millions of years in the future. Today, largely on the strength of evidence gathered during the Glomar Challenger's voyages, nearly all earth scientists agree on the theories of plate tectonics and continental drift that explain many of the geological processes that shape the Earth.

The cores of sediment drilled by the Glomar Challenger have also yielded information critical to understanding the world's past climates. Deep - ocean sediments provide a climatic record stretching back hundreds of millions of years, because they are largely isolated from the mechanical erosion and the intense chemical and biological activity that rapidly destroy much land - based evidence of past climates. This record has already provided insights into the patterns and causes of past climatic change - information that may be used to predict future climates.

1. The author refers to the ocean bottom as a "frontier" because it _____.
 - A. is not a popular area for scientific research
 - B. contains a wide variety of life forms
 - C. attracts courageous explorers
 - D. is an unknown territory
2. The word "inaccessible" is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. unrecognizable
 - B. unreachable
 - C. unusable
 - D. unsafe
3. The author mentions outer space in the first paragraph because _____.
 - A. the Earth's climate millions of years ago was similar to conditions in outer space
 - B. it is similar to the ocean floor in being alien to the human environment

- C. rock formations in outer space are similar to those found on the ocean floor
 D. techniques used by scientists to explore outer space were similar to those used in ocean exploration
4. Which of the following is true of the Glomar Challenger?
 A. It is a type of submarine. B. It is an ongoing project.
 C. It has gone on over 100 voyages. D. It made its first DSDP voyage in 1968
5. The word "extracting" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. breaking B. locating C. removing D. analyzing
6. The Deep Sea Drilling Project was significant because it was _____.
 A. an attempt to find new sources of oil and gas
 B. the first extensive exploration of the ocean bottom
 C. composed of geologists from all over the world
 D. funded entirely by the gas and oil industry
7. The word "strength" in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. basis B. purpose C. discovery D. endurance
8. The word "they" in the last paragraph refers to _____.
 A. years B. climates C. sediments D. cores
9. The DSDP can be said to be _____ in terms of geological exploration.
 A. of crucial importance B. a waste of time and effort
 C. a great success D. a total flop
10. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as being a result of the Deep Sea Drilling Project?
 A. Geologists were able to determine the Earth's appearance hundreds of millions of years ago.
 B. Two geological theories became more widely accepted by scientists.
 C. Information was revealed about the Earth's past climatic changes.
 D. Geologists observed forms of marine life never before seen.

Reading 2: Read the following passages and choose the best opinion to complete the blank or answer the questions (10 points).

Accustomed though we are to speaking of the films made before 1927 as "silent," the film has never been, in the full sense of the word, silent. From the very beginning, music was regarded as an indispensable accompaniment; when the Lumiere films were shown at the first public film exhibition in the United States in February 1896, they were accompanied by piano improvisations on popular tunes. At first, the music played bore no special relationship to the films; an accompaniment of any kind was sufficient. Within a very short time, however, the incongruity of playing lively music to a *solemn* film became apparent, and film pianists began to take some care in matching their pieces to the mood of the film.

As movie theaters grew in number and importance, a violinist, and perhaps a cellist, would be added to the pianist in certain cases, and in the larger movie theaters small orchestras were formed. For a number of years the selection of music for each film program rested entirely in the hands of the conductor or leader of the orchestra, and very often the principal qualification for holding such a position was not skill or

taste so much as the ownership of a large personal library of musical pieces. Since the conductor seldom saw the films until the night before they were to be shown (if, indeed, the conductor was lucky enough to see **them** then), the musical arrangement was normally improvised in the greatest hurry.

To help meet this difficulty, film distributing companies started the practice of publishing suggestions for musical accompaniments. In 1909, for example, the Edison Company began issuing with their films such indications of mood as "pleasant," "sad," "lively." The suggestions became more explicit, and so emerged the musical cue sheet containing indications of mood, the titles of suitable pieces of music, and precise directions to show where one piece led into the next.

Certain films had music especially composed for them. The most famous of these early special **scores** was that **composed** and arranged for D.W. Griffith's film *Birth of a Nation*, which was released in 1915.

- The passage mainly discusses music that was _____.
 - performed before the showing of a film
 - played during silent films
 - specifically composed for certain movie theaters
 - recorded during film exhibitions
- What can be inferred from the passage about the majority of films made after 1927?
 - They were truly "silent."
 - They were accompanied by symphonic orchestras.
 - They incorporated the sound of the actors' voices.
 - They corresponded to specific musical compositions.
- The word "**solemn**" in line 7 is closest in meaning to _____.
 - simple
 - serious
 - short
 - silent
- It can be inferred that orchestra conductors who worked in movie theaters needed to _____.
 - be able to play many instruments
 - have pleasant voices
 - be familiar with a wide variety of music
 - be able to compose original music
- The word "**them**" in line 17 refers to _____.
 - years
 - hands
 - pieces
 - films
- According to the passage, what kind of business was the Edison Company?
 - It produced electricity.
 - It distributed films.
 - It published musical arrangements
 - It made musical instruments.
- It may be inferred from the passage that the first musical cue sheets appeared around _____.
 - 1896
 - 1909
 - 1915
 - 1927
- Which of the following notations is most likely to have been included on a musical cue sheet of the early 1900's?
 - "Calm, peaceful"
 - "Piano, violin"
 - "Key of C major"
 - "Directed by D.W. Griffith"
- The word "**scores**" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____.
 - totals
 - successes
 - musical compositions
 - groups of musicians

10. The passage probably continues with a discussion of _____.

- A. famous composers of the early twentieth century
- B. other films directed by D.W. Griffith
- C. silent films by other directors
- D. the music in Birth of a Nation

IV. GUIDED CLOSE TEST (10points)

Read the following passage and indicate the best option for each of the blanks.

In recent years there has been a remarkable increase in research into happiness. The researchers have (1) _____ a number of factors which contribute to a definition of happiness.

First of all, there is, in some people, a moderate genetic predisposition to be happy; in other words, happiness (2) _____ in families. And happiness seems to correlate quite strongly with the main dimensions of personality: extroverts are generally happier, neurotics are so.

Second, people often (3) _____ good social relations as a reason for their happiness. In particular, friends are a great (4) _____ of joy, partly because of the agreeable things they do together, partly because of the way friends use positive non-verbal signals such as caressing and touching, to affirm their friendship. Marriage and similar (5) _____ relationship can also form the basis of lasting happiness.

Third, job satisfaction undoubtedly (6) _____ overall satisfaction, and vice versa - perhaps this is why some people are happy in boring job: it works in both ways. Job satisfaction is caused not only by the essential nature of the work, but also by social interaction with co-workers. Unemployment, on the contrary, can be a serious cause of unhappiness.

Fourth, leisure is important because it is more under individual (7) _____ than most other causes of happiness. Activities (8) _____ sport and music, and participation in voluntary work and social clubs of various kinds, can give great joy. This is partly because of the (9) _____ themselves, but also because of the social support of other group members - it is very strong (10) _____ the case of religious groups.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. fallen back on | B. gone in for | C. got down to | D. come up with |
| 2. A. arrives | B. runs | C. goes | D. descends |
| 3. A. explain | B. prefer | C. talk | D. report |
| 4. A. meaning | B. origin | C. base | D. source |
| 5. A. near | B. close | C. tight | D. heavy |
| 6. A. consists of | B. applies to | C. contributes | D. counts on |
| 7. A. check | B. power | C. control | D. choice |
| 8. A. like | B. such | C. so | D. thus |
| 9. A. facilities | B. activities | C. exercises | D. amenities |
| 10. A. by | B. for | C. in | D. with |

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. Verb tenses / forms (10points)

Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets to complete the following sentences.

1. Samantha (1. live) _____ in Berlin for more than two years. In fact, she (live) _____ there when the Berlin wall came down..
2. A: *Want to ride on the roller coaster?*
B: No way! I (3. not ride) _____ on the roller coaster even if you (4. pay) _____ me a million dollars!
3. Did you remember (5. give) _____ him the money?
No, I didn't, I still have it in my pocket; but I (6. see) _____ him tonight and I promise (7. not forget) _____ this time.
4. I'd rather (8. not have) _____ anything if you don't mind.
5. She got very worried and thought we (9. have) _____ an accident.
6. Tony mentioned (10. take) _____ the bus to school instead of walking.

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS

Fill each gap in the following sentences with one of the prepositions or particles given (some are not used) (10 points)

ATUNDER BY FOR FROM IN INTO OF ON WITH OFF UP

1. When the detective reached _____ his gun, the crowd stepped nervously back.
2. According to the guidebook, this region is notorious _____ floods and tornadoes.
3. I was tough. They had a hard time of persuading me _____ changing my mind about the weekend plans.
4. You'd better ask Tom about the girl. I can't tell you much as I only know her _____ sight.
5. I don't think Nikki would've hurt your feelings _____ purpose
6. You have to bear _____ mind that there'll be quite a few children there.
7. _____ balance, I think the government's doing a reasonable job.
8. Something's cropped _____ so I'm afraid we'll have to postpone the meeting.
9. We'd better not take _____ any more staff until sales increase.
10. Over 3000 workers were laid _____ when the company moved its factory abroad.

III. WORD FORMS (10 points)

Give the correct form of the given words to complete the following sentences.

1. The show was so _____ that nobody knew who was coming on next. ORGANISE
2. One of the aims of the organization is to provide _____ aid to HUMAN the refugees.
3. Why don't you take the _____ and arrange a meeting? INITIATE
4. After some _____ one of the children began to speak. HESITATE
5. The International Red Cross has its _____ in Geneva, Switzerland. HEAD
6. After the tsunami many people lost their families, friends and _____. LIVE
7. The driver of the lorry sustained only minor _____ to legs and arms. INJURE
8. Was the _____ of International Red Cross inspired by a Sweden? FOUND
9. The doctor gave him an injection to _____ the pain DIE
10. The mother was _____ to see her son eating properly again. RELIEF

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 points)

Each line of the following passage contains one error. Find and correct it. Underline the error and write the correction in the space provided.

An endangered species is a population of an organism **who** is at risk of becoming extinct because it is both few in numbers, or threatened by changed environmental or predation parameters. An endangered species is usually a taxonomic species, though may be another evolutionary significant unit The World Conservation Union (IPCN) was calculated the percentage of endangered species as 40 percent of all organisms based at the sample of species that have been evaluating through 2006. Many nations have laws offering protection to this species: for example, forbidding hunting, restricting land development or creating preserves. Only a little of the many species at risk of extinct actually make it to the lists and obtain legal protection. Much more species become extinct, or potentially will become extinct, without gaining public notice.

- 0/ who
→which
- 1/ _____
- 2/ _____
- 3/ _____
- 4/ _____
- 5/ _____
- 6/ _____
- 7/ _____
- 8/ _____
- 9/ _____
- 10/ _____

V. OPEN CLOSE TEST (10 points)

Fill in each blank with ONE word to make a complete passage

SECOND HAND BUT BETTER THAN NEW

Many people who are building their own homes or renovating (1) _____ building have discovered that it (2) _____ more sense to buy second-hand goods than to buy new doors, fireplaces or radiators. These days a large number of businesses offer second-hand material, though many of them cater exclusively for (3) _____ builders. However, there are outlets that sell to members of the public, so someone who wants to indulge (4) _____ a spot of DIY will probably be able to find reclamation material, as second-hand building supplies are known, anywhere in the country.

Searching for (5) _____ one wants can be time-consuming, so why bother? Is there, for example, any financial reason to make it (6) _____ one's while? The answer, in many cases, is yes. An oak door in good condition will be considerably (7) _____ expensive than a new one, even though / if it is only a few years old. However, the (8) _____ of clients of reclamation yards are on the lookout for (9) _____ that simply can't be found these days, such as stone fireplaces several centuries old. Items like this..., of course, be expensive, but there are a lot of people who do not (10) _____ paying a high price for a second-hand fireplace that is, in their view, better than new

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 points)

Rewrite the sentence with the given word or the given beginning so that the new sentence has the same meaning as the previous one.

- 1. I never thought that we'd have legal problems. **crossed**
It _____.
- 2. Could you tell me where you were last night, Mr Johnson? **account**
Could you _____?

3. The journalist pretended that she was a parent of one of the children. **false**
The journalist _____.
4. I'm grateful that you looked after my mother so well.
Thank you _____.
5. Alan worked too hard at the office, and this led to his illness.
Alan's illness _____.
6. I would love to live in Paris for a year.
If only _____.
7. Does he know enough French to work as a translator?
Is his _____?
8. The disagreement is a lot of fuss about nothing. TEACUP
→ _____.
9. A government official leaked the story to the world press. WIND
→ _____.
10. There's nothing new about defence alliances. HILLS
→ _____.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NGUYỄN TẤT THÀNH - KON TUM

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY (10pts)

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the other three.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>random</u> | B. <u>canal</u> | C. <u>many</u> | D. <u>explanatory</u> |
| 2. A. <u>feasible</u> | B. <u>feather</u> | C. <u>feat</u> | D. <u>feature</u> |
| 3. A. <u>gradual</u> | B. <u>soldier</u> | C. <u>education</u> | D. <u>independent</u> |
| 4. A. <u>measure</u> | B. <u>division</u> | C. <u>precision</u> | D. <u>apprehension</u> |
| 5. A. <u>touch</u> | B. <u>enough</u> | C. <u>cousin</u> | D. <u>doubt</u> |

Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the other three.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 6. A. equivalent | B. independent | C. university | D. entertainment |
| 7. A. amphibian | B. economic | C. cathedral | D. creative |
| 8. A. majority | B. ceremony | C. astronomy | D. investiture |
| 9. A. architectural | B. cosmopolitan | C. appreciative | D. archeologist |
| 10. A. influential | B. opportunity | C. temperament | D. expectation |

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE (20pts)

Choose the option that best completes the blank.

1. Is he really..... to judge a brass band contest?
A. efficient B. skillful C. capable D. competent
2. Right at the beginning of their..... programme the Japanese realizes the importance of an iron and steel industry.
A. modern B. moderning C. modernizing D. modernization
3. This hotel gives..... treatment to people who stay in it regularly.
A. preferable B. preferential C. preferred D. preference

4. The school..... a system of monthly tests in place of an annual exam.
A. took B. gathered C. collected D. adopted
5. The traffic in town was very..... and I arrived home earlier than expected.
A. light B. weak C. little D. few
6. You can't..... that criticism to all teachers!
A. apply B. employ C. associate D. lay
7. We've made 50% of the staff..... and halved our wages bill.
A. dismissed B. sacked C. redundant D. retired
8. As a poet, I think she..... comparison with the greatest this century.
A. makes B. stands C. leads D. matches
9. He seems very quiet, but it would be a mistake to..... his intelligence.
A. devalue B. depreciate C. underrate D. minimise
10. Don't leave your clothes..... about on the bedroom floor.
A. lie B. lay C. lying D. laying
11. She raced by in a car, with her hair..... behind.
A. streamed B. stream C. streams D. streaming
12. Just as remote-controlled satellites can be employed to explore outer space,..... employed to investigate the deep sea.
A. can be robots B. robots can be
C. can robots D. can robots that are
13. In..... people, the areas of the brain that control speech are located in the left hemisphere.
A. mostly of B. most C. almost the D. the most of
14. at his lessons, still he couldn't catch up with his classmates.
A. Hardly as he worked B. Hard as he worked
C. Hard as he does D. Hard as he was
15. This factory produced..... motorbikes in 2008 as in the year 2006.
A. twice as many B. as twice as many
C. as twice many D. as many as twice
16. He runs a business,..... he proves to have managerial skills.
A. however B. otherwise C. and D. despite
17. I shall do the job to the best of my.....
A. capacity B. ability C. knowledge D. talent
18. It's a small black dog and..... to the name of 'Emily'.
A. belongs B. answers C. obeys D. responds
19. We should make the best of every..... to learn.
A. chance B. availability C. benefit D. opportunity
20. She..... about the time, her friend was also late.
A. needn't worry B. didn't need to worry
C. needn't have worried D. needn't worrying

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Reading 1: Read the following text and choose the best option to complete the blank or answer the question. (10 pts)

Each advance in microscopic technique has provided scientists with new perspectives on the function of living organisms and the nature of matter itself. The invention of the visible-light microscope late in the sixteenth century introduced a previously unknown realm of single-celled plants and animals. In the twentieth century, electron microscopes have provided direct views of viruses and *minuscule* surface structures. Now another type of microscope, one that utilize x-rays rather than light or electrons, offers a different way of examining tiny details, *it* should extend human perception still farther into the natural world.

The dream of building an x-ray microscope dates to 1895, its development, however, was virtually halted in the 1940's because the development of the electron microscope was progressing rapidly. During the 1940's electron microscopes routinely achieved resolution better than that possible with a visible-light microscope, while the performance of x-ray microscopes resisted improvement. In recent years, however, interest in x-ray microscopes has revived, largely because of advances such as the development of new sources of x-ray illumination. As a result, the brightness available today is millions of times that of x-ray tubes, which, for most of the century, were the only available sources of soft x-rays.

The new x-ray microscopes considerably improve on the resolution provided by optical microscopes. They can also be used to map the distribution of certain chemical elements. Some can form pictures in extremely short times, others hold the promise of special capabilities such as three dimensional imaging. Unlike conventional electron microscopy, x-ray microscopy *enables* specimens to be kept in air and in water, which means that biological samples can be studied under conditions similar to their natural state. The illumination used, so-called soft x-rays in the wavelength range of twenty to forty angstroms (an angstrom is one ten-billionth of a meter), is also sufficiently penetrating to image intact biological cells in many cases. Because of the wavelength of the x-rays used, soft x-ray microscopes will never match the highest resolution possible with electron microscopes. *Rather*, their special properties will make possible investigations that will complement *those* performed with light- and electron-based instruments.

- 1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
 - A. The detail seen through a microscope
 - B. Sources of illumination for microscopes
 - C. A new kind of microscope
 - D. Outdated microscopic technique
- 2. According to the passage, the invention of the visible-light microscope allowed scientists to
 - A. see viruses directly
 - B. develop the electron microscope later on
 - C. understand more about the distribution of the chemical elements
 - D. discover single celled plants and animals they had never seen before.
- 3. The word "minuscule" is closest in meaning to
 - A. circular
 - B. dangerous
 - C. complex
 - D. tiny

4. The word "it" refers to
 - A. a type of microscope
 - B. human perception
 - C. the natural world
 - D. light
5. Why does the author mention the visible light microscope in the first paragraph?
 - A. To begin a discussion of sixteenth century discoveries.
 - B. To put the x-ray microscope in historical perspective
 - C. To show how limited its uses are
 - D. To explain how it functioned
6. Why did it take so long to develop the x-ray microscope?
 - A. Funds for research were insufficient.
 - B. The source of illumination was not bright enough until recently.
 - C. Materials used to manufacture x-ray tubes were difficult to obtain
 - D. X-ray microscopes were too complicated to operate.
7. The word "enables" is closest in meaning to
 - A. constitutes
 - B. specifies
 - C. expands
 - D. allows
8. The word "Rather" is closest in meaning to
 - A. significantly
 - B. preferably
 - C. somewhat
 - D. instead
9. The word "those" refers to
 - A. properties
 - B. investigations
 - C. microscopes
 - D. x-rays
10. Based on the information in the passage, what can be inferred about x-ray microscopes in the future?
 - A. They will probably replace electron microscopes altogether.
 - B. They will eventually be much cheaper to produce than they are now.
 - C. They will provide information not available from other kinds of microscopes.
 - D. They will eventually change the illumination range that they now use.

Reading 2: Read the text about booking a flight and put the following sentences in the correct order. There is one sentence that you don't need to use. Write the letters A, B, C,... next to the numbers. Number 0 has been done for you as an example. (10 pts)

When you want to book a flight to a certain place, visit your nearest travel agent. Tell the travel agent the date when you want to travel and the destination to which you want to go. The travel agent will then type the information into a small computer. After checking everything on the computer screen, he/she will send the information to a central computer. The central computer contains all information about bookings and destinations, and sends a reply, showing which are the most suitable flights. It also shows whether the flights are fully booked or not. The information which is now shown on the small computer screen is continually changing as other bookings are made in other parts of the world.

The travel agent now types in your booking, then the computer will ask for your name and address as well as for certain other information. It will also ask how you will pay for your ticket (by cheque or by credit card). Next the computer confirms the booking and makes a request for payment. When you have paid for your ticket, the travel agent types the information into the computer as well. Finally, some computers print out a ticket before you leave the travel agent's.

- A. Details about the flights and seats available are sent back.
- B. The computer then wants information about the method of payment.
- C. The tickets are issued either at that time or later.
- D. The computer asks for personal details.
- E. Make your request to the travel agent and give him/her all the details.
- F. Your request is then checked and sent to the main computer.
- G. Go to a travel agent.
- H. The computer asks for payment.
- I. The computer asks for the flight number.
- J. The travel agent fills your initial request into a small computer.
- K. The booking is typed into the small computer.
- L. The booking is confirmed.

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 pts)

Read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each space.

Medical science has made enormous advances in the twentieth century. Most of the great 'killer' diseases have been (1)....., and almost every day a new drug appears on the market. But the medical profession is (2)..... a crisis of confidence. Surveys indicate that less than 40% of people really trust their family doctor. People are (3)..... away from conventional medicine to look for alternative forms of treatment.

The main reason for this is that conventional medicine has (4)..... to satisfy the needs of the (5)..... of people. In spite of the apparent progress made by medical science, we are actually less healthy than our parents or grandparents.

Medical students are taught that diseases are (6)..... by germs, viruses and toxins. Therefore treatment must (7)..... on attacking these things. The mind and the emotions are not thought to play any part in the disease process. But people who practise 'natural' medicine (8)..... with this principle, and try to treat the whole person. They believe that personality and lifestyle are important when considering a patient's (9)..... health.

Some conventional doctors are beginning to (10)..... that there is a lot of truth in these ideas, and believe that natural medicine can be a valuable aid. Others still regard it as a dangerous threat to their profession.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. A. won | B. defeated | C. erased | D. broken |
| 2. A. experiencing | B. holding | C. bearing | D. living |
| 3. A. growing | B. taking | C. turning | D. coming |
| 4. A. missed | B. stopped | C. lost | D. failed |
| 5. A. lot | B. majority | C. most | D. largest |
| 6. A. caused | B. made | C. brought | D. involved |
| 7. A. aim | B. function | C. concentrate | D. try |
| 8. A. reject | B. dislike | C. object | D. disagree |
| 9. A. normal | B. typical | C. common | D. general |
| 10. A. recognise | B. observe | C. view | D. know |

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES/FORMS (10pts)

Complete the following sentences with the correct form and tense of the verbs given in bracketst.

1. I know I (not write).....to you before, but I (be)..... so busy recently that I (not have)..... time for writing letters. I (telephone)..... you instead, but I (forget)..... your number.
2. As he (stand)..... there (try)..... (not weep)....., he (hear)..... someone slowly (climb)..... the ladder to his room.

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10 pts)

Complete each blank with a suitable preposition.

1. I don't care..... the expense; I want the party to be a real success.
2. The doctor thinks he'll pull..... now. His temperature has gone down.
3. The oral examination was difficult. The examiner tried to catch me..... by asking some tricky questions.
4. The old lady fainted but the nurse was soon able to bring her.....
5. If the boss tries to land you..... another report, just say you can't do it this week.
6. We put his rude manner..... to ignorance of our customs.
7. She couldn't catch up with the other runner because she had fallen too far
8. I am not friends with Peter anymore. We've fallen.....
9. Amy's husband has run..... and left her with two children to bring up.
10. The announcer on the radio suddenly broke..... the middle of a piece of music and informed the audience that there was a storm coming.

III. WORD FORMS (10 pts)

Supply the correct form of the word provided in brackets.

1. They..... the time of their arrival and missed the plane. (JUDGE)
2. The United Nations will act as..... of the peace settlement. (GUARANTEE)
3. The union claimed that some of its members had been..... for taking part in the strike. (VICTIM)
4. This house has been so..... decorated that it is very popular. (TASTE)
5. The doctors are doing some..... tests to try and find out what's wrong. (EXPLORE)
6. It is a form of anaemia which is nearly always fatal if left (TREAT)
7. The things they are doing are to help the (ADVANTAGE)
8. Hundreds of unemployed could be pushed back towards crime by the closure of job training programs. (PRISON)
9. Are all those..... they put in food really necessary? (ADD)
10. They all cheered..... as their team came out. (ENTHUSIASM)

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 pts)

The passage below contains 10 mistakes. Underline the mistakes and correct them in the space provided in the column on the right. (0) has been done as an example.

- | | | |
|-----|---|----------------|
| 0. | For almost people, the distinction between vegetables and fruits is fairly clear. | 0. <u>most</u> |
| 1. | Scientists, therefore, have varied opinions in this regard. For example, | ..... |
| 2. | horticulturists categorize a watermelon as a vegetable although its general | ..... |
| 3. | acceptance as a fruit. Botanists identify a tomato like a fruit even if it is | ..... |
| 4. | common used as a vegetable. These differences stem from the ways in which | ..... |
| 5. | fruits and vegetables are classifying. For a botanist, a fruit is the seed bearing | ..... |
| 6. | portion of a flowered plant or tree. According to this definition, a tomato is a | ..... |
| 7. | fruit. With a horticulturist, a vegetable is the cartable portion of a plant that | ..... |
| 8. | must replant annually. According to this view, a watermelon is a vegetable. A | ..... |
| 9. | horticulturist sees a fruit as coming from a plant or tree that lives at last two years. | ..... |
| 10. | When fruits and vegetables that meet the criteria of both groups of scientists, such as apples or potatoes, there is no conflict. | ..... |

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10 pts)

Fill in each numbered blank with ONE suitable word.

In the early eighteenth century the New World still belonged to Britain. However, here people found (1) _____ free from the power of kings and priests, and there was no aristocracy (2) _____ owned all the land. In 1776, the British Americans (3) _____ independence from Britain and, after fighting and winning a war against the British, established a new nation called the United States of America. They were now (4) _____ free from the power of the European kings, and in 1789 they wrote a Constitution for the new nation.

This Constitution (5) _____ the values which Americans had fought (6) _____, and when they wrote it they wanted to make sure that the freedom which they (7) _____ fought to win would continue. They wanted to be (8) _____ that the government of the new country would not (9) _____ too strong, that the power of the church would also be limited, and that there would never (10) _____ a hereditary aristocracy in America.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 pts)

Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence printed before it. Begin with the words given

1. He is becoming quite famous as an interviewer. (NAME)
.....
2. You don't have to do it if you don't want to. (OBLIGATION)
.....
3. The new boss was not at all popular with his staff.(TAKE)
.....
4. There was loud applause as he left the stage. (ACCOMPANIMENT)
.....
5. I'm telling you this for you not to make a mistake.(FEAR)
.....

Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence printed before it. Use the words given in brackets

6. His behaviour is beginning to annoy me more and more.
I am beginning to.....
7. Something must be done quickly to solve the problem of homelessness.
Urgent.....
8. The northwest of Britain has more rain each year than the southeast.
The annual.....
9. Just thinking about his face at that moment makes me laugh
The very
10. The reason for the high proportion of the old is births rather than deaths.
Births rather than deaths

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ QUÝ ĐÔN – BÌNH ĐỊNH

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY (10pts)

1. Pronunciation: Choose the word which has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. pl <u>u</u> mb <u>er</u> | B. do <u>u</u> bt | C. de <u>b</u> t | D. ho <u>b</u> by |
| 2. A. bo <u>i</u> l | B. tro <u>l</u> ley | C. bo <u>y</u> | D. oi <u>l</u> |
| 3. A. an <u>o</u> ther | B. mo <u>t</u> her | C. po <u>l</u> ish | D. sto <u>m</u> ach |
| 4. A. la <u>u</u> gh <u>e</u> d | B. im <u>a</u> gined | C. r <u>a</u> ined | D. follo <u>w</u> ed |
| 5. A. mo <u>o</u> n | B. af <u>te</u> rnoon | C. fo <u>o</u> t | D. Ju <u>n</u> e |

2. Stress: Choose the word whose main stress is placed differently from the others.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 6. A. mountaineer | B. photography | C. employee | D. mosquito |
| 7. A. neglect | B. appointment | C. remember | D. hygiene |
| 8. A. community | B. minority | C. biology | D. dormitory |
| 9. A. buffalo | B. insecticide | C. intoxicate | D. indoctrinate |
| 10. A. victorious | B. mountainous | C. vigorous | D. dangerous |

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE (20pts)

Choose the word or phrase from A, B, C or D that fits each blank.

1. She has to go on a course in cooking because next month she's getting married.
A. crash B. speedy C. quick D. fast
2. Tomorrow we will go fishing, weather
A. agreeing B. allowing C. permitting D. giving
3. I studied when I was in Saigon was a small school near her house.
A. Where B. It C. When D. There
4. It was a of luck that I won the contest. There were more knowledgeable people than me.
A. beam B. piece C. drop D. stroke
5. Time and they still hadn't heard anything from their son.
A. moved B. went C. went on D. passed
6. Rescue teams continue to search for the people who got lost during the avalanche, but after so many days hopes are
A. dying away B. disappearing C. fading D. flying away
7. His company went bankrupt, three years of hard work the drain.
A. into B. in C. down D. low
8. This leather bag is a real bargain! It's cheap!
A. bun B. dirt C. banana D. waste
9. Polly is the of her father's eye. He indulges her very whim.
A. pupil B. apple C. treasure D. jewel
10. He is speaking as if all of us him very well.
A. could have heard B. had heard C. could hear D. would hear
11. *Unbreak My Heart* was a hit by Toni Braxton, a famous back American singer.
A. was B. to be C. being D. ϕ
12. The only person the crime was killed in an accident this morning.
A. to witness B. witnessed C. witness D. witnessing
13. The man was staggering from one side of the street to the other. He was drunk.
A. deep B. hard C. strong D. blind
14. They will never return they have found the boy.
A. while B. despite C. so that D. until
15. In the past, people thought that French was English.
A. as much superior as B. more superior
C. superior than D. superior to
16. The companies appear the water supply in this area for a long time.
A. to foul B. to be fouled C. to be fouling D. to have been fouling
17. the new subject that almost no students passed the final term exam.
A. So was complex B. Complex was so
C. So complex was D. Was so complex

18. Up northwest of the US of Washington, although the city of Washington D.C. is in the east.
 A. the state is B. are the state C. is the state D. the state are
19. It is mandatory that smoking in public
 A. prohibited B. prohibit C. be prohibited D. is prohibited
20., many people are very optimistic about economic growth in the next year.
 A. Despite the fact that the economy is going down
 B. But for the economy is going down
 C. On account of the fact that the economy is going down
 D. Before entering the water

III. READING COMPREHENSION (20pts)

Reading 1: (10pts)

Read the passage and answer the questions which follow by choosing the best suggestion.

In seventeenth-century colonial North America, all day-to-day cooking was done in the fireplace. Generally large, fireplaces were planned for cooking as well as for warmth. Those in the Northeast were usually four or five feet high, and in the South, they were often high enough for a person to walk into. A heavy timber called the mantel tree was used as a lintel to support the stonework above the fireplace opening. This timber might be *scorched* occasionally, but *it* was far enough in front of the rising column of heat to be safe from catching fire.

Two ledges were built across from each other on the inside of the chimney. On these rested the ends of a "lug pole" from which pots were suspended when cooking. Wood from a freshly cut tree was used for the lug pole, so it would resist heat, but it had to be replaced frequently because it dried out and charred, and was thus weakened. Sometimes the pole broke and the dinner fell into the fire. When iron became easier to *obtain*, it was used instead of wood for lug poles, and later fireplaces had pivoting metal rods to hang pots from.

Beside the fireplace and built as part of it was the oven. It was made like a small, secondary fireplace with a flue leading into the main chimney to draw out smoke. Sometimes the door of the oven faced the room, but most ovens were built with the opening facing into the fireplace. On baking days (usually once or twice a week) a roaring fire of "*oven wood*," consisting of brown maple sticks, was maintained in the oven until its walls were extremely hot.

The embers were later removed, bread dough was put into the oven, and the oven was sealed shut until the bread was fully baked.

Not all baking was done in a big oven, however. Also used was an iron "bake kettle," which looked like a stewpot on legs and which had an iron lid. This is said to have worked well when it was placed in the fireplace, surrounded by glowing wood embers, with more embers piled on its lid.

1. Which of the following aspects of domestic life in colonial North America does the passage mainly discuss?
- A. Methods of baking bread B. Fireplace cooking
 C. The use of iron kettles in a typical kitchen.
 D. The types of wood used in preparing meals

2. The author mentions the fireplaces built in the South to illustrate
 - A. how the materials used were similar to the materials used in northeastern fireplaces.
 - B. that they served diverse functions.
 - C. that they were usually larger than northeastern fireplaces.
 - D. how they were safer than northeastern fireplaces.
3. The word "scorched" in line 5 is closest in meaning to
 - A. burned
 - B. cut
 - C. enlarged
 - D. bent
4. The word "it" in line 5 refers to
 - A. the stonework
 - B. the fireplace opening
 - C. the mantel tree
 - D. the rising column of heat
5. According to the passage, how was food usually cooked in a pot in the seventeenth century?
 - A. By placing the pot directly into the fire.
 - B. By putting the pot in the oven.
 - C. By filling the pot with hot water.
 - D. By hanging the pot on a pole over the fire.
6. The word "obtain" in line 11 is closest in meaning to
 - A. maintain
 - B. reinforce
 - C. manufacture
 - D. acquire
7. Which of the following is mentioned in paragraph 2 as a disadvantage of using a wooden lug pole?
 - A. It was made of wood not readily available.
 - B. It was difficult to move or rotate.
 - C. It occasionally broke.
 - D. It became too hot to touch.
8. It can be inferred from paragraph 3 that, compared to other firewood, "oven wood" produced
 - A. less smoke
 - B. more heat
 - C. fewer embers
 - D. lower flames
9. According to paragraph 3, all of the following were true of a colonial oven EXCEPT:
 - A. It was used to heat the kitchen every day.
 - B. It was built as part of the main fireplace.
 - C. The smoke it generated went out through the main chimney.
 - D. It was heated with maple sticks.
10. According to the passage, which of the following was an advantage of a "bake kettle"?
 - A. It did not take up a lot of space in the fireplace.
 - B. It did not need to be tightly closed.
 - C. It could be used in addition to or instead of the oven.
 - D. It could be used to cook several foods at one time.

Reading 2: (10pts)

ECO-TOURISM

If you still believe the once-commonly held misconception that tourism is only an indulgence for the wealthy, you are out of step with the times! The tourism market is accessible to, and indeed marketed toward, many different sections of the community. Adventurers, fitness freaks, nature-lovers and business people all contribute to a rapidly expanding sector of the global economy.

Section A

This billion-dollar industry, whilst affected slightly by the unforeseen events of 11 September 2001, has experienced significantly growth since the late 1980s. This subsequent economic benefits for governments are well-documented as tourism boots foreign investment and foreign exchange. Large-scale resorts and civil infrastructure were often the only response to successful marketing and increased tourist demand. It is not surprising then that the direct impact on the environment and regional or indigenous populations became a contentious issue. Governments and big business became the target of environmentalists and activists who argued that mass tourism was not (and is not) sustainable. As hordes of tourists descended on often overcrowded beaches and overused parklands, this became apparent. Eco-tourism was born.

Section B

The broad concept of eco-tourism as a nature-based, culturally sensitive form of tourism was taken up enthusiastically because there appeared to be few losers. Governments were given a convenient escape route as eco-tourism appeased the environmentalists and local communities, but still provided income. Environmentalists saw eco-tourism as an alternative to mass tourism and its resource-exploiting ways. Local communities envisaged receiving at least a percentage of the tourists dollars, creating job opportunities and giving them control over the impact on their own communities. It seemed that the benefits of mass tourism were going to be expanded in the new world of eco-tourism to include cultural, social and environmental elements.

Section C

As evidence of the benefits of eco-tourism unfolded, the practice has spread. So much so that the United Nations nominated 2002 as the International Year of Eco-tourism. Perhaps inevitably, the meaning of eco-tourism became less clear as it enveloped the globe. It could be argued that the form of eco-tourism adopted in some case was found wanting in certain aspects and the need for agreement on a tighter definition resulted.

The eco-tourist is one who does not wish to contribute to the negative impact of large-scale tourism. He/she generally travels in small groups to low-key developments and attempts to "tread lightly" on the earth. These smaller-scale developments are environmentally responsible with a view to sustainability in all of the resources used. Their landscaping often relies on the use of native flora and they incorporate recycling methods and energy-efficient practices.

Within the eco-tourist's holiday experience will be an element of education about the local environment. The emphasis is on conservation and the part that humans play in keeping ecosystems functioning. If the area is of cultural or social importance, this too is highlighted.

The eco-tourist doesn't condone the exploitation of the indigenous or local community. Far from it, they insist that the host culture is acknowledged and respected. The repatriation of funds to external sources is frowned upon. Where possible, the benefits of an eco-tourist's holiday should be shared with the regional community – the hosts.

Section D

All of these elements promote minimal impact on human resources as well as on physical, cultural and environmental ones. They support conservation through education and experience.

Despite the best of intentions, as popularity of eco-tourism spreads there is concern that the eco-tourist will have a more adverse effect on the environment.

Critics argue that unethical tour operators wanting to take advantage of the trendy eco-tourism market print brochures that espouse the ethics of eco-tourism and show familiar emblems of green frogs and crocodiles to promote themselves but do little else. If such operators are not held accountable, the industry will not survive. Open and honest eco-tourism marketing as well as world-recognised accreditation must be endorsed and implemented.

The sheer volume of tourists wanting to visit unique, unspoiled environments is also a cause for concern. Evidence of the need to restrict the number of visitors to sensitive areas exists in many eco-tourist attractions already. Hikers and bush walkers in Mount Kenya National Park have caused damage by straying from set trails and leaving food scraps behind. The number of Orca whales visiting Canada has declined in recent migratory seasons, as the restrictions placed on whale-watching boats and organizers are thought to be inadequate.

Section E

Eco-tourism does not guarantee sustainable tourism and it should not be viewed as a complete cure for the problems that have beset tourism. Until all stakeholders agree to a definition of eco-tourism, insist that eco-tourism operators abide by a strict code of ethics and carefully monitor the impact of eco-tourism (and all tourism), fragile ecosystems will continue to be besieged by tourists. There must be an educational program to promote ecologically-sustainable tourism across the board, so that the underlying principle in ALL forms of tourism is the management of resources.

Eco-tourism can bring wealth to areas where there is nothing else but natural attractions. The reasons for visiting The Galapagos Islands in Ecuador can only be explained by an interest in nature itself. The subsequent tourist dollars, if re-injected into the community, can mean the survival of such habitats. Licenses and entry fees to some sites have, in many cases, replaced government funding as their source of income.

Countries as diverse as Australia, New Zealand, Costa Rica and Kenya are developing strategies to identify and cope with the constraints that inevitably come with a long-term vision of sustainable tourism. Eco-tourism has played an important role in developing an awareness for sustainable tourism practices but governments, tourist agencies and operators must be willing to join forces with eco-tourists to ensure that natural attractions are protected from their own popularity.

Look at the list of headings below. Choose the most suitable heading for Section B to E.

- (i) Eco-tourism Explained
- (ii) The Appeal of Eco-tourism
- (iii) Tourism Gives Birth to Eco-tourism
- (iv) The Picture of Eco-tourism
- (v) Questioning Sustainability
- (vi) The Eco-tourist's Itinerary

e.g. Section A	(iii)
1. Section B	.....
2. Section C	.....
3. Section D	.....
4. Section E	.....

Complete the sentences below with words taken from the Reading passage. Use NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each sentence.

- 5. Polluted, high density tourist destinations are proof that cannot be allowed to continue.
- 6. Eco-tourism spread because were obvious to environmental and government representatives as well as cultural and social groups.
- 7. Eco-tourists choose to stay in that do relatively less harm to the environment.
- 8. can damage the eco-tourism industry and governments need to supervise them carefully.
- 9. The success of the Galapagos Island shows that can be a magnet for tourists.
- 10. The eco-tourist agencies need to of visitors to overcrowded areas.

IV. GUIDED, CLOZE TEST (10pts)

Read the following text and decide which word best fits each blank.

Stop the anti-aging process

In government laboratories and elsewhere, scientists are (1) a drug able to prolong life and youthful vigor. Studies of caloric restriction are showing the way. As researchers on aging have noted, no treatment on the market today has been proved to slow human aging – the build-up of molecular and cellular damage that increases (2) to infirmity as we grow older. But one intervention, consumption of a low-calorie yet nutritionally balanced diet, works incredibly well in a broad (3) of animals, increasing longevity and prolong good health. Those (4) suggest that caloric restriction could (5) aging in humans, too.

Unfortunately, for maximum benefit, people would probably have to reduce their caloric (6) by roughly 30 percent, (7) to dropping from 2,500 calories a day to 1,750. Few mortals could stick to that harsh a regimen, especially for years on end. But what if someone could create a pill that (8) the physiological effects of eating less without actually forcing people to go hungry? Could such a caloric-restriction mimetic enable people to stay healthy longer, (9) age-related disorders (such as diabetes, atherosclerosis, heart disease and cancer) until very late in life?

The question was first (10) in the mid-1990s, after a discovery of a chemical agent that, in rodents, seemed to reproduce many of caloric restriction's benefits. Since then the search has been going on for a compound that would safely achieve the same feat in people. There has been no success yet, but the failures have been informative and have fanned hope that caloric-restriction mimetics can indeed be developed eventually.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. searching | B. pursuing | C. questing | D. seeking |
| 2. A. vulnerability | B. defence | C. harmfulness | D. inclination |
| 3. A. range | B. span | C. number | D. scope |
| 4. A. deduction | B. goals | C. scores | D. findings |
| 5. A. detain | B. suspend | C. delay | D. hold |

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 6. A. digestion | B. intake | C. income | D. processing |
| 7. A. equivalent | B. commensurate | C. matching | D. counterpart |
| 8. A. mocked | B. mimed | C. mimicked | D. mimicked |
| 9. A. triggering | B. canceling | C. postponing | D. rejecting |
| 10. A. posed | B. roused | C. evoked | D. enquired |

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. Verb tenses/ forms (10pts)

1. "Do you know it's Maggie's birthday today?"
"Yes, she (have) a party tonight."
2. Kate (not go) to the library, as they didn't have the book for her. She could have called to ask instead.
3. I think she is a great actress! I saw her (act) in a play at the National Theatre last week. She held the audience spellbound.
4. Rondall (kick) the ball into the net and it is a goal!
5. Why don't you ask Clare about the tropics? She (be) to Thailand.
6. I didn't know you didn't eat meat. You me earlier! I would have prepared something vegetarian then.
7. They were so relieved when they found out the solution. They it all the morning.
8. More and more people online in the last few years.
9. Our consultant the results of his advice by the end of this week.
10. Located in Canada, the Columbia Icefield an area of 120 square miles.

II. Prepositions and phrasal verbs (10pts)

Put one suitable prepositional or adverbial particle in the blank of each sentence.

1. There are still some occurrences of strange behaviour among monkeys that biologists find difficult to account
2. Calculating the time of your journey to Prague, you will have to allow the possible stops on the way, for example to refuel your car or have some meals.
3. While Brian was working for the TRG company, he gained a huge experience marketing, which turned out to be extremely useful in his next job.
4. She has a real aptitude photographing. Her photographs are so impressive.
5. Compulsive eaters often can't resist their cravings food, regardless of the time of day.
6. His decision to downshift and swap his managerial position for a less demanding one took everyone surprise.
7. The doctor's diagnosis is that the patient's neurosis has been brought by frequent overwork.
8. You can go and buy the tickets for us and I'll see the luggage until you get back.

9. Adolescents rarely trust professional counselor and choose to confide their peers.
10. If you don't comply the rules of the games, the referee may award a penalty against you.

III. Word forms (10pts)

Use the correct form of each of the words given in parentheses to fill in the blank.

In an effort to escape from their hectic and (0. MATERIALISM) city lives, more and more Northern Europeans are buying houses in rural areas of France, Spain, Italy and Greece. Some relocate permanently in search of a more (1. MEANING) existence. Those who cannot afford to give up their jobs seek a (2. THERAPY) respite from their (3. STRESS) lifestyle by relaxing for a few weeks each year in their second home in the sun.

However, many of those who relocate permanently find that life in the country is not as quiet and (4. EVENT) as they had anticipated. Aspects of village life which seemed delightfully (5. ATMOSPHERE) in the context of a two-week holiday can grate on the nerves when you live with them on a daily basis. Recently a group of British residents in an Italian village took locals farmers to court because they found the small of the villagers' pig (6. DISTASTE) In other cases, foreigners have complained to neighbours about the (7. ENTHUSIASM) early-morning crowing of their cockerels, or to village priests about the regular tolling of church bells.

Understandably, the local inhabitants are somewhat (8. RESENT) these attitudes. They argue that the foreigners have an (9. REALIST) view of what country life is like and that, since no-one forced them to come and live in a village, they are being (10. HYPOCRITE) by now complaining about the inconveniences of rural life.

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10pts)

There are 10 mistakes in the passage. Find and correct them.

CHILDHOOD

Childhood used to (0) being quite different from where it is today. The young people didn't use to have so many leisure time. Today's children may complain to their schoolwork, but our great-grand parents would go out to work in a very young age. They had often left the school by the time they were fourteen and found a work. This meant that they had little free time for hobbies or leisure activity, especially when they had been working hard all day. Of course, they got used to work long hours eventually, but it would mean that they had to grow very quickly. Today, we are used to having some free time do things we enjoy, a luxury people in the past rarely had.

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10pts)

Fill each of the numbered blanks in the passage with ONE suitable word.

Homework

The homework question is (0) as.... old as it is difficult to answer. Educators in Britain have been arguing about it (1) homework became commonplace in

the mid-19th century. Any time the public has voiced concern about falling educational standards, schools have responded by assigning more homework. Eventually they give one assignment too many, then there is an outcry about the cruelty of it all. Schools respond by assigning (2) homework until one day (3) asks why standards are dropping, draws the (4) that more homework is needed and the pendulum swings (5) again.

Although primary schools are (6) no obligation to assign homework, the current government guidelines (7) that children in the first three years of primary school do one hour of homework a week, while children in years five and six should be assigned half an hour daily. However, a 1999 study carried out at Durham University found there was no evidence that homework in primary schools boosted academic performance, and (8) evidence that it might even cause harm. There is also widespread concern in the profession that badly-constructed homework policies could (9) to a widening of the (10) between children with educated parents and children whose parents left school early.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 pts)

Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence printed before it.

- 1. Since they couldn't find enough money for their project, they decided to delay it.
They
- 2. I can't come to her wedding next Saturday night.
In no way
- 3. Hawaii is said to have the most beautiful beaches in the world.
No beaches
- 4. If they offered you the scholarship, would you accept?
Were

For each of the following sentences, write a new sentence as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence, but using the word given in capital letters. Theses words must not be altered in any way.

- 5. They tried to deceive me, but I discovered their true intentions and realized that they wanted to rob me of my money. (THROUGH)
.....
- 6. You should persuade your brother-in-law to buy this car because it is such a bargain. (TALK)
.....
- 7. The price was exorbitant! I'm afraid the advertising agency really overcharged you for the commercial. (RIP)
.....
- 8. The legal advisors of the two companies met to prepare the initial version of the partnership contract. (UP)
.....

9. He is just a budding playwright, but he has already his own theatre company and they are performing a play in our city next week. (ON)

10. Unfortunately, there are still a lot of instances of xenophobia in the world and people of different origins are often despised in both their professional and their private lives. (LOOK)

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO – BÌNH THUẬN

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY (10 points)

Part 1. Pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other three. (5 points)

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. repl <u>a</u> ce | B. pref <u>a</u> ce | C. pal <u>a</u> ce | D. men <u>a</u> ce |
| 2. A. <u>ch</u> oir | B. <u>ch</u> iropody | C. <u>ch</u> olera | D. <u>sch</u> olar |
| 3. A. ple <u>s</u> ure | B. ens <u>u</u> re | C. meas <u>u</u> re | D. leis <u>u</u> re |
| 4. A. short <u>a</u> ge | B. mass <u>a</u> ge | C. mess <u>a</u> ge | D. mortg <u>a</u> ge |
| 5. A. scrubb <u>e</u> d | B. siev <u>e</u> d | C. sacr <u>e</u> d | D. sadden <u>e</u> d |

Part 2. Pick out the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the other three. (5 points)

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. applicant | B. appliance | C. athlete | D. asthma |
| 2. A. voluntary | B. compulsory | C. necessary | D. stationary |
| 3. A. suspicious | B. divisible | C. commentary | D. spectacular |
| 4. A. archaeology | B. primogeniture | C. tuberculosis | D. argumentative |
| 5. A. comprise | B. convert | C. conceal | D. combat |

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE (20 points)

Choose the word or the phrase which best completes each sentence.

- I'd sooner they _____ deliver the new furniture tomorrow.
A. shouldn't B. wouldn't C. mustn't D. didn't
- Sales of margarine rose last year _____ those of butter.
A. comparing B. at a loss of C. with regard to D. at the expense of
- As there is no one to help them, the old couple have to _____ for themselves.
A. work B. look C. rely D. fend
- "I think we should see the rest of the exhibition as quickly as we can, _____ that it closes in half an hour."
A. granted B. assuming C. knowing D. given
- She expressed her _____ for certain kinds of cheaply produced movies.
A. disapproval B. dissatisfaction C. disloyalty D. distaste
- _____ the public concern about the local environment, this new road scheme will have to be abandoned.
A. As regards B. In the event of C. In view of D. However much

7. If the number of berries on the holly tree is anything to _____, we are likely to have a hard winter.
A. look at B. point on C. go by D. think about
8. He became a millionaire by _____ of hard work and a considerable amount of luck.
A. process B. effect C. dint D. cause
9. Children can be difficult to teach because of their short attention _____.
A. limit B. time C. span D. duration
10. The union advised its members to resume _____.
A. regular B. ordinary C. normal D. usual
11. "You can _____ me the details: I don't want to know all about your arguments with your boss."
A. spare B. save C. deprive D. avoid
12. We're rather short of people to organise the trip, so do you think you could _____?
A. help out B. fix up C. join up D. take on
13. _____ that he passes all his exams first time, he'll be qualified in under four years.
A. Assuming B. Considering C. Hoping D. Speculating
14. He can't even speak his own language properly, _____ English.
A. let alone B. without saying C. leaving out D. except
15. The driver _____ his greatest ambition by winning the Grand Prix.
A. realised B. completed C. obtained D. confirmed
16. They turned down the proposal _____ that it didn't fulfil their requirements.
A. by reason B. on the grounds C. as a cause D. with thought
17. _____ from being embarrassed by his mistake, the lecture went on confidently with his talk.
A. Distant B. Far C. A long way D. Miles
18. There's no _____ in going to school if you are not willing to learn.
A. reason B. point C. purpose D. aim
19. The children won't go to sleep _____ we leave the lights on.
A. except B. unless C. but D. otherwise
20. Why don't you have a night out? It would take your _____ off your worries.
A. thoughts B. mind C. head D. heart

III. READING COMPREHENSION (20 points)

Passage 1 (10 points)

Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each question.

Sharks have gained an unfair reputation for being fierce predators of large sea animals. Humanity's unfounded fear and hatred of these ancient creatures is leading to a worldwide slaughter that may result in the extinction of many coastal shark species. The shark is the victim of a **warped** attitude of wildlife protection; we strive only to protect the beautiful, non-threatening parts of our environment. And, in our efforts to restore only non-threatening parts of our earth, we ignore the other important parts.

A perfect illustration of this attitude is the contrasting attitude toward another sea large animal, the dolphin. During the 1980s, environmentalists in the U.S. protested the use of driftnets for tuna fishing in the Pacific Ocean since these nets also caught dolphins. The environmentalists **generated** enough political and economic pressure to prevent tuna companies from buying tuna that had been caught in driftnets. In contrast to this effort on behalf of the dolphins, these same environmentalists have done very little to help save the Pacific Ocean sharks whose population has decreased nearly to the point of extinction. Sharks are among the oldest creatures on earth, having survived in the seas for more than 350 million years. They are extremely efficient animals, feeding on wounded or dying animals, thus performing an important role in nature of **weeding out** the weaker animals in a species. Just the fact that species such as the Great white Shark have managed to live in the oceans for so many millions of years is enough proof of their efficiency and adaptability to changing environments. It is time for us human, who may not survive another 1,000 years at the rate we are damaging the planet, **to cast away** our fears and begin considering the protection of sharks as an important part of a program for protection of all our natural environment.

- With which of the following topics is this passage primarily concerned?
 - Sharks are efficient creatures with bad reputation.
 - Sharks are some of the oldest creatures on earth.
 - Sharks illustrate a problem in wildlife protection.
 - The campaign to save dolphins was not extended to save sharks.
- Which of the following is most similar to the meaning of the word "warped"?
 - distorted
 - wasteful
 - extravagant
 - unnecessary
- The word "generated" is closest in meaning to.....
 - consumed
 - absorbed
 - designated
 - produced
- How did environmentalists manage to protect dolphins?
 - They prevented fishermen from selling them for meat.
 - They pressured fishermen into protecting dolphins by law.
 - They brought political pressure against tuna companies.
 - They created sanctuaries where dolphin fishing was not allowed.
- About how long have sharks lived on the planet?
 - 25 million years
 - 150 million years
 - 350 million years
 - 500 million years
- The author uses the phrase "weeding out" to mean
 - strengthening something that is weak
 - feeding something that is hungry
 - encouraging something that is efficient
 - getting rid of something that is unwanted
- The phrase "to cast away" is closest in meaning to.....
 - to throw off
 - to bring in
 - to see through
 - to set apart
- What is the author's tone in this passage?
 - explanatory
 - accusatory
 - gentle
 - proud
- Which of the following best describes the organization of this passage?
 - order of importance
 - cause and effect
 - statement and example
 - chronological order

0. What can be inferred from the passage?

- A. Tuna companies were not allowed to buy tuna from fishermen any more.
- B. We are destroying our environment by fishing too many fish.
- C. We should protect not only the non-threatening parts but also the other important parts.
- D. Sharks manage to survive better than dolphin.

Passage 2 (10 points)

Read this passage carefully and do the tasks that follow.

Please Hold The Line

Nearly all of us know what it's like to be put on "musical hold". Call almost any customer service number, and you can expect to hear at least a few bars of boring elevator music before an operator picks up. The question is: do you hang up or do you keep holding? That may depend on your gender and what type of music is playing, according to research reported by University of Cincinnati Associate Professor of Marketing, James Kellaris.

Kellaris, who has studied the effects of music on consumers for more than 12 years, teamed with Sigma Research management Group to evaluate the effects of "hold music" for a company that operates a customer service line.

The researchers tested four types of "on-hold" music with 71 of the company's clients, 30 of them women. Light jazz, classical, rock and the company's current format of adult alternative (a mix of contemporary styles) were all tested. The sample included individual consumers, small business and large business segments. Participants were asked to imagine calling a customer assistance line and being placed on hold. They were then exposed to "on-hold" music via head-sets and asked to estimate how long it played. Their reactions and comments were also solicited and quantified by the researchers.

Service providers, of course don't want you to have to wait on hold, but if you do, they want it to be a pleasant experience for you. But Kellaris' conclusions may hold some distressing news for companies. No matter what music was played, the time spent "on hold" was generally overestimated. The actual wait in the study was 6 minutes, but the average estimate was 7 minutes and 6 seconds.

He did find some good news for the client who hired him. The kind of music they're playing now, alternative, is probably their best choice. Two things made it a good choice. First, it did not produce significantly more positive or negative reactions in people. Second, males and females were less polarised in their reactions to this type of music.

Kellaris' other findings, however, make the state of musical hold a little less firm: time spent "on-hold" seemed slightly shorter when light jazz was played, but the effect of music format differed for men and women. Among the males, the wait seemed shortest when classical music was played. Among the females, the wait

seemed longest when classical music was played. This may be related to differences in attention levels and musical preference.

In general, classical music evoked the most positive reactions among males; light jazz evoked the most positive reactions (and shortest waiting time estimate) among females. Rock was the least preferred across both gender groups and produced the longest waiting time estimates. “The rock music’s driving beat kind aggravates people calling customer assistance with a problem,” said Kellaris. “The more positive the reaction to the music, the shorter the waiting time seemed to be. So maybe time does tend to fly when you’re having fun, even if you are on musical hold,” Kellaris joked.

But unfortunately for companies operating on-hold lines, men and women have different ideas about what music is “fun”. “The possible solution,” Kellaris joked, “might be for the recorded message to say: If you are a male, please press one; if you are a female, please press two. If you are in a bad mood, please hang up and try later.”

Part 1: Questions 1-5

Choose the type of music from the list A-D below which corresponds to the findings of the study.

Types of music

A light jazz

B alternative

C classical

D rock

- 1. music preferred by men
- 2. longest waiting time estimate (both sexes)
- 3. music to avoid on telephone
- 4. music to use if clients are mostly women
- 5. best choice of “on-hold” music overall

Part 2: Questions 6-10

Do the following statements agree with the claims of the writer? Write

TRUE (T)	if the statement agrees with the claims of the writer.
FALSE(F)	if the statement contradicts the writer.
NOT GIVEN (NG)	if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this.

- 6. Business want to minimise the time spent “on-hold”.
- 7. The research sample consisted of real clients of a company.
- 8. The sample consisted of equal numbers of men and women.
- 9. Advertising is considered a poor alternative to “on-hold” music.
- 10. The consumer service company surveyed was playing classical music.

V. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 points)

Read the extract below and circle the answer A, B, C or D that best fits each space.

The point at which physical decline with age adversely to affect a driver's capability has not yet been thoroughly studied. A survey of more than 3,000 road accidents in Michigan involving drivers aged over 55 showed that in eight out of ten cases it was a driver over the age of 71 who had caused a collision by failing to yield, turning carelessly or changing lanes. Older drivers are obviously more (1) _____ to injury in vehicle crashes, as well as being a potential higher (2) _____ through their own driving (3) _____. Reaction time in an emergency involves many different physical factors such as the production of the nerve impulse, perception of the signal, (4) _____ of response and transmission to the muscles. Some of these (5) _____ more than others with age, but the overall effect increases the time it takes to respond for more (6) _____ drivers. Part of the ageing process, however, does include the (7) _____ of experience, often in the subconscious, which triggers (8) _____ danger warnings than in young drivers who have not experienced similar situations. This (9) _____ of judgement heightens the perception of risk and often leads older drivers to avoid a situation which might then (10) _____ them to the test.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. likely | B. susceptible | C. possible | D. common |
| 2. A. degree | B. chance | C. factor | D. risk |
| 3. A. practice | B. activity | C. experience | D. behaviour |
| 4. A. choice | B. suggestion | C. section | D. preference |
| 5. A. improve | B. deteriorate | C. reduce | D. increase |
| 6. A. mature | B. ancient | C. older | D. elderly |
| 7. A. collection | B. addition | C. storage | D. summary |
| 8. A. sooner | B. earlier | C. former | D. later |
| 9. A. lack | B. maturity | C. absence | D. strength |
| 10. A. fix | B. force | C. enable | D. put |

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES / FORMS (10 points)

Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. In her report she mentioned (1) (treat) _____ at a hospital abroad last year.
2. "Thanks a lot, but you (2) (not/ buy) _____ me an expensive present.
3. A: "Andrew told me he (3) (not/ invite) _____ to this party and now he has gone away for the weekend already.
B: "Oh, dear! I'm sure that his invitation (4) (get) _____ lost in the post.
4. Look! The rain (5) (spoil) _____ our furniture. You (6) (close) _____ all the window last night.
5. The train (7) (arrive) _____ in Dublin at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning.
6. The recommendation that we (8) (evaluate) _____ has just been approved.
7. Tom (9) (always / talk) _____ in class and many a time he (10) (expel) _____ from class.

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10 points)

Fill in each blank with an appropriate particle or preposition.

- 1. Nobody was taken (1) _____ by his story although it seemed convincing at first.
- 2. You can't talk me (2) _____ giving you more money. I've given you enough already.
- 3. The only way one can tell the twins (3) _____ is by their haircuts.
- 4. We were turned (4) _____ at the door of the club for being improperly dressed.
- 5. How would you set (5) _____ teaching a dog to perform tricks?
- 6. I meant to do the ironing but I didn't get (6) _____ (7) _____ it.
- 7. Mr Jones has put (8) _____ the proposal that all the staff should make a contribution to the earthquake relief fund.
- 8. How could you stand (9) _____ and watched him beat the children like that?
- 9. She showed her strong determination to see the job (10) _____. She wanted to finished it as well as she could.

III. WORD FORMS (10 points)

Give the correct form of the words in brackets.

Joe and his fellow mountaineers knew that if they encountered any (1) (SEE) _____ hazards it was unlikely that anyone could assist them. The mountain was on an (2) (INHABIT) _____ island and they were the only people there. Help was a long boat journey away. The mountain had an (3) (FAME) _____ reputation and many previous expeditions had been unsuccessful. They had already tried two routes to the summit and found them (4) (PASS) _____. Now they were trying the third. Joe had a note, in almost (5) (LEGIBLE) _____ handwriting, from the leader of a previous expedition advising him to try it. The information in the note had proved (6) (VALUE) _____ and they had made good progress at first. For the last two days, however, bad weather had confined them to their tent. It would be (7) (RESPONSE) _____ to climb in such conditions. The climbers had found their equipment reliable but were (8) (SATISFY) _____ with their tent, which leaked badly. They had not (9) (TREAT) _____ it in any way but it was not fit for purpose. Joe suspected the tent material was inflammable because their cooker almost set it on fire. Eventually, the weather improved and the climbers set off once more, (10) (DAUNT) _____ by the challenges ahead of them.

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 points)

There are 10 errors (grammar or word usage) in the following passage. Identify, then underline and correct them. Some lines are correct. Indicate these lines with a tick (). (0) has been done as an example.

Trees should only be prune when there is a good and clear reason for doing so and, fortunately, a number of such reasons is small. Pruning involves the cutting away of overgrown and **wanted** branches, and the inexperienced gardener can be encouraged by the thought that more damage results **in** doing it unnecessarily than from leaving the tree to grow in its own way.

First, pruning may be done to make sure that trees have a **desire** shape or size. The object may be to get a tree of the right height, and at the same time to help the growth of small side branches which will thicken its appearance or give it a special shape. Secondly, pruning may be done to **help** the tree healthier. You may cut out diseased or dead wood, or branches rubbing **with** each other and thus causing wounds. The health of a tree may be encouraged by removing branches that are blocking up the centre and so preventing the free movement of air.

One result of pruning is that an open wound is left on the tree and this provides an easy entry for disease, but it is a wound that will heal. Often there is a race between the healing and the disease as to **when** the tree will live or die, so that there is a period when a tree is at risk. It should be the aim of every gardener to reduce that risk of death as much as possible. It is essential to make the area which has been pruned smooth and clean for healing will be **slow** down by roughness. You should allow the **cutting** surface to dry for a few hours and then paint it with one of the substances available from garden shops produced especially for this purpose.

0. prune → pruned
- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....
- 4.....
- 5.....
- 6.....
- 7.....
- 8.....
- 9.....
- 10.....
- 11.....
- 12.....
- 13.....
- 14.....
- 15.....
- 16.....
- 17.....
- 18.....
- 19.....
- 20.....
- 21.....
- 22.....
- 23.....

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10 points)

Fill each blank with one suitable word. (10 points)

Because we feel tired at bedtime it is natural to assume that we sleep because we are tired. The point seems so obvious that (1) _____ anyone had ever thought to question it. Nevertheless we must ask "tired from what?" People certainly feel tired at the end of a hard day's manual work, but it is also true that office workers feel equally tired when bedtime comes. Even invalids, (2) _____ to beds or wheelchairs, become tired as the evening wears (3) _____. Moreover, the manual worker may still feel tired even (4) _____ an evening spent relaxing in front of the television or with a book, activities which (5) _____ to have a refreshing effect. There is (6) _____ proven connection between physical exertion and the need for sleep. People want to sleep, however little exercise they have had. (7) _____ is the desire for sleep related to mental (8) _____. In fact, sleep comes more slowly to people who have had an (9) _____ stimulating day, just because their minds are still (10) _____ of thoughts when they retire.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 points)

Part 1. Finish the second sentence in each pair in such a way that it means the same as the sentence before it. (10 points)

1. I'm sure she didn't do it on purpose.

She can't.....

2. Driving fast is dangerous, whether you are an experienced driver or not.

However.....

3. Helen was upset because she saw Peter with another girl.

It was.....

4. We had no idea how serious the situation was.

Little.....

5. A rise in temperature in the next century seems likely.

In all.....

Part 2. Write the second sentence in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence. Use the word given in bracket and other words as necessary. Do not change the form of the given word. (10 points)

1. I can visit my friend in Japan at any time.

(open)

2. Mary owed her success to her parents.

(thank)

3. I promise that I will return the money to you.

(honour)

4. It's very difficult for him to bring up a family when he is unemployed.

(picnic)

5. The system used the most advanced techniques at the time.

(art)

TRƯỜNG THPT NGUYỄN TRÃI – NINH THUẬN

PART A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (60 POINTS)

I. PHONOLOGY (10 points)

A. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other words.

1. A. thank

B. band

C. complainn

D. insert

2. A. sacred

B. stared

C. cared

D. planned

3. A. assit

B. mist

C. island

D. must

4. A. switch

B. stomach

C. match

D. catch

5. A. southern

B. truthh

C. south

D. both

B. Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from the other words in each group.

6. A. biology

B. basic

C. barter

D. benzene

7. A. Canada

B. rasil

C. Japan

D. Bulgaria

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 8. A. afternoon | B. capitalism | C. permanently | D. dynamo |
| 9. A. antibiotic | B. unsatisfactory | C. democratic | D. experimental |
| 10. A. personnel | B. psychological | C. economic | D. economy |

II. VOCABULARY and STRUCTURES (20 points)

- The completion of the new Town Hall has been held _____ owing to a strike.
A. in B. at C. up D. for
- To be a good short writor one needs, among other things, a very _____ imagination.
A. vivid B. living C. bright D. sparkling
- The decision was _____ to a later meeting.
A. cancelled B. arranged C. deferred D. delayed
- During the evening football match the stadium was illuminated by _____.
A. spotlights B. flasthlights C. highlights D. floodlights
- The new teacher was _____ to the needs of all the children in her care.
A. attentive B. abservant C. earnest D. careful
- The students are going to _____ an experiment to determine the melting point of cotton.
A. buy into B. carry out C. rage on D. com to mind
- Many scientists believe that the _____ of global warming is caused by pollution.
A. protocol B. phenomenon C. scope D. trough
- It is _____ to many people that pollution is damaging the environment.
A. leaky B. mental C. internal D. evident
- Are there any _____ about the project ?
A. news B. pieces of news C. piece of news D. good news
- Nothing can grow in this poor _____.
A. surface B. grass C. ground D. soil
- "It gets quite cold here in the winter." "Oh, dear. I was hoping _____ buy a coat."
A. not to have to B. I don't have to C. I wouldn't D. not having to
- When he heard the terrible noise he asked me what was _____ on.
A. going B. being C. happening D. getting
- "How was your teaching job last winter ? ". "I regret _____ harder to help my students."
A. not tried B. not having tried C. not totry D. not have tried
- Not until _____ himself serious ill.
A. he had completed the task did he find B. had he completed the task did he find
C. he completed the task did he find D. did he completed the task he had found
- I was just _____ to go out when you telephoned.
A. around B. about C. thinking D. planned
- It's difficult to pay one's bills when prices keep _____.
A. rising B. growing C. gaining D. raising

17. She remembered the correct address only _____ she had posted the letter.
A. since B. afterwards C. following D. after
18. _____ big books on _____ table are for my history class.
A. The/the B. The/ a C. A/the D. -/the
19. Mary Smith decided to give up her job for the _____ of her children.
A. care B. reason C. concern D. sake
20. Because of the road works, traffic is restricted to one _____ in each direction.
A. lane B. alley C. row D. path

III. READING COMPREHENSION (20 POINTS)

Passage 1: Read the following passage and choose the best option to complete the blank or answer the question. (10 points)

Jazz is an improvisational form of music that originated in the southern United States after the Civil War. Although its origins and history are somewhat vague, we know that it began as the musical expression of black people who had formerly been slaves, combining hymns, spirituals, and traditional work songs into something quite new. The style was a *blend* of the rhythms brought to America by the Africans who were imported as slave labor and the popular music of the era that featured the ragtime piano. The term jazz itself is of obscure and possible nonmusical origin, but it was first used to describe this particular kind of musical expression in about 1915.

A jazz band commonly includes four to twelve musicians with a relatively large proportion of the group in the rhythm section. Customarily, there are a drummer, a bass player, and a pianist. Often there is also a banjo player or guitarist. In traditional jazz, the clarinet, trumpet, and trombone carry the melody. In more modern jazz, the saxophone, violin, and flute may also be included in the melody section. Some jazz bands employ a blues singer. Most jazz is *premised* on the principle that an almost infinite number of variations can accommodate themselves to a progression of chords that can be repeated indefinitely to feature an improvisation by solo instruments or vocalists. For example, while the trumpet plays the melody, the clarinet might embellish and invent compatible melodies around the original theme. Such improvisation is a test of the jazz musician's skill and is referred to as tone color.

Jazz first became popular outside the United States in the 1920s when jazz bands began to record, distribute, and even export their recordings to Europe. Since jazz is improvisational, it does not exist in the form of printed scores and recorded performances were and still are the best way of preserving the music. A very basic library of recorded jazz would include work by such classic artists as Jelly Roll Morton, Louis Armstrong, Duke Ellington, Count Basie, and Billie Holiday. Theirs is probably America's most unique and most important contribution to the musical world, although a few contemporary artists are trying to keep the tradition alive.

1. Which of the following is the main topic of the passage?
A. A definition of jazz B. Jazz musicians
C. Improvisation in jazz D. Jazz bands

2. The new music of jazz was first heard _____.
 A. in Europe B. in Africa
 C. in South America D. in North America
3. The word "**blend**" in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. mixture B. rejection C. imitation D. variety
4. The word "**jazz**" is considered to have come into regular use in around _____.
 A. the first half of the 19th century B. the second half of the 19th century
 C. the first half of the 20th century D. the second half of the 20th century
5. The word "**premised**" is closest in meaning to which of the followings?
 A. fixed B. based C. created D. performed
6. The jazz music originally came from _____.
 A. folk and holy songs B. folk, holy and labor songs
 C. a variety of African sources D. nonmusical activities
7. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
 A. it is free for jazz musicians to play as they wish around a theme
 B. jazz musicians play prewritten music
 C. it is necessary to test the improvisation skills before performance
 D. jazz musicians have to improvise their music in group
8. Which of the following year was jazz popular outside the United States?
 A. 1900 B. 1915 C. 1925 D. 1940
9. The best way to preserve jazz is _____.
 A. written scores B. improvising it
 C. recordings D. written scores and recorded performance
10. All of the following are characteristics of jazz EXCEPT _____.
 A. a large number of percussion instruments
 B. a printed score for the music
 C. a melody played by the trumpet
 D. a ragtime piano

Passage 2: Read the following passage and choose the best option to complete the blank or answer the question. (10 points)

The atmosphere that originally surrounded Earth was probably much different from the air we breathe today. Earth's first atmosphere (some 4.6 billion years ago) was most likely hydrogen and helium – the two most abundant gasses found in the universe – as well as hydrogen compounds such as methane and ammonia. Most scientists feel that this early atmosphere escaped into space from the Earth's hot surface.

A second, more dense atmosphere, however, gradually *enveloped* the Earth as gasses from molten rocks within its hot interior escaped through volcanoes and steam vents. We assume that volcanoes spewed out the same gasses then as *they* do today: mostly water vapor (about 80 percent), carbon dioxide (about ten percent), and up to a few percent nitrogen. These same gasses probably created Earth's second atmosphere.

As millions of years passed, the constant outpouring of gasses from the hot interior – known as *outgassing* – provided a rich supply of water vapor, which formed into

clouds. Rain fell upon Earth for many thousands of years, forming the rivers, lakes, and oceans of the world. During this time, large amounts of carbon dioxide were dissolved in the oceans. Through chemical and biological processes, much of the carbon dioxide became locked up in carbon sedimentary rocks, such as limestone. With much of the water vapor already condensed into water and the concentration of carbon dioxide dwindling, the atmosphere **gradually** became rich in nitrogen.

It appears that oxygen, the second most abundant gas in today's atmosphere, probably began an extremely slow increase in concentration as energetic rays from the Sun split water vapor into hydrogen and oxygen during a process called **photodissociation**. The hydrogen, being lighter, probably rose and escaped into space, while the oxygen remained in the atmosphere.

This slow increase in oxygen may have provided enough of this gas for primitive plants to evolve, perhaps two to three billion years ago. **Or** the plants may have evolved in an almost oxygen-free (anaerobic) environment. **At any rate**, plant growth greatly enriched our atmosphere with oxygen. The reason for this enrichment is that plants, in the presence of sunlight, process carbon dioxide and water to produce oxygen.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?
 - A. The original atmosphere on Earth was unstable.
 - B. The atmosphere on Earth has changed over time.
 - C. Hot underground gasses created clouds, which formed the Earth's atmosphere.
 - D. Plant growth depended on oxygen in the Earth's atmosphere.
2. The word "**enveloped**" is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. surrounded
 - B. changed
 - C. escaped
 - D. characterized
3. The word "**they**" refers to _____.
 - A. gasses
 - B. volcanoes
 - C. steam vents
 - D. rocks
4. According to the passage, **outgassing** eventually led to all of the following EXCEPT _____.
 - A. increases in the carbon dioxide content of sedimentary rocks
 - B. the formation of bodies of water
 - C. decreases in the level of nitrogen
 - D. the formation of clouds
5. The word "**gradually**" is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. accidentally
 - B. quickly
 - C. in the end
 - D. by degrees
6. The passage suggests that oxygen remained in the atmosphere because _____.
 - A. it was caused by outgassing
 - B. it was heavier than hydrogen
 - C. hydrogen became trapped in limestone
 - D. rays from the sun created equal amounts of hydrogen and oxygen
7. The author uses the word "**Or**" to _____.
 - A. criticize the previous suggestion
 - B. provide unrelated information
 - C. propose a similar idea
 - D. suggest an alternative

3. The phrase "**At any rate**" is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. regardless B. in addition C. although unlikely D. fortunately
9. The Earth's atmosphere is described in terms of the _____.
 A. role of volcanoes in its formation
 B. order in which changes occurred
 C. time it took for the Earth's surface to cool and nitrogen to appear
 D. chemical and physical features of gasses
10. Which of the following does the passage mention as necessary for both the production of oxygen by photodissociation and the production of oxygen by plants?
 A. Water B. Hydrogen C. Carbon dioxide D. Nitrogen

IV. GUIDED CLOZE

Read the following passage and choose the options that best complete the blanks.
 (10 points)

Very few of us would (1) _____ putting much trust in horoscopes and the fact that the movements of astronomical bodies (2) _____ to earthly occurrences affecting peoples' everyday lives.

We all know about the zodiac signs which reflect the position of the sun, the moon and the planets at the moment of a man's birth and about the peculiar characteristics (3) _____ to them by astrologers. We say we will take these phenomena with a pinch of salt while we keep running our eyes over them in every tabloid we (4) _____ our hands on. Most frequently, we expect horoscopes to (5) _____ the future, to restore our optimistic mood with a piece of comforting information or to (6) _____ our ego by confirming the superlative features that we tend to attribute to our zodiacs.

However, there's no scientific evidence to corroborate the assumption that human existence is so closely intertwined with the parameters of the celestial bodies. Our curiosity in horoscopes may, then, (7) _____ our sheer fascination with the unexplained or the unpredictable as well as in the enticing insight into the future that the horoscopes offer, thus establishing the sense of our (8) _____ an extreme power over our own lives. An additional explanation is that humans tend to have a soft (9) _____ for any form of flattery, which is the fact to which astrologers and the horoscope writers seem to (10) _____ the greatest deal of weight.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. ensure | B. grant | C. state | D. admit |
| 2. A. rely | B. correspond | C. match | D. compare |
| 3. A. identified | B. associated | C. incorporated | D. ascribed |
| 4. A. settle | B. draw | C. grab | D. lay |
| 5. A. notify | B. predict | C. acquaint | D. convey |
| 6. A. boost | B. escalate | C. revitalize | D. improve |
| 7. A. stem | B. crop | C. rear | D. dawn |
| 8. A. disposing | B. wielding | C. effecting | D. committing |
| 9. A. pit | B. dot | C. spot | D. nick |
| 10. A. instill | B. consign | C. fasten | D. attach |

PART B: WRITTEN TEST (70 POINTS)

I. VERB TENSES AND VERB FORMS (10 points)

1. Carlos appears _____ (lose) some weight.
2. If these machines _____ (not, invent), we couldn't live as we do now.
3. I appreciated _____ (invite) to your home.
4. This old house is said _____ (build) two hundred years ago.
5. I'd rather you _____ (not tell) anyone what I told you.
6. Hardly he _____ (take) up the book when the phone rang.
7. I _____ (hope) to meet you ever since I read your first novel.
8. Sally! I _____ (not expect) to see you here! What _____ (you do) in New York?
9. I _____ (always / have) trouble with my carburettor these days.

II. FILL EACH BLANK WITH A SUITABLE PREPOSITION OR PARTICLE (10 points)

1. I was unable to find _____ the name of the man who called.
2. Before I accepted the new job offer, I talked it _____ with my wife.
3. I must buy a new suit. This one is worn _____.
4. We are counting _____ you to help us with today's assignment.
5. Olga's heart was filled _____ happiness on her wedding day.
6. Our school breaks _____ for the summer holidays on 10th July.
7. I won't put _____ with these excuses any longer! I demand to see the manager.
8. My parents were so disappointed when I dropped _____ of college.
9. Are you fed _____ with this job?
10. How are you getting _____ your study at school?

III. WORD FORMS

Complete the following passage with the correct forms of the given words. (10 points)

1. All the newspapers praised the _____ of the firemen. (BRAVE)
2. Saucepans are sold in the _____ goods department. (HOUSE)
3. The group called "Friends of the Earth" is concerned about the _____ of the natural environment. (CONSERVE)
4. The thief replaced the diamond with a _____ stone. (WORTH)
5. _____ about the company's future meant that few people wanted to invest money in it. (CERTAIN)
6. Simon admitted that his cruel joke was _____. (INTEND)
7. People with very _____ skin shouldn't go sunbathing for long periods. (SENSE)
8. Thousands of people have been made _____ by the war. (HOME)
9. There has been a _____ of 10% in the amount of money available for buying new books. (REDUCE)
10. Those berries are _____. Don't eat them. (POISON)

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 points)

Identify 10 errors in the following passage:

A newspaper make its money from the price people pay for it and also from the advertisings it carries. A popular newspaper with a circulation of over five million daily makes a lot of money. Less seriously newspapers are probably read just for entertainment. They have big headings above the new stories, funny cartoons to look at and sensational photos of violent. The gossip columns are full of stories of private live of famous people. No one takes the political views of such papers seriously. On an other hand, in a free country where there is no censorship, serious papers are read principle for their news, sent to themselves by their correspondents round the world and by the big news agencies. People also read these papers for their revisions of new books, films and play and for their aditorials what represent the opinion of the newspaper itself at the important events and issues of the moment.

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST

Fill in each of the following blanks with ONE suitable word. (10 points)

At sixteen Henry Vincent was separated from his family as a result of the war. He wandered aimlessly from one country to another _____ (1) finally setting down in Australia, _____ (2) he trained as an electronics engineer. He established his own business but it called for so much work that marriage was out of the _____ (3).

His retirement suddenly _____ (4) him realise how lonely he was and he decided to take up a hobby. With his interest in electronics, amateur radio seemed a natural choice. He installed his own equipment and obtained a licence and his call sign, which is the set of letters and numbers used to _____ (5) oneself when making radio contact with other radio amateurs all over the world.

Soon Henry had a great many contacts in far-off places. One in particular was a man in California with _____ (6) he had much in common. One night the man in California _____ (7) to mention the village in Europe he had come from. Suddenly, Henry realised that this man was infact his younger brother, Peter. At first, the two brothers were at a _____ (8) for words but then little by little they filled _____ (9) the details of their past lives and not long afterwards Henry Vincent flew to California to _____ (10) reunited with his brother.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

Finish the second sentence so that it means the same as the first sentence: (20 points)

1. They're going to paint the house for us at the weekend.

We're going _____.

2. I couldn't concentrate because it was so noisy.

There was too _____.

3. I work in a factory which has more than a thousand employees.

There _____.

4. Mackenzie wrote four best-sellers before he was twenty.

By the age of _____.

5. She left university two years ago.
It is _____.
6. Jenny does not play tennis as well as she used to.
Jenny used to _____.
7. Tim insisted on being told the complete story.
Nothing but _____.
8. It was to be another twenty-five years before Michael returned to his hometown.
Not until _____.
9. It was wrong of you not to call the doctor at once.
You should _____.
10. I can meet you if you arrive before eleven.
So _____.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ KHẾT – QUẢNG NGÃI

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE (60PTS)

I. PHONOLOGY (10pts)

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other three.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>ma</u> chine | B. <u>ch</u> ampagne | C. <u>ch</u> ute | D. <u>ch</u> ore |
| 2. A. <u>co</u> mpete | B. <u>im</u> petus | C. <u>se</u> nior | D. <u>ve</u> hicle |
| 3. A. <u>ag</u> ent | B. <u>in</u> fla ^{ti} on | C. <u>sa</u> bota ^{ge} | D. <u>co</u> nstipa ^{ti} on |
| 4. A. <u>sou</u> thern | B. <u>plou</u> gh | C. <u>rou</u> nd | D. <u>ou</u> ch |
| 5. A. <u>ex</u> aggerate | B. <u>ex</u> ist | C. <u>an</u> xiety | D. <u>com</u> plexion |

Choose the word whose stress pattern is differently from that of the other three.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 6. A. maintain | B. realize | C. newspaper | D. bargain |
| 7. A. existential | B. colonialist | C. metropolitan | D. Argentina |
| 8. A. metaphor | B. mechanism | C. museum | D. integral |
| 9. A. peculiar | B. orthodox | C. organism | D. dominant |
| 10. A. deteriorate | B. convince | C. conspiracy | D. submarine |

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURES (20pts)

Choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) to complete each of the following sentences.

11. It is possible to organize housework so as to inefficiency, but not monotony.
A. deplete B. make less C. minimize D. diminish
12. A survey presents a useful of statistical data.
A. breakdown B. break up C. break-in D. break-away
13. Bonuses for extra are illegal.
A. output B. throughput C. performance D. creation

14. The rules stated that anyone who had held office for three years was not for re-election.
 A. inclusive B. permissible C. eligible D. legible
15. She wondered whether she'd be able to with three children and a frisky dog on a three- hundred- mile drive.
 A. be equal B. cope C. measure up D. look after
16. As she had been entirely responsible for the accident in which she had been severely disabled, she had no legal
 A. equity B. redress C. reform D. justice
17. I won't have a whisky, thank you. It's not that I don't think that I don't drink and drive.
 A. otherwise B. but rather C. except D. so
18. The child her grandmother in the hope of getting more sweets.
 A. cuddled down to B. slipped up C. sidled through to D. sidled up to
19. Paul earns very little as a classical cellist, his brother's pop musicals have made millions.
 A. in spite of B. in contrast to C. compared with D. whereas
20. Bad living conditions social and welfare problems.
 A. give rise to B. give into C. rise through D. take the rise out of
21. Two hundred people were made when the factory closed.
 A. abundant B. dispensable C. obsolete D. redundant
22. The project is still in its so it is too soon to predict how successful it will be.
 A. origins B. infancy C. nappies D. prime
23. The returns in the short are likely to be small, but over a number of years the investment will be well- paid.
 A. term B. spell C. time D. future
24. The murderer has been put for 30 years.
 A. away B. out C. down D. up
25. Jogging-running in the streets to keep fit – is all the in the United States, and will probably become popular in Europe too.
 A. craze B. trend C. rage D. fad
26. Politicians interviewed on TV seldom see eye eye with their interviewers.
 A. for B. to C. at D. by
27. Some intriguing new facts to light during the course of the investigation.
 A. came B. brought C. turned D. made
28. The quality papers are a different of fish from the gutter press.
 A. ban B. basket C. box D. kettle
29. Not only visit Japan but they plan to stop off in the USA as well.
 A. they plan to B. they must C. will they D. are they paying

30. Films sometimes overdo their portrayal of reality -..... example is the 'horror' movie.

- A. like B. such as C. take D. one such

III. READING (30pts)

READING 1 (10pts)

Circle a letter A, B, C or D that best fills each numbered gap:

About 50 or so kinds of modern plastic are made from oil, gas, or coal-non-renewable natural resources. We (31)_____ well over three million tones of the stuff in Japan each year and, sooner or later, most of it is thrown away. A high (32)_____ of our annual consumption is in the (33)_____ of packaging and this (34)_____ about seven percent by weight, of our domestic (35)_____. Almost all of it can be recycled, but very little of it is, though the plastic recycling (36)_____ is growing fast.

The plastics themselves are extremely energy-rich – they have a higher calorific (37)_____ than coal and one (38)_____ of "recovery" strongly (39)_____ by plastic manufacturers is the (40)_____ of waste plastic into a fuel.

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 31. | A. import | B. remove | C. consume | D. consign |
| 32. | A. rate | B. proportion | C. portion | D. amount |
| 33. | A. kind | B. way | C. type | D. form |
| 34. | A. constitutes | B. carries | C. takes | D. makes |
| 35. | A. goods | B. refuse | C. rubble | D. requirements |
| 36. | A. plant | B. manufacture | C. industry | D. factory |
| 37. | A. value | B. degree | C. effect | D. demand |
| 38. | A. mechanism | B. measure | C. medium | D. method |
| 39. | A. argued | B. favored | C. desired | D. presented |
| 40. | A. melting | B. change | C. conversion | D. replacement |

READING 2 (10 pts)

Read the passage and the questions or unfinished sentences. Then choose the answer – A, B, C, or D – that you think fits best.

When the first white men came to America, they found vast amounts of natural resources of tremendous value. Forests covered a large part of the nation; later gas, oil and minerals were found in unbelievable amounts. There was a great abundance of very **fertile** soil. Forests, prairies, streams, and rivers abounded with wildlife. So vast were those resources that it seemed that they could never be used up. So forests were destroyed to make way for farmland. Grassland and prairies were plowed and harrowed. Minerals and oil were used in great quantities to supply a young industrial nation. Almost every river became the scene of factories, mills and power companies. Mammals and birds were **slaughtered** for food and sports. Within a short time, the results were obvious. Floods caused millions of dollars' worth of damage yearly. The very fertile soil washed away or blew up in great clouds. The seemingly **inexhaustible** oil and minerals showed signs of depletion. Rivers were filled with silt from eroding farms and wastes from factories. Many of the rivers were made unfit for

fish. Several species of birds disappeared, and some mammals seemed on the **verge** of going. Future timber shortages were predicted. In short, Americans soon came to realize that some sort of conservation program must be set up, if future, as well as present, Americans were to share in the resources that are the **heritage** of every American.

41. The title below that best expresses the main idea of this selection is
- A. what the first white men found in America.
 - B. the cause of timber shortages.
 - C. the loss of topsoil.
 - D. the story of America's natural resources.
42. It seemed to the early American settlers that _____.
- A. game was scarce.
 - B. forests should not be cut.
 - C. the natural resources were inexhaustible.
 - D. there was a shortage of minerals.
43. The use of America's natural resources by the early settlers was _____.
- A. careless
 - B. scientific
 - C. unbelievable
 - D. predicted
44. Much of the fertile soil of America has _____.
- A. sunk deep into the earth
 - B. been eroded by wind and water
 - C. been covered by lakes
 - D. become the scene of factories
45. One reason many of our rivers are no longer suitable living places for fish is that _____.
- A. too many fish have been caught
 - B. floods have caused much damage
 - C. a conservation program has been set up
 - D. factories have dumped wastes into the rivers
46. Another word for "**fertile**" is _____.
- A. wet
 - B. productive
 - C. useful
 - D. irrigated
47. Another word for "**slaughtered**" is _____.
- A. killed
 - B. caught
 - C. reared
 - D. wounded
48. Another word for "**verge**" is _____.
- A. peak
 - B. brink
 - C. occasion
 - D. possibility
49. The word "**inexhaustible**" is closest meaning to _____.
- A. boundless
 - B. uncountable
 - C. very tired
 - D. that cannot be used up
50. The word "**heritage**" is closest meaning to _____.
- A. ownership
 - B. possession
 - C. things have been passed on from earlier generations
 - D. property

READING 3: (10 pts) You are going to read a true story from the travel section of a newspaper. Seven paragraphs have been removed from the article. Choose from the paragraphs A-H the one which fits each gap (1-7). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning.

HOLIDAY NIGHTMARE

For me, holidaying alone in sun –drenched Majorca, it was a kind of nightmare. Temperatures were zooming in Palma that July when I stepped out onto my balcony at the Pallas Atanea hotel. I closed the balcony door behind me and after 10 minutes was so hot that it was time to retreat to my air- conditioned room.

1	I
---	---

Nobody was about, all the other balconies on that side of the hotel were empty. No sounds came from any of the rooms. My room was at the building, far away from the main entrance. And it was siesta time.

2	
---	--

I thought of dropping something over the balcony to the street below. An ashtray perhaps, or, if things got really desperate, a chair. But what if I hit a passer – by? Would my holiday insurance cover it?

3	
---	--

I kept shouting for help, waving my arms and leaning is as far over the balcony as seemed safe. I told myself chambermaid would find me next morning.

4	
---	--

Hours seemed to pass and the balcony was like an oven. But eventually my cries reached a girl on the footpath far below. She stopped and stared at this strange woman with arms waving.

5	
---	--

So I used my fingers to count it out. It worked. The second girl nodded and disappeared round the block to the front of the hotel. A few minutes latter a porter came to free me.

6	
---	--

My hopes rose briefly again when few minutes later she walked slowly back the same way. I shouted louder, but once more she passed by.

The hotel manager was smoothly sympathetic and apologetic but he could not see how it had occurred. All balcony doors had been adjusted to prevent just such a thing happening, he claimed. He later sent a basket of fruit to my room.

7	
---	--

As for me, I swore I would never again close door of a hotel balcony behind me. Particularly when it's 35⁰ centigrade and rising.

8	
---	--

A. The tour operator's rep promised to warn other visitors of the danger but I felt this would not be her top priority. Foreign tourists in Spain, I gained the impression, are capable of much sillier things than getting stuck outside their rooms.

- B. Or had I left the 'Do not disturb' notice outside my door? What happens in a big hotel if a guest goes missing? How long does a 'Do not disturb' sign hang there... a day, a week perhaps? Would the room's next occupant arrive find my fried remains?
- C. Meanwhile the balcony was becoming hotter and hotter, and I felt trapped and helpless. I was desperate I began to call for help, but there was no one to hear me.
- D. Then, what seemed like an age later, she returned with another girl and I was able to signal that I was locked out of my room, but as I do not speak Spanish I could not tell them my room number.
- E. I couldn't ring the tour operator to find out, even though they had promised to be on the other end of the telephone. I couldn't ring anyone – the phone was on the other side of the double glazing.
- F. Fortunately, she understood English and shouted back that she was going to get help. Then she went quickly round the corner in the direction of the hotel reception.
- G. He thought it was rather funny and assured me that it had happened before. I never did get to thank the two girls who noticed my plight.
- H. She must have thought I was slightly mad, or a victim of sunstroke. She shrugged her shoulders and walked on. I was almost in tears.
- I. But I couldn't. The door had locked by itself. A latch on the room side of the door had dropped down. It was a few minutes before I realized I was trapped.

B. WRITTEN TEST: (70 PTS)

I. VERB TENSES/FORMS (10 pts)

Put the verbs in the brackets in the correct form.

- Smoke (pour) (1)..... from the windows! People (stop)(2)..... to watch. A policeman (try) (3)..... to move them on.
- It (be)(4)..... very cold this year to. I wonder when it is going to get warmer.
- Where you (meet) (5)..... them? I (meet) (6)..... them at midnight in the middle of the wood.
- We have just got to the top in time. The sun (rise) (7)..... in a minute.
- By midnight he (be) (8)..... unconscious for forty-eight hours.
- I went with him to show him the way. You (not do) (9)..... that. He knows the way.
- He usually wears sandals but when I last saw him he (wear) (10)..... boots.

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10 pts)

Fill in each of the blanks with an appropriate preposition.

- Did you plan to share an apartment with an American student, or did you come by accident?
- At the library yesterday, I ran an old friend.
- The professor offered to make me her lab assistant, and I jumped the opportunities.
- During the prison riots, four prisoners succeeded in getting
- I can't spend everything I earn. I must put money my trip home.
- Before you say no, please calm and listen.

- The English proverb: "A friend in need is a friend indeed." means you're really a person's friend if you stand someone when he or she is in trouble.
- I don't mind lending you \$10 until Saturday if you'll give it
- Please be ready to hand your term paper by the end next week
- To be a serious student, he had to give nightclubbing.

III. WORD FORM (10pts)

Give the correct form of the words given in parentheses to complete the sentences.

- I really your training hard last month. (appreciation)
- We are happy to receive you as a in our club. (membership)
- I live in a small town where life is very boring. The streets are at night. (desert)
- There is a mood everywhere on New Year's Day. (festival)
- Is inflation of economic decline? (symptom)
- He delivered the speech of thanks to the chairman. (custom)
- An increase in crime is one of the of unemployment. (produce)
- We listened to the news with a of surprise and horror. (mix)
- It's that she became a teacher, because she used to hate school when she was a girl. (irony)
- They had a large over the other party at the last election. (major)

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10pts)

Identify 10 errors in the following passage and correct them.

Orlando is a vibrant city full of excited activities. It has become a favorite destination of vacation from all over of the world because the amazing choices for both daytime and nightttime amusement. In fact, there is more than 60 attractions in the Orlando area. Natural lovers can go calm walks in a various of parks and gardens. Shopping can find one-of-a-kind boutiques. In addition to six shopping malls scattering throughout the city. Sports enthusiasm will enjoy many golf courses and the incredible variety of beaches and lake activities. The more than 2,000 restaurants, which range from pizza shops to sushi bars, offer something for everyone.

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10pts)

Fill in the numbered blanks with one suitable word

The Importance of Plants

Man has always depended on plants ⁽¹⁾ food and many other useful products. For this reason, farming is one of the world's most important industries. At first, ⁽²⁾ man did not know how to plant seeds and raise crops. He ⁽³⁾ wild fruits and vegetables where he found them. Then man discovered how to grow his own food. He ⁽⁴⁾ seeds and waited for the crop to grow. For the first time, he could be reasonably sure of his food supply. He could settle down and ⁽⁵⁾ shelters in the places where he grew food.

As populations began to increase, the ⁽⁶⁾ _____ for food became greater. Old-fashioned tools and farming methods were insufficient in meeting the demand, so man cultivated more and more land and invented complicated machines to make his work easier. Tractors replaced horses and other farm animals. Scientists studied and ⁽⁷⁾ _____ with plants. They told farmers how to ⁽⁸⁾ _____ plant diseases, and how to grow bigger and better crops. Now one man, with a knowledge of plants and the ⁽⁹⁾ _____ of machines, can cultivate hundreds of acres.

He can raise plants which did not originally grow in the soil or ⁽¹⁰⁾ _____ of his community.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20pts)

Section 1: Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before (10pts)

- Contact the Social Services department if you have any further problems.
→ Get
- The meeting was presided over by the Mayor.
→ The Mayor was.....
- Apart from Philip, everyone else at the meeting was a Party member.
→ With
- Councilor Williamson proposed that the cost of boat rides be increased from 10p to 15p.
→ A rise
- County and district councils consist of directly-elected councilors.
→ Directly-elected councilors

Section 2: Write a new sentence as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence, using the words given in capital letters. These words must not be altered in any way (10pts)

- Tom didn't want to queue for tickets so he bought them by phone. (ANXIOUS)
→
- Who gave you my name and address? (TOUCH)
→
- Bruce said that the situation at work was like a family argument. (LIKENED)
→
- They couldn't decide where to go on holiday. (REACH)
→
- The prisoner escaped from his cell in the middle of the night. (LOOSE)
→

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. Phonology (10ms)

1. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>or</u> chestra | B. <u>ch</u> ariot | C. <u>ch</u> asm | D. <u>ch</u> aos |
| 2. A. <u>nour</u> ish | B. <u>flour</u> ish | C. <u>cour</u> ageous | D. <u>cour</u> age |
| 3. A. <u>gai</u> ety | B. <u>gel</u> atin | C. <u>gen</u> ie | D. <u>mar</u> garine |
| 4. A. <u>belov</u> ed | B. <u>nak</u> ed | C. <u>plough</u> ed | D. <u>wick</u> ed |
| 5. A. <u>mouth</u> s | B. <u>cloth</u> s | C. <u>booth</u> s | D. <u>month</u> s |

2. Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is placed differently from that of the others in the list.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 6. A. prerequisite | B. necessity | C. European | D. synonymous |
| 7. A. demonstrative | B. extravagant | C. legitimate | D. septicaemia |
| 8. A. communal | B. formica | C. fraternal | D. tarpaulin |
| 9. A. prosecute | B. domicile | C. canary | D. sabotage |
| 10. A. caravanseraï | B. encephalitis | C. electrolysis | D. haberdashery |

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE (20ms)

Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C, or D) which best completes each sentence.

- Your son has the..... of a fine musician.
A. beginnings B. makings C. looks D. talents
- In the..... climate, it is difficult to anticipate what the political reaction will be.
A. current B. topical C. contemporary D. actual
- People expect their representatives on the council to be ready and willing to..... the important local issues.
A. address B. target C. hit D. criticise
- The children have such..... appetites that I have to cook them double portions.
A. devouring B. delicious C. voracious D. omnivorous
- He found that the test was child's.....
A. play B. games C. matches D. delight
- The teacher is only too..... with the difficulties caused by disruptive students.
A. used B. aware C. familiar D. accustomed
- Her ability,..... with a determination to succeed, should make her very successful.
A. connected B. coupled C. joined D. related
- The troops were positioned in..... for action.
A. anticipation B. alert C. standby D. readiness
- Householders were told not to use hose-pipes as a(n)..... against a serious water shortage.
A. preparation B. precaution C. attempt D. provision

10. The minister received..... a show of support that it was impossible to think he would resign.
A. such B. so C. as D. alike
11. You have failed to pay the outstanding bill and,....., we have been forced to take the matter further.
A. finally B. consequently C. subsequently D. eventually
12. his love of swimming, it's hardly surprising he enjoys spending his holidays by the sea.
A. Recognising B. Given C. Providing D. Granted
13. He's a tough politician - he knows how to..... the storm.
A. ride out B. run down C. keep up D. push back
14. 'Relax,' said Harry. 'We're..... the worst.'
A. over B. against C. done with D. finished off
15. Sebastian got..... for damaging his bicycle.
A. ticked off B. browned off C. frightened off D. bitten off
16. He always wants to have things his own.....
A. way B. road C. path D. direction
17. He broke his arm in two places and it was a long time before the bones would
A. cure B. seal C. knit D. join
18. We couldn't have afforded to buy the house if our parents hadn't helped us to..... the cost.
A. pay B. meet C. manage D. achieve
19. John's observation was a bit wide of the.....
A. target B. mark C. point D. goal
20. There are hundreds of endangered..... in the world.
A. species B. breeds C. clans D. varieties

III. READING COMPREHENSION (20ms)

Read the following passage and choose the best option to complete the blank or answer the question.

WARNING ON GLOBAL WARMING

Global warming could cause drought and possibly famine in China, the source of much of Hong Kong's food, by 2050, a new report predicts. Hong Kong could also be at risk from flooding as sea levels rose. The report recommends building sea-walls around low-lying areas such as the new port and airport reclamations. Published by the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), the report, which includes work by members of the Chinese Academy of Meteorological Sciences, uses the most recent projections on climate change to point to a gloomy outlook for China.

By 2050 about 30 to 40 per cent of the country will experience changes in the type of vegetation it supports, with tropical and subtropical forest conditions shifting northward and hot desert conditions rising in the west where currently the desert is temperate. Crop-growing areas will expand but any benefit is expected to be negated by increased evaporation of moisture, making it too dry to grow crops such as rice.

The growing season also is expected to alter, becoming shorter in southern and central China, the mainland's breadbasket. The rapid changes make it unlikely that plants could adapt.

"China will produce smaller crops. In the central and northern areas, and the southern part, there will be decreased production because of water limitations," Dr. Rik Leemans, one of the authors of the report, said during a brief visit to the territory yesterday. Famine could result because of the demands of feeding the population - particularly if it grows - and the diminished productivity of the land. "It looks very difficult for the world as a whole," he said.

Global warming is caused by the burning of large amounts of fossil fuels, such as coal and oil, which release gases that trap heat in the atmosphere. World temperatures already have increased this century by about 6 degrees Celsius and are projected to rise by between 1.6 degrees and 3.8 degrees by 2100.

Dr. Leemans said China's reliance on coal-fired power for its industrial growth did not bode well for the world climate. "I think the political and economic powers in China are much greater than the environmental powers, and [greenhouse gas emissions] could accelerate," Dr. Leemans said. "China is not taking the problem seriously yet, although it is trying to incorporate this kind of research to see what is going to happen."

The climate change report, which will be released tomorrow, focuses on China but Mr David Melville of WWF-Hong Kong said some of the depressing scenarios could apply to the territory. Food supplies, for instance, could be affected by lower crop yields. "Maybe we could afford to import food from elsewhere but you have to keep in mind that the type of changes experienced in southern China will take place elsewhere as well," he said. Sea levels could rise as glaciers melted and the higher temperatures expanded the size of the oceans, threatening much of developed Hong Kong which is built on reclaimed land. Current projections are that sea levels worldwide will rise by 15 to 90 centimetres by 2100, depending on whether action is taken to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

"Hong Kong has substantial areas built on reclaimed land and sea level rises could impact on that, not only on Chek Lap Kok but the West Kowloon Reclamation and the Central and Western Reclamation - the whole lot," Mr Melville said, adding that sea-walls would be needed. Depleted fresh water supplies would be another problem because increased evaporation would reduce levels. Mr Melville said the general outlook could be helped if Hong Kong used water less wastefully and encouraged energy efficiency to reduce fuel-burning. He also called on the West to help China improve its efficiency.

1. Overall, what sort of picture is painted of the future effects of global warming?
 - A. disastrous
 - B. potentially disastrous
 - C. relatively optimistic
 - D. on balance things are going to be satisfactory
2. What is this passage?
 - A. a report
 - B. a preview of a report
 - C. an article describing a response to a report
 - D. an article previewing a report
3. Mr David Melville suggests that in future more food could be imported into Hong Kong. He thinks these measures could be _____.
 - A. efficient
 - B. sufficient
 - C. insufficient
 - D. inefficient

4. The main point of paragraph 3 is to describe _____.
 - A. effects of changes in the climate of China on food production
 - B. future changes in the climate of China
 - C. effects of changes in the climate of China on the growing season
 - D. projected future changes in the climate of China
5. The main point of paragraph 5 is to describe _____.
 - A. global warming
 - B. the effects of global warming
 - C. the causes and projected effects of global warming
 - D. the causes and effects of global warming
6. Why does the writer add the information in square brackets in paragraph 5?
 - A. because the quote is from a second language user whose command of English is not perfect.
 - B. because, although they are not part of the original quote, the additional information given is necessary to understand the statement.
 - C. because the writer is quoting from another source.
 - D. because the writer wants to emphasize the meaning of these words.
7. In paragraph 7, which point is Mr Melville NOT making?
 - A. suggesting that there is a potential disaster in Hong Kong
 - B. suggesting that reclamation areas are at risk
 - C. criticising current safeguards
 - D. making a call for action
8. How would you describe the Dr. Leeman's attitude towards China?

A. mainly favourable	B. critical
C. supportive in theory	D. admiring
9. In paragraph 2 "**negated**" is closest in meaning to _____.

A. made possible	B. made ineffective
C. reduced	D. paid for
10. In paragraph 7 "**depleted**" could be replaced by which of the following?

A. reduced	B. poor	C. decaying	D. decimated
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2. Read the passage below, and then try to guess the meaning of the italicized words.

In present-day New Mexico the past and the future meet. In this southwestern American state, the *ruins* of ancient Indian cliff *dwelling*s, thousands of years old, stand not far away from space research *installations* which utilize the most *up-to-date* technology. Near the town of Alamagordo, where the world's first atomic bomb exploded on 16 July 1945, the bells of old Spanish churches still ring. One of the best places to see this *blending* of past and future is in the state capital, Santa Fe.

Originally, a number of Pueblo Indian villages were located on the present-day site of Santa Fe. Europeans didn't arrive in the region until 1540, when the Spanish conquistador * Francisco de Coronado passed through the area; however, the Spanish didn't settle in Santa Fe until 1609, when Governor Pedro de Peralta first established the town. Santa Fe, at that time, served as the capital of a huge Spanish land area - the

"Kingdom of New Mexico" - that stretched from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, a distance of approximately

2000 miles. Santa Fe is *therefore* the oldest European city west of the Mississippi, and also has one of the area's oldest buildings, the Palace of the Governors, which Peralta built in 1610. The building has been standing in its position in the old Spanish *plaza* - the heart of Santa Fe then as now - for nearly 400 years. The Palace now serves as a museum, *housing* many historical exhibits of local importance, and is a prime example of Santa Fe's *distinctive* architectural style, which combines both Spanish and Native American influences. In the plaza area are also several museums that feature ethnic and regional arts.

- | | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. ruins | A. disasters | B. ancestors | C. residents | D. remains |
| 2. dwellings | A. homes | B. cattle | C. traditions | D. yards |
| 3. installations | A. activities | B. creatures | C. facilities | D. organizers |
| 4. utilize | A. search | B. throw | C. turn | D. use |
| 5. up-to-date | A. modern | B. punctual | C. thorough | D. ancient |
| 6. blending | A. dropping | B. motion | C. mixture | D. planning |
| 7. therefore | A. thus | B. although | C. and | D. because |
| 8. plaza | A. carpark | B. position | C. field | D. public square |
| 9. housing | A. creating | B. painting | C. constructing | D. containing |
| 10. distinctive | A. deserted | B. unique | C. ornate | D. existing |

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10ms)

Read the following passage and choose the options that best complete the blanks.

FEELING TIRED

A year ago, Laura reached her lowest (0) ...A.... Utterly exhausted after a short walk, she was (1)..... up off the pavement and driven home by the police. 'My feet felt nailed to the ground,' she recalls. With permanent flu (2)..... panic stricken and confined to a wheelchair, she was eventually diagnosed as having chronic fatigue syndrome, the term doctors now use for her illness. Laura, a 30-year-old marketing manager, has since made a remarkable (3)..... in her health. She is now able to walk for an hour, swims twenty lengths three times a week and is (4)..... going back to work. She (5)..... her new-found sense of well-being down to a technique called cognitive behaviour therapy (CBT). CBT aims to help people understand how the beliefs they (6)..... about themselves and others influence mood and behaviour - and how re-evaluating negative beliefs can help them to feel and behave differently. It has been successful in dealing with problems ranging from depression to chronic, unexplained pain. Research shows that CBT can also help people like Laura. Yet many sufferers are (7)..... opposed to the treatment, arguing that their (8)..... is physical not psychological. Psychological therapy, they believe, implies that they are to (9)..... and their disorder is not genuine. Laura says CBT helped her change the way she thought about her problems without implying that they were her fault 'I was an "all-or-nothing" thinker and felt I had to be perfect in everything. The therapy has encouraged a less perfectionist approach to life and helped me gradually to (10)..... up more physical activity.'

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 0. A. point | B. mark | C. time | D. degree |
| 1. A. collected | B. moved | C. taken | D. picked |
| 2. A. indications | B. signs | C. symptoms | D. characteristics |
| 3. A. renewal | B. return | C. recovery | D. restoration |
| 4. A. contemplating | B. regarding | C. reflecting | D. judging |
| 5. A. puts | B. gets | C. takes | D. turns |
| 6. A. carry | B. hold | C. keep | D. possess |
| 7. A. intensively | B. extremely | C. bitterly | D. severely |
| 8. A. condition | B. state | C. case | D. circumstance |
| 9. A. criticise | B. blame | C. accuse | D. disapprove |
| 10. A. mount | B. grow | C. build | D. develop |

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES / FORMS (10ms)

Put the verbs in the brackets in the correct forms.

1. A: I (*wait*)..... for more than two months for my insurance claim regarding my hospital treatment. - B: I can assure you Madam that our assessors (*work*)..... on your claim at Ulis very moment. You should have your money soon.
2. So many natural disasters (*occur*)..... so far this year. There (*be*)..... earthquakes, forest fires, eruptions of volcanoes and floods already.
3. As the service offered at the official departments (*deteriorate*)..... steadily for the last few years, the government (*plan*)..... a large scale modernisation for this year.
4. Anton (*threaten*)..... Freddie with violence lately, and although he (*not, hurt*)..... Freddie physically, the teachers (*think*)..... that they (*need*)..... discussions with Anton's parents about his behaviour.

II. PREPOSITIONS & PHRASAL VERBS (10ms)

Fourteen of the verbs can be matched with a preposition given. Choose the most suitable preposition to go with each verb in the context of the sentences below. Some verbs require no preposition. The first two sentences have been done for you.

answer / approach / approve / argue / begin / borrow / comply / defend / demand / differentiate / discuss / divide / divorce / enjoy / enter / face / match / object / promise / reach / regard / rely / resemble / stare / succeed / wait on / to / with / against / at / as / about / between / by / for / from / in / into / of

0. Children should be taught never to *stare at* strangers.
0. Please answer my question. (*no preposition needed*)
1. I'm afraid you have to..... these new regulations.
2. When do you think this letter will..... its destination?
3. You always want to..... politics, so we end up shouting at each other.
4. I wonder if I could..... asking you a few questions.
5. I don't think your mother would..... such bad language.
6. These days, a lot of people..... smoking in public places.

7. Learn judo and you'll be able to..... yourself..... attack.
8. We're preparing to..... the biggest challenge of our lives.
9. I can hardly..... him..... a serious competitor.
10. I know we'll..... your company if we all go on holiday together.

III. WORD FORMS (10ms)

Read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. Example: VOLCANIC

CROSSING ICELAND BY ROAD

Iceland, the second largest island in Europe, emerged from the bed of the Atlantic Ocean as a result of (0) volcanic **VOLCANO** activity which is still going on today. The island has a (1)..... **RELATE** small population, most of which lives around the deeply indented coastline, while the uninhabited interior represents an impenetrable barrier between north and south for most of the year.

Regularly blocked by the first winter snowfalls each year, routes through the interior traditionally served only as summer short cuts for intrepid travellers. And it wasn't just the (2)..... **HARSH** of the terrain that put people off. Outlaws - wild men who (3)..... **ALLEGED** attacked and robbed poor (4)..... **SUSPECT** travellers - were rumoured to roam the area.

Nowadays, adventurous tourists, looking for a challenge, find these interior routes irresistibly attractive. Camping is the only accommodation option, and there are no rescue services, so most choose a four-wheel drive vehicle for the trip. Nonetheless, it can be a (5)..... **HAZARD** undertaking. The roads themselves are mostly (6)..... **SURFACE** and, even in summer, bad weather is a fact of life in this (7)..... **HOSPITALITY** area.

The greatest threats, however, are posed by unbridged rivers. Fed by (8)..... **CAPRICIOUS** glaciers, these have a (9)..... **TEND** to change course without warning. Yesterday's shallow crossing point may easily have turned into today's (10)..... **RAGE** torrent.

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10ms)

Read this student's letter. Underline and correct the twenty errors in verb tense usage.

Dear Ricardo

.....*have been*..... I am here in the United States for three weeks now. Classes in my intensive English program in Chicago have begun last Tuesday. Every day, the teachers had given homework. Last night, while I wrote my composition, someone has knocked on the door. It was a mistake. It has been someone looking for a different apartment. I was hoping it has been someone looking for me. I feel very lonely. I think that nobody is caring about a lonely student from far away.

..... Also, the food here is really terrible. I am thinking that I am going to lose a lot of weight because I don't eat much. The weather is bad, too. It is raining every day.

The people are being rude. And I often am not understanding them. My mother has written me a nice letter last week, but she hadn't sent me any money with the letter.

..... Basically, things here are worse than I thought they will be. The stereotypic American is fun-loving and friendly, right? It hadn't been that way at all for me. I didn't meet any friendly people yet, and I certainly hadn't been having any fun.

..... I'll be very happy to be home again next year. By this time next year, I have finished my studies forever, and I'll work in my family's business. I can't wait to be home again!

Please write soon.

Your friend Marco

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10ms)

Fill in each blank with ONE suitable word.

Man probably could not live without the help of animals. The (1)..... of animals in the balance of nature ranks as their most important service to man.

Animals also serve man by (2)..... him with many foods and other useful products. Without animals, man (3)..... have no meat, milk, eggs, or honey, or wool, fur, or silk.

For thousands of years, man has caused changes in the animal kingdom. He has tamed many kinds of animals and used (4)..... for food and clothing. He has killed or driven away animals that once attacked him or interfered with his use of land. Today, he tries to (5)..... many kinds of animals that are in danger of dying.

Like man, most plants depend on animals for many of their basic (6)..... Without animals, many (7)..... could not easily reproduce. For example, many plants with flowers depend on bees and other insects to (8)..... their pollen from plant to plant. Many oak trees grow from acorns that squirrels bury and then forget, or (9)..... acorns that deer step on and push deep into the soil. Birds often fly from one place to another with seeds clinging to (10)..... feet.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20ms)

Rewrite the sentences with the given words or beginning in such a way that their meanings remain unchanged.

1. The Beatles started to be internationally known at their performance on the *Ed Sullivan Show*.

→ *It*

2. Suppose we make no changes at all for the time being?

→ *What*

3. The only thing that prevented the passing of the bill was the death of the Prime Minister.

→ *Had it not*

4. The Watsons' dishwasher has broken down. The engineer is repairing it.
→ *The Watsons*
5. Kate swam a length of the pool. No other girls as young as her did that.
→ *Kate*
6. I couldn't help smiling when he told me of his plan. (**A STRAIGHT FACE**)
→
7. I'd made up my mind, but at the last minute I lost my confidence. (**FEET**)
→
8. He admits he's not one of the important members of the organization. (**COG**)
→
9. He is not coming. The meeting will be put off till next week. (**IN THE EVENT OF**)
→
10. This school-leaver's qualifications are not adequate for such a demanding job, are they?
(**SUFFICIENTLY**)
→

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LƯƠNG VĂN CHÁNH – PHÚ YÊN

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE

Question 1: Phonology (10 points)

Choose the word in each group that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>de</u> lay | B. <u>de</u> vil | C. <u>er</u> ode | D. <u>er</u> upt |
| 2. A. <u>flou</u> r | B. <u>de</u> vour | C. <u>accou</u> nt | D. <u>flavou</u> r |
| 3. A. <u>bo</u> ring | B. <u>w</u> ant | C. <u>sh</u> one | D. <u>ro</u> ck |
| 4. A. <u>con</u> serve | B. <u>pre</u> serve | C. <u>re</u> serve | D. <u>ob</u> serve |
| 5. A. <u>cha</u> os | B. <u>che</u> erful | C. <u>ch</u> ampion | D. <u>nur</u> ture |
| 6. A. <u>play</u> er | B. <u>may</u> or | C. <u>pr</u> ayer | D. <u>h</u> are |
| 7. A. <u>in</u> fer | B. <u>further</u> | C. <u>work</u> er | D. <u>neigh</u> bor |
| 8. A. <u>wor</u> thy | B. <u>smoo</u> thly | C. <u>north</u> ern | D. <u>breath</u> |
| 9. A. <u>an</u> xious | B. <u>ex</u> ist | C. <u>ex</u> ample | D. <u>ex</u> hausted |
| 10. A. <u>wo</u> od | B. <u>choo</u> se | C. <u>bo</u> ot | D. <u>fo</u> od |

Question 2: Vocabulary and structure (20 points)

Choose the best word to fill in the blanks

1. Hotel rooms must be.....by noon, but luggage may be left with the porter.
A. vacated B. evacuated C. abandoned D. left
2. He earns his living by..... old paintings.
A. reviving B. restoring C. reforming D. replenishing
3. This ticket.....you to a free meal in our new restaurant.
A. confers B. entitles C. grants D. credits
4. Motorists.....of speeding may be banned from driving for a year.
A. convicted B. arrested C. charged D. judged

5. That old vase will.....an attractive lamp-holder.
A. compose B. form C. make D. assemble
6. He tries tohimself with everyone by paying them compliments.
A. gratify B. please C. ingratiate D. commend
7. No matter how angry he was, he would neverto violence.
A. resolve B. recourse C. exert D. resort
8. In my opinion standards of workmanship have.....over the past twenty years.
A. aggravated B. diminished C. deteriorated D. eroded
9. Whenever she catches a cold, she gets a.....all over her face.
A. lump B. rash C. blemish D. rose
10. This museum has more visitors than.....any other in the world.
A. really B. practically C. actually D. utterly
11. You promised to have a day off and go camping with us and you were at work until midnight this Sunday. I would rather you..... your word.
A. keep B. would have kept C. had kept D. kept
12. There was adebate over whether entrance exams to universities should be
A. hot/ refused B. heated/ abolished
C. warm/ cancelled D. strong/ denied
13. They looked worried andwhen the boss passed by.
A. broke down B. broke up C. broke out D. broke off
14. The law of owning guns is supposed to beon 10th September.
A. brought in B. brought out C. brought off D. brought over.
15. Technology is advancing so quickly that machinery becomes.....almost overnight
A. obsolete B. archaic C. stale D. second-hand
16. They thought they could deceive me but they were wrong. I could.....
A. see them through B. see through them
C. see them off D. see off them
17. Unfortunately she only had aidea of what her husband was doing
A. abstruse B. blurred C. vague D. transparent
18. Every woman who has enough criteria can join the beauty contest irrespective of their background
A. regardless of B. in consideration of
C. under guarantee D. on account of
19. He gives orders to everyone in the office as if hethe manager.
A. would be B. were C. is being D. had been
20. I didn't see Tommy at the party last night.
Oh, there was a chocolate fair in the mall. A chocoholic like him.....there.
A. would have gone B. was C. must have been D. can have gone

Question 3: Reading comprehension 1 (10 points)

Read the passage and choose the best answer

In the distance he heard the whistle and the train moved slowly across what sounded like an iron bridge and came to a halt. It was a sixth stop since they had left Berlin.

Billy Fenwick lay very stiffly in his upper berth of the sleeping compartment and he knew that it was the sixth stop because he'd counted every one of them. He also knew that the time was exactly twenty-five minutes to two and that they should be almost half-way to the border by now. Every other minute he glanced at the luminous dial of his wristwatch, a treasured possession given to him on his ninth birthday. Anything to pass the time, to stop him from falling asleep, to keep him from staring at the blind which, in the blue light of the bulb over the door, looked like a sheet of shiny metal.

But he shouldn't be frightened because he was nine years old now. A great big boy, as they kept telling him. Mummy had promised him that there were no monsters outside, it was just his imagination. Robin wasn't frightened and he was only five and a half. Billy leaned over and looked down at his brother, who was curled up fast asleep with his head buried in the pillow. He looked so still he might have been dead.

No, Robin wasn't frightened, but why should he be? Robin was too young to know why the blinds were pulled down so tightly. He couldn't picture the cold desert outside with the white-faced people who stood and watched the trains. Robin didn't realize that at every stop there was danger, that at any moment the people would start coming towards them and, if the train didn't start again soon, one of them might raise his hand, open the window and begin to climb in.

And two of them were there now. Sweat ran down his forehead as he listened. Yes, footsteps were coming across the tracks, somebody was speaking in a low voice, somebody laughed, and there was a tapping noise just below the window. He pulled the blankets up tightly to his chin and tried not to scream, though at any moment he knew the window would come down and he would see a hand in under the blind. The tapping stopped, there was another deep laugh and he could picture fingers feeling for the window catch. Then the carriage creaked, the wheels started to turn. They were on their way again and he was safe.

1. Billy was lying stiffly in the berth because _____.
A. he wasn't very comfortable. B. he was afraid.
C. he was counting the stops. D. he had trouble with his back.
2. Why did Billy keep looking at his watch?
A. he wanted to know the time. B. he was very proud of it.
C. it helped him stay awake. D. it was a birthday present.
3. Billy didn't want to look at the window blind because _____.
A. it was made of dull metal. B. it was behind him
C. the blue light was shining on it. D. he was afraid of what was behind it.
4. Why was Billy ashamed of being scared?
A. he was older than his brother.
B. his brother was older than him.
C. his mother thought he was a baby.
D. he had promised his mother that he wouldn't be.
5. When Billy looked at his brother _____
A. he thought he was dead.
B. he saw he was lying stretched out on the bed.
C. he noticed his head was under the pillow.
D. he saw he was fast asleep.

6. Why wasn't Robin afraid?
 - A. he understood about the blinds.
 - B. he had too much imagination.
 - C. he couldn't draw the scene outside the window.
 - D. he wasn't old enough to understand the danger.
7. What did Billy imagine at every stop?
 - A. he would become dangerous.
 - B. the train wouldn't start again.
 - C. someone outside would put his hand up.
 - D. someone might enter the compartment.
8. When the train stopped Billy could hear _____
 - A. someone speaking to himself.
 - B. a loud knock below the window.
 - C. someone telling a joke.
 - D. several different sounds.
9. Billy felt like screaming because _____
 - A. he could imagine the window opening.
 - B. he couldn't hear anything.
 - C. the train started suddenly.
 - D. the noise stopped.
10. From the story what do we understand about Billy's character?
 - A. he was sensitive and imaginative.
 - B. he was sensible and clever.
 - C. he was artistic and easily frightened.
 - D. he was fearless and kind.

Question 4: Reading comprehension 2 (10 points)

You are going to read an article about underwater museum. Ten sentences and phrases have been removed from the article. Choose from A-K the one which fits each gap.

Underwater world

If you want to dive in clear blue waters, ...1... .., the tiny island of Ustica is the place to go. This island, 60 km from the Italian coast, is the site of Europe's only underwater museum ...2... ..

The clear waters attract some of the world's best underwater divers. The International Academy of Underwater Sciences, which was set up to encourage underwater exploration, is based in Ustica, ...3...

Dr Honor Frost, a British underwater archaeologist and Golden Trident winner, believes that Ustica shows that some underwater remains are the best left in the surroundings where they have been preserved for centuries...4....

According to Frost, the establishment of the underwater museum has made an interesting area of seafloor, together with the objects which fell to it antiquity, safe for future study...5....

For example, ...6... .., despite local evidence of sea trade during a period nearly four thousand years ago, when stone anchors would have been in use. Among the anchors and other remains there are an extraordinary number of Roman millstones, which were widely traded throughout the ancient world...7.....

...8... .. The sea of Ustica, as far as five kilometers from the coast, is considered to possess Italy's best underwater reserves, as well as some of the clearest waters in the Mediterranean. ...9.....You dive into a world of wonderful archaeological remains and fantastic colours: bright coral, an astonishing variety of seaweeds and colonies of sponges.

...10And since diving provides most of the island's income, the underwater archaeological park has been welcomed as an attraction which boatmen, guides and

diving instructors offer to clients who have been drawn by the natural beauty to be found in the clear water of the island.

- A. Many questions remain to be answered about the museum site.
- B. Above these, within 15 meters of the surface, divers can see octopus and all kinds of fish.
- C. Made of volcanic rock, they were carried by corn ships heading from Rome to the ports of the north African coast.
- D. This excellent visibility-often up to 20 meters- makes it a great place for underwater photography.
- E. This gives divers the experience of underwater archaeology without disturbing important sites.
- F. However, this section of the museum, although already accessible to diving visitors, still contains material of interest to researchers.
- G. This month it presented its Golden Trident awards, the underwater equivalent of the Nobel prizes, which have been awarded annually since 1960.
- H. Only here can divers explore labeled exhibits such as anchors, pots and millstones, which fell to the sea floor centuries ago.
- I. it is puzzling that only iron anchors of quite a late date seem to have been lost there.
- J. find rich marine life and swim over the remains thrown away by ancient sailors.
- K. The charm of Ustica's underwater world, though, is not only in its historical objects.

Question 5: Guided cloze test (10 points)

How men first learnt to (1)_____ words is unknown; in other words, the origin of language is a (2)_____. All we really know is that men, unlike animals, (3)_____ invented certain sounds to express thoughts and feelings, actions and things so that they could communicate with each other; and that later they agreed (4)_____ certain signs, called letters, which could be combined to represent those sounds, and which could be written down. These sounds, (5)_____ spoken or written in letters, are called words.

Great writers are those who not only have great thoughts but also express these thoughts in words that (6)_____ powerfully to our minds and emotions. This charming use of words is what we call literary (7)_____. Above all, the real poet is a master of words. He can (8)_____ his meaning in words which sing like music, and which by their position and association can (9)_____ men to tears. We should, therefore, learn to choose our words carefully, (10)_____ they will make our speech silly and vulgar.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. A. invent | B. do | C. make | D. discover |
| 2. A. story | B. secret | C. mystery | D. legend |
| 3. A. whatever | B. however | C. somewhat | D. somehow |
| 4. A. at | B. upon | C. with | D. to |
| 5. A. if | B. however | C. whether | D. though |
| 6. A. interest | B. appeal | C. attract | D. lure |
| 7. A. prose | B. work | C. form | D. style |
| 8. A. carry | B. convey | C. transfer | D. transmit |
| 9. A. take | B. send | C. break | D. move |
| 10. A. or | B. so | C. although | D. because |

B. WRITTEN TEST

QUESTION 1: Verb tenses / forms (10 points)

Put the verbs in brackets into correct tenses.

- 1. Hurry up. The train (leave).
- 2. When he was a child, he(buy) his mother a bunch of flowers on her birthday.
- 3. I (phone) you yesterday ,but I forgot.
- 4. I haven't decided yet about whether to buy a new car or a second hand one. But I(think) about it.
- 5. Not only Henry (break) his leg, but he also injured his shoulders.
- 6. The school Principal suggested that he (award) a scholarship.
- 7. I would rather you(not watch) television while I am reading.
- 8. You (visit) Aunt Mary while you were in Paris.
- 9. It(be) Anna who cooked that food. She was out all day yesterday.
- 10.It's necessary that he (pay) more attention to his child.

QUESTION 2: Prepositions and phrasal verbs (10 points)

Choose the correct preposition /phrasal verb to fill in each blank.

- 1. The ceiling.....and several people were trapped.
A. butted in B. caved in C. cracked down D. wore down
- 2. Luckily the rain.....so we were able to play the match
A. watered down B. gave out C. got away D. held off
- 3. We will have to.....an extra coach if any more people want to come.
A. settle down B. pull through C. lay on D. stand up for
- 4. We finally managed to.....our point of view.
A. bring her round to B. fool her into C. take her up on D. fix her up with
- 5. The music.....and it was impossible to have a conversation.
A. blared out B. played off C. turned up D. set out
- 6. Simon fell.....an Irish girl that he met on holiday. Three months later, they got married.
A. into B. with C. for D. down
- 7. She tried to set.....a few minutes each day for her exercises.
A. about B. down C. aside D. in
- 8. I wish the boss would stop gettingme. I haven't done anything wrong.
A. to B. for C. up D. at
- 9. My plans for starting a restaurant fell.....
A. down B. through C. off D. back
- 10.I was so tired that I stretched.....on the sofa and went to sleep.
A. in B. off C. down D. out

QUESTION 3: Word forms (10 points)

Supply the correct form of the words in the parentheses.

- 1. Scientists.....about the centre of the earth, but they can't know for sure (theory)
- 2. Barbara is very.....about birds. She knows a lot about them (know)

3. It's undeniable that the.....of the local incompetent healer was responsible for her sudden death (diagnose)
4. This school was once.....as a military hospital during the war.(require)
5. His plan is.....good, but it won't work in practice (theory)
6. The pipes in the house started rusting,.....the water (color)
7. With the help of the computer, checking information has become less(labor)
8. A few jokes can.....up a lecture (life)
9. A renewable resource is one that may be replaced overtime by natural process or is (exhaust)
10. King Henry VIII had his wife.....so he could marry again (head)

QUESTION 4: Error identification (10 points)

There are ten errors in ten lines in the following passage. Identify and correct them.

The first has been done for you.

- 1 ✓
- 2 about→ by
- 3.....
- 4.....
- 5.....
- 6.....
- 7.....
- 8.....
- 9.....
- 10.....
- 11.....
- 12.....
- 13.....
- 14.....
- 15.....
- 16.....
- 17.....
- 18.....
- 19.....
- 20.....
- 21.....
- 22.....
- 23.....
- 24.....
- 25.....
- 26.....
- 27.....
- 28.....

Let children learn to judge their own work. A child learning to talk does not learn about being corrected all the time: if corrected too much, he will stop talking. He notices a thousand times a day the difference between the language he uses and the language whose around him use. Bit by bit, he makes the necessary changes to make his language like other people's. In the same way, children learning to do all the other things they learn to do without being taught – to walk, run, climb, whistle, ride a bicycle – compare their own performances with that of more skilled people, and slowly make the neccesary changes. But in school we never give a child a chance to find out his mistakes for himself, let him correct them. We do it all for him. We act as if we thought that he would never notice a mistake unless it is pointed out to him, or correct it unless he were made to. Soon he becomes dependent on the teacher. Let him do it himself. Let him work out, with the help of other children if he wants it, what this word says, what the answer is of that problem, whether this is a good way of saying or doing this or not.

If it is a matter of right answers, as it may be in mathematics or scierfice, give him the answer book. Let him correct his own papers. Why do our teachers waste time on such routine work? Our job should be to help the child when he tells us that he can't look for the way to get the right answer. Let's end all this nonsense of grades, exams, marks. Let us throw out them, and let the children learn what all educated people must someday learn, how to measure their own understanding, how to know what they know or do not know.

Let them get on with this job in the way that seems the most sensitive to them, with our help as school teachers if they ask for it. The idea that there is a body of knowledge to be learnt at school and used for the rest of one's life is nonsense in a world as more complicated and rapidly changing as ours. Anxious parents and teachers say, 'But suppose they fail to learn something essentially, something they will need to get on in the world?' Don't worry! If it is essential, they will go out into the world and learn it.

QUESTION 5: Open cloze test (10 points)

Read the passage and fill in each blank with one word.

Computer programmer David Jones earns £35,000 a year designing new computer games, yet he cannot find a bank prepared to let him have a cheque card. Instead he has been told to ...1..... another two years until he is 18.

The 16-year-old works for a small firm in Liverpool, where the ...2.....of most young people of his age is finding a job. David's firm3..... two new games for the expanding home computer market each month.

But David's biggest headache is what to do with his money. Despite his salary, earned by inventing new programs within tight schedules, with bonus payments and ...4..... -sharing, he cannot drive a car, take out a mortgage or obtain credit cards.

He lives with his parents in their council house in Liverpool, where his father is a bus-driver. His company has to pay £150 a month in taxi ...5..... to get him the five miles to work and back every day because David cannot drive.

David got his job in the Liverpool-based company four months ago, a year after leaving school with six O-6..... and working for a time in a computer shop. "I got the job because the people who run the firm knew I had already written some programs," he said.

"I suppose £35,000 sounds a lot but actually that's being pessimistic. I hope it will ...7..... to more than that this year". He spends some of his money on records and clothes, and gives his mother £20 a week. But most of his spare time is spent working.

".....8....., computing was not part of our studies at school," he said. "but I had been studying it in books and magazines for four years in my spare time. I knew what I wanted to do and never9..... staying on at school. Most people in this business are rather young anyway."

David added: "I would like to earn a million and I suppose early retirement is a possibility. You never know when the market might ...10....."

QUESTION 6: Sentence transformation (20 points)

1. We never purchase small quantities as we would make less profit. (bulk)
.....
2. The staff were upset not to have been informed about the company's plans.(dark)
.....
3. They arrived at their destination alive and kicking. (sound)
.....
4. The council has given the permission to start building. (go)
.....
5. Don't panic about something so trivial (mountain)
.....
6. I have frequently made stupid mistakes like that.
- Many's.....
7. My brother is not feeling well these days.
- My brother is feeling.....

8. The only thing that kept us out of prison was the way he spoke the local dialect.
– But for.....
9. There is no need for us to hurry. The play doesn't start until 7.30.
– We can.....
10. You made an embarrassing mistake when you asked him where his wife was.
Didn't you realize that she was dead?
– You put.....

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NGUYỄN BÌNH KHIÊM – QUẢNG NAM

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY (10 pts)

Choose the word whose **underlined and bold part** is pronounced differently from the other three.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>ar</u> row | B. <u>loud</u> ly | C. <u>mo</u> ldy | D. <u>pou</u> ltry |
| 2. A. <u>bas</u> ilisk | B. <u>bi</u> son | C. <u>bas</u> ic | D. <u>bas</u> in |
| 3. A. <u>sub</u> tlety | B. <u>indeb</u> tedness | C. <u>comb</u> ing | D. <u>bomb</u> ard |
| 4. A. <u>ben</u> evolent | B. <u>cont</u> ent | C. <u>mole</u> cules | D. <u>tec</u> hnique |
| 5. A. <u>con</u> science | B. <u>bronch</u> itis | C. <u>sh</u> uttle | D. <u>Ch</u> auffeur |

Choose the word whose **stress pattern** is different from that of the other three.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|-------------|------------------|
| 6. A. comic | B. Clementine | C. climax | D. thermonuclear |
| 7. A. diligent | B. dimension | C. action | D. innate |
| 8. A. characteristic | B. absence | C. datum | D. charcoal |
| 9. A. solicitor | B. separately | C. spacious | D. sequence |
| 10. A. parachute | B. armchair | C. accent | D. accidentally |

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE (20 pts)

Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence.

- Assembly lines are useful for producing a large _____ of identical products.
A. quality B. quantity C. quandary D. qualification
- Only the _____ of the building is going to be remodeled.
A. insides B. interior C. indoors D. inner
- Whether the sports club survives is a matter of complete _____ to me.
A. indifference B. disinterest C. importance D. interest
- After years of neglect there was a huge _____ program to return the city to its former glory.
A. restoration B. preservation C. conservation D. refurbishment
- The assistant suggested _____ the next day when the manager would be there.
A. we are coming back B. to come back
C. we will come back D. we came back
- I never get a _____ of sleep after watching a horror film.
A. wink B. blink C. night D. ounce
- As it was Christmas, the _____ at church was much larger than usual.
A. audience B. convention C. congregation D. grouping

8. The sheep were huddled into a _____ to protect them from overnight frosts.
A. cage B. kennel C. hutch D. pen
9. The jury _____ the defendant "not guilty".
A. gave B. returned C. subscribed D. found
10. Many _____ crafts such as weaving are now being revived.
A. customary B. habitual C. traditional D. ordinary
11. He managed to finish his thesis under the _____ of his tutor.
A. guidance B. help C. aid D. assistance
12. Mr. Henry was given a medal in _____ of his service to his country.
A. gratitude B. knowledge C. recognition D. response
13. Everyone knows about pollution problems, but not many people have _____ any solutions.
A. thought over B. come up with C. looked into D. got round to
14. You _____ as well seek for a fish in the tree as try to do that.
A. must B. would C. should D. might
15. _____ calculations have shown that the earth's resources may run out before the end of the next century.
A. Raw B. Rude C. Crude D. Blunt
16. By the time you receive this letter, I _____ for China.
A. will have left B. have left C. would have left D. will leave
17. Prizes are awarded _____ the number of points scored.
A. resulting from B. adding up C. presented to D. according to
18. The needs of gifted children in schools have long been _____ neglected.
A. dolefully B. woefully C. idly D. pathetically
19. I must take this watch to be repaired; it _____ over 20 minutes a day.
A. increases B. gains C. accelerates D. progresses
20. It had been a trying afternoon, _____ at about six o'clock in the television breaking down.
A. culminating B. leading C. arriving D. finalizing

III. READING COMPREHENSION (20 pts)

Reading 1: Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question.

Water scarcity is fast becoming one of the major limiting factors in world crop production. In many areas, poor agricultural practices have led to increasing desertification and the loss of formerly arable lands. Consequently, those plants species that are well adapted to survival in dry climates are being looked at for an answer in developing more efficient crops to grow on marginally arable lands.

Plants use several mechanisms to ensure their survival in desert environments. Some involve purely mechanical and physical adaptations, such as the shape of the plant's surface, smaller leaf size, and extensive root *systems*. Some of the adaptations are related to chemical mechanisms. Many plants, such as cacti, have internal gums and mucilages which give them water-retaining properties. Another chemical mechanism is that of the epicuticular wax layer. This wax layer acts as an impervious

cover to protect the plant. It prevents excessive loss of internal moisture. *It* also protects the plant from external aggression, which can come from inorganic agents such as gases, or organic agents which include bacteria and plant pests.

Researchers have proposed that synthetic waxes with similar protective abilities could be prepared based on knowledge of desert plants. If successfully developed, such a compound could be used to greatly increase a plant's ability to maintain health in such adverse situations as inadequate water supply, limited fertilizers availability, attacked by pests, and poor storage after harvesting.

1. This passage deals mainly with
 - A. desertification
 - B. decreasing water supply
 - C. factors limiting crop production
 - D. developing efficient plants
2. The word "**arable**" is closest in meaning to
 - A. fertile
 - B. parched
 - C. barren
 - D. marsh
3. Which of the following is a mechanical or physical mechanism that desert plants use?
 - A. The plant's shape
 - B. The small root system
 - C. The vast leaf size
 - D. The high water system
4. The word "extensive" is closest in meaning to
 - A. spongy
 - B. shallow
 - C. widespread
 - D. comprehensive
5. Which is one of the ways in which the epicuticular wax protects the plant?
 - A. It helps the plant to avoid excessive moisture intake
 - B. It helps the plant to attack aggressors.
 - C. It releases gases against plant pests.
 - D. It guards against bacteria.
6. The word "it" refers to
 - A. another chemical mechanism
 - B. the epicuticular wax layer
 - C. an impervious plantlike cover
 - D. the loss of internal moisture
7. The word "aggression" is closest in meaning to
 - A. attack
 - B. agitation
 - C. conditions
 - D. surroundings
8. What is an example of an inorganic agent that may attack plants?
 - A. Bacteria
 - B. Insects
 - C. Gas
 - D. Pets
9. It can be inferred that synthetic simulated waxes
 - A. have not been developed yet
 - B. have not succeeded
 - C. have been determined to be impervious to organic and inorganic agents.
 - D. have the quality of causing bacteria
10. All of the following are examples of an adverse situation for crops except
 - A. inadequate water
 - B. insufficient fertilizer
 - C. pest aggression
 - D. proper storage

Reading 2: The reading passage below has six paragraphs A-F. Choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below. Write the correct number I-IX.

List of Headings

- I. INDECISION ABOUT A NAME
- II. CURRENT PROBLEMS WITH DISTRIBUTION
- III. UNCERTAINTY ABOUT FINANCIAL ADVANTAGES

IV. THE CONTRASTS OF CINEMA TODAY

V. THE HISTORY OF CINEMA

VI. INTEGRATING OTHER EVENTS INTO CINEMA

VII. THE PLANS FOR THE FUTURE OF FILMS

VIII. AN UNEXPECTED ADVANTAGE

IX. TOO TRUE TO LIFE?

1. Paragraph A 2. Paragraph B 3. Paragraph C

4. Paragraph D 5. Paragraph E 6. Paragraph F

THE END OF THE SILVER SCREEN?

Cinema technology has remained much the same for a century, so when will it go digital? Kelvin Hilton views the projections.

- A** Cinema is full of contradictions. It is high- tech and old- fashioned at the same time. Today's films are full of digital sound and computer- generated special effects. Yet they are still stored on celluloid film, the basis of which is more than 100 years old. They are also displayed with projectors and screens that seem to belong to our great- grandparents' generation.
- B** Now that we are in the second century of cinema, there are moves to bring the medium right up to date. This will involve revolutionizing not just how films are made but also how they are distributed and presented. The aim is not only to produce and prepare films digitally, but to be able to send them to movie theatres by digital, electronic means. High- resolution digital projectors would then show the film. Supporters say this will make considerable savings at all stages of this chain, particularly for distribution.
- C** With such a major technological revolution on the horizon, it seems strange that the industry is still not sure what to call itself. This may appear a minor point, but the choices, 'digital' cinema and 'electronic' cinema (e- cinema), suggest different approaches to, and aspects of, the business. Digital cinema refers to the physical capture of images; e-cinema covers the whole chain, from production through post- production (editing, addition of special effects and construction of soundtrack) to distribution and projection.
- D** And what about the effects of the new medium? The main selling point of digital cinema is the high resolution and sharpness of the final image. But those who support the old- fashioned approach to film point to the celluloid medium's quality of warmth. A recurring criticism of video is that it may be too good: uncomfortably real, rather like looking through an open window. In 1989, the director of the first full- length American digital high-definition movie admitted that the picture had a 'stark, strange reality to it'.
- E** Even the money- saving aspect of e-cinema is doubted. One expert says that exciting cinema will have to show the new material and not all of them will readily or rapidly furnish themselves with the right equipment. 'E-cinema is seen as a way of saving money, because print costs a lot,' he says. 'But for that to work, cinemas have to be showing the films because cinemas are the engine that drives the film industry.'

F This view has prompted some pro-digital entrepreneurs to take a slightly different approach. HD Thames is looking at reinventing the existing cinema market, moving towards e-theatre, which would use digital video and projection to present plays, musicals and some sporting events to the public. This is not that different from the large-screen TV system that was set up in New York in 1930 and John Logie Baird's experiments with TV in the late 1920s and early 30s.

Questions 7-10

Complete the summary below using NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS from the passage

There are big changes ahead for cinema if digital production takes place and the industry no longer uses celluloid film and gets rid of the old-fashioned (7)..... and used to show movies. The main advantage is likely to be that the final image will be clearer. However, some people argue that the digital picture will lack (8)..... In addition, digital production will only reduce costs if cinemas are willing to buy new (9)..... As a result, experiments with what is called (10) '.....' may mark a change in the whole entertainment industry.

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 pts)

Read the following passage and then decide which word (A, B, C, or D) best fits each space.

WHALING

Rock carvings suggest that Stone Age people were hunting whales for food as early as 2200 B.C. Such (1) _____ hunting is still practiced today in a number of (2) _____ including the Inuit people of Greenland and North America.

Whaling became big business from the seventh century as the (3) _____ for whalebone and whale oil rose, and humpback and sperm whales were hunted in (4) _____ large numbers. But just as stocks of these species began to fall, the explosive harpoon-gun was (5) _____. This weapon, together with the development of steam-power ships, (6) _____ the whalers to hunt the fast-moving fin and blue whales.

In 1905 the whaling (7) _____ moved to the waters of Antarctica. The introduction of massive factory ships enabled the whales to be processed at sea. As a result, the blue whale had (8) _____ disappeared by the 1950s. In 1946 the International Whaling Commission was established to maintain the declining whale populations. Quotas were (9) _____ but these were often (10) _____ and numbers continued to fall. Hunting of many species continued until 1986 when the IWC finally responded to international pressure and a ban on commercial whaling was introduced.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. survival | B. essential | C. basic | D. subsistence |
| 2. A. groups | B. societies | C. races | D. nationalities |
| 3. A. demand | B. desire | C. request | D. reliance |
| 4. A. repeatedly | B. frequently | C. continually | D. increasingly |
| 5. A. invented | B. discovered | C. assembled | D. applied |
| 6. A. managed | B. employed | C. enabled | D. empowered |
| 7. A. lines | B. troops | C. staff | D. fleets |
| 8. A. virtually | B. possibly | C. uniquely | D. commonly |
| 9. A. made | B. set | C. placed | D. done |
| 10. A. refused | B. denied | C. ignored | D. exempted |

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. Verb tenses / forms (10 pts)

Supply the correct form of the VERB in brackets to complete the passage. (0) has been done as an example.

Every ten minutes, one species of animal, plant, or insect (0) dies (DIE) out for ever. If nothing (1) _____ (DO) about it, one million species that (2) _____ (BE) alive today (3) _____ (BECOME) extinct twenty years from now.

Fortunately, somebody (4) _____ (TRY) to do something about it. In 1961, the World Wildlife Fund (5) _____ (found) – a small group of people who (6) _____ (WANT) to raise money to save animals and plants from extinction. Today, the World Wildlife Fund (7) _____ (BE) a large international organization. It (8) _____ (RAISE) over £35 million for conservation projects, and (9) _____ (GIVE) support to National Parks in six continents. It (10) _____ (HELP) 30 mammals and birds – including the tiger – to survive. Perhaps this is not much, but is a start.

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10 pts)

Fill each gap in the following sentences with one of the two-word verbs in the box. Use each word only ONCE.

- | | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| <i>clear out</i> | <i>leave out</i> | <i>bring up</i> | <i>keep up</i> | <i>cross out</i> |
| <i>cross off</i> | <i>cleaned up</i> | <i>make out</i> | <i>hand over</i> | <i>broke off</i> |

1. She _____ all the food she spilled onto the floor.
2. He will _____ each item as it is depleted.
3. The couple _____ their engagement after they had a huge argument.
4. Did you _____ your desk drawers before you moved to your new office?
5. Parents _____ their kids the best way they know how.
6. The gunman told the victim to _____ all his money.
7. The supervisor told her to _____ the good work.
8. If you _____ any information, the form will be returned to you.
9. I couldn't _____ all the words on the sign because my classes were dirty.
10. _____ my name because I won't be able to attend.

III. WORD FORMS (10 pts)

Supply the correct form of the word to fill in the blank.

Vietnamese people generally shake hands when greeting and (1) _____. Using both hands showing respect, as a slight bow of the head. In rural areas, elderly people who do not extend their hand are greeted with a slight bow. Women are more likely to bow their head (2) _____ than to shake hands. Vietnamese names begin with the family name and are followed by a given name. People address one another by their given names, but add a title that indicates their perceived (3) _____ to the other person. These titles are family related rather than (4) _____. Among colleagues, for example, the younger of the two might combine the given name with the title of *Anh* ("Older

PART
SLIGHT
RELATION
PROFESSION

(4) _____, the consumer benefits from advertising as well. Ads permit the public to buy intelligently. By reading the bank ads, for example, we might decide to (5) _____ our money from our current bank to one offering better rates or more convenient (6) _____. In addition, a traveler can save hundreds of dollars (7) _____ transcontinental airfares by comparing the ads in the travel section of the newspapers.

Of course, nothing is perfect. Even the strongest (8) _____ of advertising admit there are many problems. Some argue that commercials unnecessarily (9) _____ into every waking minute of our lives. We simply cannot get away from the pounding, incessant messages. Because ads permeate radio and television, we find (10) _____ singing their silly jingles and repeat their "cute" lines. Sellers admonish us to buy through a profusion of techniques; hard sell, soft sell, music, comedy, and appeals to all our emotions and fears.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 pts)

Part 1: Finish the second sentence in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it.

- Customs officials are stopping more travelers than usual this week.
→ An increased
- I left without saying goodbye as I didn't want to disturb the meeting.
→ Rather
- My decision to get up and dance coincided with the band's decision to stop playing.
→ The moment
- He never suspected that the bicycle had been stolen.
→ At no time
- How could I help, except to offer to lend her some money?
→ Other

Part 2: Use the word(s) given in the brackets and make any necessary additions to complete a new sentence in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence. Do NOT change the form of the given word(s).

- To this day no one has equaled his achievements in the field of technology. (unsurpassed)
→ To this day in the field of technology.
- Peter grimaced as he swallowed the foul-tasting medicine. (pulled)
→ Peterthe foul-tasting medicine.
- It's unfortunately that the construction of the building will not be finished as originally planned. (longer)
→ The construction of the building unfortunate.
- What he told me made me very curious to hear the rest of the history. (appetite)
→ What he told me the story.
- They chose not to drive because they thought there would be too much snow. (fear)
→ They chose too much snow.

TRƯỜNG THPT PHAN CHÂU TRINH – ĐÀ NẴNG

A. TRẮC NGHIỆM

I. PHONOLOGY (10 điểm)

Pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>sigh</u> | B. automob <u>ile</u> | C. <u>tigh</u> ten | D. <u>ice</u> -hockey |
| 2. A. nomin <u>ate</u> | B. short <u>age</u> | C. promen <u>ade</u> | D. marmal <u>ade</u> |
| 3. A. <u>thi</u> ther | B. <u>thre</u> ad | C. <u>ther</u> apy | D. <u>the</u> oretical |
| 4. A. suggest <u>ion</u> | B. quest <u>ion</u> | C. congest <u>ion</u> | D. devoti <u>on</u> |
| 5. A. dist <u>in</u> ction | B. exquis <u>i</u> te | C. ambass <u>a</u> dor | D. princ <u>ess</u> |

Pick out the word whose main stressed syllable is different from the others.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 6. A. diagnosis | B. paralysis | C. analysis | D. dialysis |
| 7. A. devastate | B. nominate | C. interest | D. establish |
| 8. A. superstition | B. volcano | C. outrageous | D. pagoda |
| 9. A. popularity | B. understand | C. resemblance | D. confidential |
| 10. A. positive | B. parade | C. sentence | D. analyse |

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE (20 điểm)

Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that best completes each sentence.

- Pollution would be reduced if more people used petrol in their cars.
A. green B. cleaned C. unleaded D. uncontaminated
- Elderly people often belong to a group.
A. low-fat B. poor-quality C. high-tech D. low-income
- His memory has become very lately.
A. precarious B. unreliable C. infallible D. insecure
- Only during the early twentieth century in the United States.
A. liquor was prohibited then B. that liquor was prohibited.
C. when liquor was prohibited D. was liquor prohibited
- Reporters took every word of his speech.
A. in B. down C. out D. after
- I didn't buy the oranges; she gave them to me nothing.
A. as B. for C. in addition to D. due to
- All his plans for starting his own business fell.....
A. in B. through C. down D. away
- She said she could not all the information given in the broadcast.
A. accumulate B. absorb C. admire D. adhere
- Frank when he noticed a large packing case lying on the floor
A. has about to leave B. had about to leave
C. is about to leave D. was about to leave
- Rosa suggested a suit and tie when he went for the interview.
A. him to wear B. he must wear C. he wear D. that he wears

11. It takes great deal of _____ for the class to make a trip abroad.
A. arrangement B. organization C. expense D. business
12. Hello! Aviation Electronics? Could I speak to Mr. Jones on8183, please?
A. branch B. extension C. system D. exchange
13. the book, please return it to me.
A. Should you find B. will you be finding
C. Will you find D. Will you have found
14. The tests in this book are arranged.....
A. in order of difficult B. in order of difficulty
C. in orderly difficult D. in the order of difficulty
15. The audience, enjoyed the performance.
A. most of them were students B. most of whom were students
C. they were mostly students D. they themselves were students
16. The increase from 5 million to 350 million speakers of English has not because of any special merits in the language itself.
A. come to B. come up C. come about D. come forward
17. Though badly damaged by fire, the palace was eventually..... to its original splendour.
A. repaired B. renewed C. restored D. renovated
18. He a policeman, he's much too short.
A. can't be B. must be C. looks like D. should be
19. The fumes were so thick that she was for breath.
A. heart to heart B. body and soul C. flesh and blood D. skin and bone
20. many times I tell him, he always forgets to pass on phone messages
A. Wherever B. Whatever C. However D. Whenever.

III. READING COMPREHENSION. (20 điểm)

READING 1: Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions below.

When the first white men came to America, they found vast amounts of natural resources of tremendous value. Forests covered a large part of the nation; later gas, oil and minerals were found in unbelievable amounts. There was a great abundance of very **fertile** soil. Forest, prairies, streams, and rivers abounded with wildlife. So vast were those resources that it seemed that they could never be used up. So forests were destroyed to make way for farmland. Grassland and prairies were harrowed. Minerals and oil were used in great quantities to supply a young industrial nation. Almost every river became the scene of factories, mills and power companies. Mammals and birds were **slaughtered** for food and sports. Within a short time, the results were obvious. Floods caused millions of dollars' worth of damage yearly. The very fertile soil washed away or blew up in great clouds. The seemingly **inexhaustible** oil and minerals showed signs of depletion. Rivers were filled with silt from eroding farms and wastes from factories. Many of the rivers were made unfit for fish. Several species of birds disappeared, and some mammals seemed on the **verge** of going.

Future timber shortages were predicted. In short, Americans soon came to realize that some sort of conservation program must be set up, if future, as well as present, Americans were to share in the resources that are the heritage of every American.

1. The title below that best expresses the main idea of this selection is
 - A. what the first white men found in America.
 - B. the loss of topsoil.
 - C. the cause of timber shortages.
 - D. the story of America's natural resources.
2. It seemed to the early American settlers that
 - A. game was scarce
 - B. the natural resources were inexhaustible
 - C. forests should not be cut
 - D. there was a shortage of minerals
3. The use of America's natural resources by the early settlers was
 - A. careless
 - B. scientific
 - C. unbelievable
 - D. predicted
4. Much of the fertile soil of America has
 - A. sunk deep into the earth.
 - B. been covered by lakes
 - C. been eroded by wind and water.
 - D. become the scene of factories
5. One reason why many of our rivers are no longer suitable living places for fish is that
 - A. too many fish have been caught
 - B. a conservation program has been set up
 - C. floods have caused much damage
 - D. factories have dumped waste into the rivers
6. Another word for 'fertile' is
 - A. wet
 - B. productive
 - C. useful
 - D. irrigated
7. Another word for 'slaughtered' is
 - A. killed
 - B. caught
 - C. reared
 - D. wounded
8. Another word for 'verge' is
 - A. peak
 - B. brink
 - C. occasion
 - D. possibility
9. The word 'inexhaustible' is closest meaning to.....
 - A. boundless
 - B. uncountable
 - C. very tired
 - D. that cannot be used up
10. The word 'heritage' is closest meaning to
 - A. ownership
 - B. possession
 - C. things have been passed on from earlier generations
 - D. property

READING 2: (10 điểm)

Read the passage carefully and decide if the statements are TRUE (T) or FALSE (F), or NOT GIVEN (NG).

AMERICAN HEART

A Grandmother's Love Leads to School for Disabled Children

It is an unusual sight in the situation of this recession. Busloads of shoppers roll into the Cincinnati suburbs and stop at Donna Spiegel's chain of secondhand stores.

On Saturdays, bargain hunters will shop at five Snooty Fox consignment shops - stuffing the bus and its cargo bay with furniture and bags of clothing. But these shoppers are getting more than just a bargain. Their purchases provide crucial help to children with disabilities, such as Spiegel's grandson Dayton.

"The diagnosis was devastating, just to hear cerebral palsy, you're not even sure what that is," said Spiegel, "And then you hear he isn't going to walk. He's not going to talk." The Spiegels initially took Dayton to physical and occupational therapy. Insurance covered one. visit a week. But it didn't seem to be doing much. "I'd leave an appointment in tears thinking,I'm not helping this child. I'm not going anywhere,!" said Spiegel..

Then she heard about something called conductive education, developed in Europe. It involves hours of intensive daily therapy designed to connect mind and muscle. "If you wanted to be a great tennis player, golfer, you would take several lessons a week," said Spiegel. "And you're trying to teach these children to sit up or feed themselves or walk, and it's just the same."

But the closest school was in Michigan, hours away from where the Spiegels lived. So Spiegel decided to use the profits from her stores to build her own school, the Conductive Learning Center of Greater Cincionati. When asked why she was driven to do something so ambitious, Spiegel, with tears in her eyes, said, "Because I love him so much."

This grandmother's love started a flood of generosity. A local hospital rented the building for free, and a contractor donated the labor. And he wasn't the only one. "Customers came in, painted, and stripped off wallpaper. People are wonderful," said Spiegel. "You just ask, and they're there. Just an Indescribable Joy."

Ten students now attend this special school. And since the Snooty Fox stores cover 80 percent of the school's budget, parents pay what they can afford.

That is why Amy Smith drives her daughter Hannah nine hours each week to school. When Hannah was born, doctors said she would never walk with the use of two canes, she now races across the classroom on her feet. "Coming to a place like this and being told she can do this, we can see this potential in her, and then actually see that it happens. It's just an indescribable joy, " said Amy.

	T	F	NG
1. Snooty Fox stores are located in both suburbs and downtown.			
2. Brand new products are sold at Snooty Fox stores.			
3. The Spiegels have both grandson and granddaughter.			
4. Cerebral palsy involves difficulties in connection of mind and muscle.			
5. The first therapy helped to improve Dayton's situation successfully.			
6. Conductive education's therapy should be done everyday.			

7. The Spiegels didn't send Dayton to school in
Michigan because of high tuition.
8. The local authority also gave support to the
school's building.
9. The tuition is not compulsory and fixed for students.
10. The girl named Hanah is one of the local students.

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 điểm)

Choose the word (A, B, C or D) that best fits each space.

If you can roll a ball, you can play bowls. Everyone can play: young and old, men and women, the fit and the not so fit. It is the (1)..... outdoor game that really is a sport for all. What other sport can grandparents play on equal terms with their grandchildren? What other game is so simple that you could take up it today and be (2)..... in the national championships tomorrow?

Simple? Perhaps that is not the (3)..... word. There are bowls players in their thousands (4)..... will tell you that, although bowls is a game that anyone can (5)..... in five minutes, it takes a lifetime to (6)..... it. They are the people who have developed a passionate interest in the game (7)..... for outsiders, bowls is another word, and a strange and puzzling one. They see a bowls game in action and wonder what is going on.

What the players are trying to do is easy to explain. Their (8)..... is to roll their bowls, called wood, as near as possible to the little white ball, called the jack. If one of your bowls finishes nearer to the jack than your opponent's, you score one point and he or she scores (9)..... If you have the two nearest, you score two, and so on. The skill involved in rolling a bowl that weighs around 2 kilos across about 40 meters so that it stops only a very short (10)..... from the target is just as impressive as the skills required in other sports.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. special | B. one | C. individual | D. alone |
| 2. A. competing | B. entering | C. precisely | D. accurately |
| 3. A. genuine | B. just | C. suitable | D. right |
| 4. A. when | B. which | C. who | D. whose |
| 5. A. pick up | B. see through | C. catch on | D. find out |
| 6. A. manage | B. tame | C. control | D. master |
| 7. A. Besides | B. However | C. Unlike | D. Although |
| 8. A. point | B. attempt | C. aim | D. scheme |
| 9. A. something | B. nothing | C. anything | D. everything |
| 10. A. distance | B. extent | C. range | D. length |

B. TỰ LUẬN

I. VERB TENSES/ FORMS (10 điểm)

1. I want to inform you that the number of students (participate)
in the camping (reach) 700.
2. You don't remember (tell) him how to get here. If you
(have) we (miss) the train.

3. People believe that by the year 2050, computers (replace) teachers and (also do) most of the jobs (do) by the police now.
4. We (tell) that the workers were repairing an old bridge at that time.
5. Why didn't you tell me you could lend me the money? I (not borrow) it from the bank.

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10 điểm)

Fill in each space with a correct preposition.

Laura, a university student, found it difficult to get (1)..... on her grant and decided to look (2)a part-time job. When she saw an advertisement in the local newspaper for snack-bar waitresses, she sat (3)in front of her friend's computer to apply (4)a job. She wasn't sure how best to go (5) presenting herself on paper, so she just jotted (6)the details of her education and qualifications, and sent the application (7) immediately.

The owner of the snack-bar, Mr Edwards, rang a couple of days later to ask her to come for an interview the following Saturday. When she turned (8), she was very nervous at first, but soon relaxed, and answered all Mr Edwards' questions. She felt sure that he could not be deceived by her claims to have worked as a waitress before, and would turn her (9) But when he shook hands with her and said " See you next week ", she realized she had pulled it (10).

III. WORD FORMS (10 điểm)

Use the correct form of the words in parentheses.

1. This statue..... those who died in the war. (**memory**)
2. Psychologists say that adults should not acceptbehaviour from their children. (**permit**)
3. She looked in on the baby.....to check that it was all right. (**period**)
4. Tourists forgot theirideas as soon as they visit our country. (**conceive**)
5. Thomas Johnson, an environmental....., has been working for Green Peace for over 20 years. (**active**)
6. Pleaseour letter of the 14th. We have not had a reply. (**know**)
7. We live in asociety. (**race**)
8. They mostly saw that they could not compete with Helen in, so she could easily be nice to them. (**attract**)
9. The weatherchanges for the worse whenever we go on holiday. (**vary**)
10. Women who are slimming can never enjoy a meal without being afraid oftheir diet. (**organize**)

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 điểm)

Each line in this passage has one mistake. Identify and correct them.

- 1. Most of the joggers who are overweigh are reasonable for talking
 - 2. about, worrying about, and obsess with their weight. Since many
 - 3. people start jogging to gain weight.It is not surprising that body size is
 - 4. important. More and more people are on a diet, 50% of the women and
 - 5. close with 25% of the men in the US are watching what they eat. Body
 - 6. weight is the second most talking among joggers - heart disease and
 - 7. high bleeding pressure are the first! There are many factors that effect
 - 8. your weight. They include: body type, diet, exercise level, sex and
 - 9. age.What may be an "ideal"weight for you in the age of 27 may not be
 - 10. ideal while you're 54. And your ideal weight will probably be different
- during racing season when you were in a specific training phase.

Line	Mistake	Correction
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10 điểm)

Fill in each space with a suitable word.

MTV HITS THE SCREEN

A major chapter in the hlstory of rock began on 1 August 1981, when MusicTelevision better known as MTV, first started broadcasting. Aimed at (1)..... aged between twelve and thirty-five, its appearanee coincided with the rise of what was then a relatively new art form: the rock video.

Filmed sequences of rock music were, of course, nothing new. Since the 1960s (2) bands such as the Beatles and the Rolling Stones had made short movies to promote their latest singles. What really helped MTV take (3), though, was its clever idea of asking the record companies to let it use videos free of (4), arguing that videos were promotional materials and that by showing them the new channel would be giving both compapanies and musicians free advertising. In the(5) all the main record labels agreed.

The only problem (6) that in those early years, before videos became as essential as they are now for any band or singer (7)serious hope of success, the playlist tended to be dominated by big bands (8) were already

experimenting with sophisticated videos. But this did not seem to (9) much harm. In fact, within two years of its launch MTV was being shown by nearly two thousand cable television companies in the United States and would soon also be (10)from the UK in the form of MTV Europe.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 điểm)

***Structures**

EXERCISE 1. Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the given one.

- 1. I really didn't expect to be offered such a large sum of money.
Little.....
- 2. A true story is the basis of the novel.
The novel.....
- 3. I have never thought of going abroad.
The thought of.....
- 4. The soldiers entered the castle while it was dark.
Under.....

***Key words**

EXERCISE 2. Rewrite each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence before it, using the word in capital letters

- 1. That matter can be postponed until the committee meets next week. LEFT
- 2. You shouldn't talk to people who will not listen. FALL
- 3. I think that your question is very easy. CAKE
- 4. We had to stop building when there was no more money. OUT
- 5. The annual general meeting of the village bowls club was well-attended. TURNOUT
- 6. I couldn't make Julie give a definite answer. PIN

TRƯỜNG CHUYÊN LONG AN – LONG AN

PART A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY (5 points)

A. Pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>chemo</u> sphere | B. <u>che</u> nille | C. <u>ma</u> chine | D. <u>chau</u> vinism |
| 2. A. lei <u>su</u> re | B. occa <u>sio</u> n | C. plea <u>s</u> ure | D. co <u>s</u> y |
| 3. A. <u>the</u> me | B. <u>tha</u> tch | C. hypo <u>the</u> tical | D. whe <u>th</u> er |
| 4. A. <u>de</u> ad | B. grea <u>s</u> e | C. <u>teen</u> agers | D. crea <u>t</u> ure |
| 5. A. <u>usa</u> ge | B. dos <u>a</u> ge | C. cotta <u>g</u> e | D. a <u>g</u> e |

B. Choose the word whose main stress is placed differently from that of the others in each group.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. delicious | B. dynamic | C. emphatic | D. confiscate |
| 2. A. vigorous | B. scandalous | C. victorious | D. dangerous |
| 3. A. scandals | B. dental | C. canal | D. rental |
| 4. A. cathedral | B. organism | C. caricature | D. captivate |
| 5. A. evaluate | B. category | C. investigate | D. exception |

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE (10 points)

- It's only a small lamp, so it doesn't off much light.
A. cast B. spend C. shed D. give
- The lights went out and the room was into total darkness.
A. covered B. plunged C. taken D. put
- Sunglasses protect you from the of the sun.
A. ray B. gloom C. glare D. blaze
- It was a daring robbery, which took place in daylight.
A. broad B. total C. wide D. absolute
- He of the vase and it dropped to the floor, shattering into a thousand tiny pieces.
A. left hold B. released C. loosened D. let go
- At this time, Mexico was in the of its worst economic recession of record.
A. grip B. tug C. hug D. grab
- Of course, you'll pass. You write well and you have an excellent of the subject.
A. grip B. seizure C. embrace D. grasp
- Everybody was busy with the spring cleaning, except Stanley, who always refused to pull his
A. socks B. weight C. finger D. share
- I really don't want to get involved in your problems. Why are you me into it?
A. Pulling B. dragging C. wrenching D. towing
- "I'm to listen to your pathetic excuses", she said
A. sick and tired B. in no mood C. sick to death D. having enough
- John left without a word. If only he something.
A. said B. had said C. was saying D. says
- Linda is married three children.
A. to B. at C. with D. of
- The car was parked directly the dinner.
A. before B. ahead of C. in front of D. preceding
- It is already 3 o'clock. Can you time to catch the bus?
A. have enough B. have it in C. make in D. make it in
- Are you shopping for health club to join so you can get in shape?
A. a B. an C. the D. no article is needed
- Wasn't it you the door open?
A. to leave B. to have left C. who left D. that should leave

17. As it was raining, Paul didn'tlike walking home.
A. fancy B. feel C. wish D. want
18.with the size of the whole earth, the highest mountain do not seem high at all.
A. When compared B. Compare them
C. If you compare D. A comparison
19. Bernard Foucaultin 1851 that the earth is rotating.
A. who proved B. proved C. he proved D. it was proved
20. On the table.....
A. the disks lay B. did the disks lie C. lay the disks D. lied the disks

III. READING COMPREHENSION (20 points)

Read the following passages and choose the best answer for each of the questions below:

Passage 1:

Levels of Vocabulary

Line

Most languages have several levels of vocabulary that may be used by the same speakers. In English, at least three have been identified and described.

5

Standard usage includes those words and expressions understood, used, and accepted by a majority of the speakers of a language in any situation regardless of the level of formality. As such, these words and expressions are well defined and listed in standard dictionaries. Colloquialisms, on the other hand, are familiar words and idioms that are understood by almost all speakers of a language and used in informal speech or writing, but not considered acceptable for more formal situations. Almost all idiomatic expressions are colloquial language. Slang, refers to words and expressions understood by a large number of speakers but not accepted as appropriate formal usage by the majority. Colloquial expressions and even slang may be found in standard dictionaries but will be so identified. Both colloquial usage and slang are more common in speech than writing.

10

15

20

Colloquial speech often passes into standard speech. Some slang also passes into standard speech, but other slang expressions enjoy momentary popularity followed by obscurity. In some cases, the majority never accepts certain slang phrases but nevertheless retains them in their collective memories. Every generation seems to require its own set of words to describe familiar objects and events.

25

It has been pointed out by a number of linguists that three cultural conditions are necessary for the creation of a large body of slang expressions. First, the introduction and acceptance of new objects and situations in the society; second, a diverse population with a large number of subgroups; third, association among the subgroups and the majority population.

Finally, it is worth noting that the terms "standard", "colloquial", and "slang" exist only as abstract labels for scholars who study language. Only a tiny number of the speakers of any language will be aware that they are using colloquial or slang expressions. Most speakers of English will, during appropriate situations, select and use three types of expressions.

1. Which of the following is the main topic of the passage?
 - A. Standard speech
 - B. Idiomatic phrases
 - C. Different types of vocabulary
 - D. Dictionary usage
2. How is slang defined by the author?
 - A. Words and phrases accepted by the majority of formal usage.
 - B. Words or phrases understood by the majority but not found in standard dictionaries.
 - C. Words or phrases that are understood by a restricted group of speakers.
 - D. Words or phrases understood by a large number of speakers but not accepted as formal usage.
3. The word "obscurity" in line 20 could best be replaced by
 - A. disappearance
 - B. influence
 - C. qualification
 - D. tolerance
4. The word "appropriate" in line 14 is closest in meaning to
 - A. old
 - B. large
 - C. correct
 - D. important
5. The word "them" in line 22 refers to
 - A. words
 - B. slang phrases
 - C. memories
 - D. the majority
6. Where in the passage does the author explain where colloquial language and slang are most commonly used?
 - A. Line 4- 6
 - B. Line 16- 17
 - C. Line 24- 26
 - D. Line 33- 35
7. What does the author mean by the statement in line 8- 11: "*Colloquialisms, on the other hand, are familiar words and idioms that are understood by almost all speakers of a language and used in informal speech or writing, but not considered acceptable for more formal situations.*"?
 - A. Familiar words and phrases are found in both speech and writing in formal settings.
 - B. Familiar situations that are experienced by most people are called colloquialisms.
 - C. Informal language contains colloquialisms, which are not found in more formal language.
 - D. Most of the speakers of a language can use both formal and informal speech in their appropriate situations.
8. Which of the following is true of standard usage?
 - A. It can be used in formal and informal settings
 - B. It is limited to written language
 - C. It is only understood by the upper classes
 - D. It is constantly changing

9. The author mentions all of the following as requirements for slang expressions to be created EXCEPT
- A. new situations
 - B. new generation
 - C. interaction among diverse groups
 - D. a number of linguists
10. It can be inferred from the passage that the author
- A. does not approve of either slang or colloquial speech in any situation.
 - B. approves of colloquial speech in some situations, but not slang
 - C. approves of slang and colloquial speech in appropriate situations
 - D. does not approve of colloquial usage in writing.

Passage 2:

LIGHTHOUSES

Lighthouses evolved to serve a dual purpose they helped mariners to navigate the seas and warned them of dangerous areas. Bonfires set alight on shoreline cliffs and hilltops were precursors to the lighthouses. Realizing that the higher the fire was on land, the farther offshore it was visible, seagoing communities began to build towers of wood or stone to raise the fire higher. The first known lighthouse in history and one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World, the fabled Pharos of Alexandria, was built by the Egyptians using slave labor. Constructed over a period of twenty years, between 300 and 280 B.C. and rising about 450 feet high, the marble structure was as tall as a 45-story skyscraper. At the top, a tended, open fire provided light, which reportedly could be seen thirty miles away at night; during the day, a column of smoke guided mariners. Pharos remained in operation for almost 1600 years, until a combination of assaults by invaders and earthquakes finally left it in total ruin by the mid-14th century.

As the centuries passed, lighthouses were adapted to their locations and constructed from local materials – at first stone or wood, and eventually concrete, steel, and cast iron, as they became available. The story of Eddystone Light, situated on a rocky shoal in a particularly dangerous section of the English Channel, provides an overview of lighthouse history. The first Eddystone Light – there were actually five of them – was a fanciful building, put into service in 1698 sporting balconies and ornamental filigree. It was the first lighthouse known to be erected on a shoal in the open sea. This first tower had to be replaced after only one winter because it had been so badly beaten by storms. A similar second tower was raised the next year, but it proved to be no match for a fierce storm that struck in 1703 and washed it away. In its place rose up the third Eddystone Light, with a round, smooth tower designed so that waves could easily wash over it. In 1759, however, the wooden lighthouse was destroyed by fire. The fourth Eddystone Light, again using the round design, was constructed of fireproof granite blocks. This Light, which first went into service in 1759, was the first tower to use quick drying cement, which became a staple building material for lighthouses. The fifth Eddystone Light was built in 1882 and is still standing today.

The original 1696 Eddystone Light also played another important role: it was the first lighthouse to have an enclosed lantern room. Until then, wood and coal fires were

burned on an open platform. With an enclosed room, it became possible to produce a more controllable light by burning candles. The term “candlepower” originated in this era and is still used today as the unit of measure for light in a lighthouse. A candlepower of one, naturally enough, equals the amount of light made by a single candle. Even if a light burned coal or oil, as many of them did in the 17th and 18th centuries, the candle was still used as the measurement of brightness.

Two innovations in the late 1700s substantially upgraded the efficiency of lighthouses. The Argand lamp, invented in 1781, was an oil lamp that used a special hollow wick to produce an intensely bright flame that was steady and smoke-free. This kept the lantern chamber from filling with soot and smoke that dimmed the flame. When centered behind the Argand lamp, a parabolic reflector (a curved, bowl-shaped structure of metal) concentrated the light into a beam. The silver metal behind the tiny bulb in a flashlight is a miniature example of how a parabolic reflector works to increase the brightness of the light source. Using a combination of these innovations, a lighthouse could create a light having the brightness of several thousand candles.

The Fresnel lens, invented in 1828 and still used today, could combine and magnify numerous light rays into one single powerful beam. It enabled lighthouses to produce a light beam four times stronger than before, about 80,000 candlepower. Towards the end of the century, lamps were replaced by the electric light bulb, and today the most powerful lights emanating from lighthouses can be seen from twenty-five miles away. However, even the strongest light can be rendered useless by dense fog, heavy rain, or snow. Thus, sound was employed by lighthouses to provide an alternate signal when visibility was poor. The first foghorn, used in a lighthouse in Boston in 1719, was actually a cannon fired hourly. Other noisemaking devices were tried – gongs, bells, steam whistles, and sirens. Foghorns became the standard, although today soundless electronic radio beacons are increasingly being used. Although most lighthouses are now automated, they remain vital to navigation, especially in the world’s stormiest waters.

1. The word navigate in the passage is closest in meaning to
A. sail B. direct C. conquer D. bypass
2. According to paragraph 1, the lighthouse at Alexandria was made of
A. wood B. slaves C. stone D. smoke
3. The word it in the passage refers to
A. a match C. a section
B. a building D. some decoration
4. The phrase went into service in the passage is closest in meaning to
A. joined the military C. became government property
B. was shut down D. began operating
5. The word staple in the passage is closest in meaning to
A. solid B. fashionable C. sharp D. normal

6. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT mentioned as a feature of the Eddystone Lights?
 - A. A tower made of quick-drying cement
 - B. A Fresnel lens
 - C. A location on rocks in the open sea
 - D. An indoor lantern room
7. According to paragraph 4, designers in the late 1700s made lighthouses more efficient by
 - A. building them higher
 - B. changing to a different fuel
 - C. concentrating the light they produced
 - D. dimming their flames
8. The author mentions a flashlight in paragraph 4 in order to
 - A. show how bright a lighthouse beacon is
 - B. illustrate the effects of a parabolic reflector
 - C. demonstrate the advantage of using several light sources
 - D. explain the advantages of electric light
9. According to paragraph 5, why did lighthouses use sound to warn mariners?
 - A. Sometimes the flame would go out in the rain.
 - B. Sound travels farther than light.
 - C. Sometimes weather makes a light hard to see.
 - D. Sound seems more like a warning than light does.
10. What can be inferred from paragraph 5 about the Fresnel lens?
 - A. It required a flame much brighter than most lights produced.
 - B. The lighthouse at Alexandria probably had a lens similar to one.
 - C. It was made of highly polished metal.
 - D. It could boost the brightness of electric lights as well as oil lamps.

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 points)

Read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space:

Getting friends and family to pose for photos is hard enough, but now would you cope with a rabbit, an owl or a butterfly that simply(1).....to keep still? Simon King, wildlife film maker and photographer, says you don't need any formal(2).....to get started. "The whole idea is that photographing wildlife should be fun". Simon offers the following(3).....

Specialize from the start. You are more likely to get good result sooner if you(4).....on the type of wildlife - insects for instance - ...(5)....than just going off to the woods or park with your camera and snapping whatever you see. Pick something that isn't hard to photograph. Choosing an animal that's hard to....(6).....or will run away if it sees you(7)....unnecessary problems. How about flowers or a group of birds?

Search second- hand camera shops and local papers for quality....(8).....You don't need to(9)....a fortune – Simon started with just a second- hand camera that cost around \$30. But you will need a single lens reflex camera. Remember it's the whole photograph that counts, nor just the subject.(10)....you're composing a picture and try to be as artistic as possible.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. A. disobeys | B. dislikes | C. refuses | D. avoids |
| 2. A. training | B. education | C. exercise | D. lecture |
| 3. A. lessons | B. facts | C. warnings | D. tips |
| 4. A. think | B. concentrate | C. limit | D. depend |
| 5. A. more | B. other | C. better | D. rather |
| 6. A. spot | B. notice | C. meet | D. glance |
| 7. A. creates | B. starts | C. puts | D. leads |
| 8. A. instruments | B. equipment | C. material | D. tools |
| 9. A. cost | B. make | C. spend | D. lose |
| 10. A. Think | B. Guess | C. Invent | D. Imagine |

PART B: WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB FORM: (10 points)

Supply the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

The world is getting warmer and the oceans are rising. Why ¹(this, happen).....? One answer is that it could simply be part of a natural process. After all, there ²(be)..... ice ages and long periods of warmth in the past, so we could just ³(experience)..... another warming trend. This kind of answer ⁴(have)..... more supporters a few years ago. What scientists now ⁵(believe)..... is that human activity is the cause. For more than two hundreds years, human ⁶(gradually, change)..... the atmosphere, mainly as a result of industrial pollution. We ⁷(create)..... an atmosphere around the earth that, like a giant glass container, ⁸(let)..... heat from the sun through and then ⁹(hold)..... it in.temperatures and sea levels ¹⁰(keep) rising? The general answer is unfortunately yes.

II. PREPOSITION AND PHRASAL VERBS (5 points)

Complete each of the following sentences with a suitable preposition or particle.

- The work was singled..... to receive an award at the exhibition.
- She pushed a note the table to him.
- Minor economies, such as cutting on staff costs, can often prevent a company sliding into bankruptcy.
- Could you please refrain smoking in the lecture hall.
- I'm not favour of children staying up so late.
- In this essay, I'd like to put..... the arguments supporting global capitalism.
- It was surprising how quickly that fashion caught
- Once the government did..... with quotas, the market was flooded with cheap foreign imports.
- This part of your essay is completely the main topic.
- People who want to know how to go starting their own company should talk to a trained adviser.

III. WORD FORM: (10 points)
Read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits the space in the same line.

The Desire to Know	
Curiosity goes back to the dawn of human (0)... <i>existence</i>	EXIST
This irresponsible desire to know is not a (1).....of inanimate objects. Nor does it seem to be attributable to some forms of living organism which, for that very reason, we can scarcely bring ourselves to consider alive. A tree, for example, does not display (2).....curiosity, nor does a sponge or even an oyster. If chance events bring them poison, predators or parasites, they die as (3).....as they lived.	CHARACTER RECOGNISE CEREMONIOUS
Early in the scheme of life, (4).....motion was developed by some organisms. It meant an (5).....advance in their control of the environment. A moving organism no longer waited in stolid (6).....for food to come its way, but went out after it. The individual that hesitated in the (7).....search for food, or that was overly (8).....in its investigation, starved.	DEPEND ORDINARY RIGID ZEAL CONSERVE
As organisms grew more complex, more messages of greater variety were received from and about the (9).....environment. At the same time, the nervous system, the living instrument that interprets and stores the data collected by the sense organs, became (10).....complex.	ROUND INCREASE

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION: (10 points)
The passage below contains 10 errors. Underline and correct them. (0) has been done as an example.

Leonardo DiCaprio is one of the hotter young film stars around at the moment. His face has been on the covers of all the top movies and young magazines over the last few months and he has been the subject of countless articles, rumours and showbiz gossip. Leonard doesn't like reading about him because "I read things about me that I've never said in my life and never did"

Leonardo Dicaprio was born in Los Angeles on 11 November, 1974. He's a Scorpio. His full name is Leonardo Wilhelm DiCaprio. His mother is Germany and his father is Italian- American. They call him Leonardo because when his mother was still pregnant, he started kicking while she was stood in front of a painting by Leonardo Da Vinci. His friends call him Leo. He has a scar from when he was stinging by a Portuguese man-of-war. His parents separated before he was born, so his mother moved to a poor neighborhood of Hollywood there Leo grew up. At

school he was very good at imitating people, especially Michael Jackson. This made him very popularly. His childhood hero was Poseidon, the Greek god of the sea.

After appearance in TV commercials and episodes of Roseanne, he played the cast of Roseanne, the TV sitcom starring Kirk Cameron. Leonard played the part of Luke, a homeless boy. Lately, he played the part of Jim Carroll in *The Basketball Diaries*. But he has really become famous since he acted in the film *Titanic*.

hotter → hottest

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST: (10 points)

Fill each blank with ONE suitable word.

TIME TO RELAX? HOW?

One of... (0) the ...greatest problems with holidays, (1)..... from the usual travel complications and accommodation difficulties, is the expectations people have of (2)..... When we go on holiday we expect to leave all the stresses and strains of our daily lives behind us. We imagine we will be able to escape to (3)..... a degree that we even tend to believe, consciously or not, that we can change our own personalities and become completely different people. The average business-person, tense, preoccupied, short-tempered, unable to relax, envisages herself/ himself (4)..... from the moment of locking the office door, a radically different kind of person: carefree, good humored, ready to relax and enjoy whatever adventures present (5)..... In practice, we take ourselves with us wherever we go, and the personality that is shaped (6)..... years of stress and tension is almost impossible to shake off (7)..... a moment's notice. It is no wonder so many holidays are a disappointment, no (8)..... how smoothly they go or how lovely the weather is. In fact, the frequent problems that crop (9)..... during the average holiday are probably a welcome distraction (10)..... the nagging feeling that we are not enjoying ourselves as much as we should.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (10 points)

Rewrite the sentences with the given words or beginning in such a way that their meanings remained unchanged.

1. The noise level at the party was unbearable as the children showed such enthusiasm for the games.

The children were so.....

2. Evan is doing very well at school, especially if you consider that he's younger than the others in his class.

Given.....

3. It was a bad idea to put this shirt in the washing machine.

This shirt.....

4. George knows that he'll never become a professional footballer.

Jack has resigned.....

5. With constant practice, you'll be a much better pianist than the others.

SHOULDERS

- If you practice constantly,other pianists.
6. I can't imagine what Rod is planning to buy me for Christmas. FAINTEST
I don't.....what Rod is planning to buy me for Christmas.
7. The young actress was very nervous before the audition. BUTTERFLIES
The young actress.....audition
8. The best solution was thought of by Sally. CAME
Sally.....
9. Tom teased Alice about her new hairstyle. POKED
Tom.....new hairstyle
10. Most scientists argue that it is preferable to use organic products. AVERSE
Most scientistsof organic products.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN TIỀN GIANG – TIỀN GIANG

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY (10 points)

A. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. mis <u>ch</u> ief | B. re <u>l</u> ief | C. be <u>l</u> ief | D. ch <u>i</u> ef |
| 2. A. p <u>e</u> nalize | B. e <u>v</u> il | C. p <u>r</u> etty | D. l <u>e</u> gal |
| 3. A. s <u>o</u> lar | B. p <u>o</u> lar | C. sch <u>o</u> lar | D. m <u>o</u> lar |
| 4. A. <u>ch</u> ampagne | B. <u>ch</u> amber | C. <u>ch</u> ampers | D. <u>ch</u> anteuse |
| 5. A. <u>t</u> sunami | B. l <u>i</u> sten | C. w <u>r</u> estling | D. Chr <u>i</u> stmas |

B. Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the others in each group.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 6. A. district | B. insect | C. discuss | D. dismiss |
| 7. A. humane | B. unite | C. colleague | D. canteen |
| 8. A. admirable | B. diagonal | C. discipline | D. mechanism |
| 9. A. influence | B. introduce | C. arrogant | D. majesty |
| 10. A. mosquito | B. lunatic | C. dynamic | D. climatic |

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURES

Choose the best answer to fill in each blank.

- The increased pay offer was accepted although it..... short of what the employees wanted.
A. fell B. arrived C. came D. ended
- There were a number of strong candidates for the post but Peter's experience..... the scales in his favor.
A. weighed B. tipped C. balanced D. overturned
- I'm afraid we haven't got a spare bed. Can you make..... with a mattress on the floor?
A. Do B. by C. over D. up
- He tries to..... himself with everyone by paying them compliments.
A. Ingratiate B. gratify C. commend D. please

5. No matter how angry he was he would never..... to violence
A. resolve B. resort C. exert D. recourse
6. They always kept on good..... with their next-door neighbors for the children's sake.
A. Friendship B. relationship C. terms D. will
7. The BBC tries to..... for all tastes with its four national programmes.
A. Provide B. furnish C. regards D. cater
8. He was disqualified for failing to..... to the rules of the competition.
A. comply B. conform C. abide D. obey
9. This man is so arrogant that he is completely..... to all criticism.
A. impervious B. unaware C. regardless D. unconscious
10. As there is no one to help them, the old couple have to..... for themselves.
A. look B. work C. fend D. rely
11. If you're at a(n)..... end, you could help me in the garden.
A. open B. free C. empty D. loose
12. I could tell at a..... that nothing had changed between Barbara and Edward.
A. glimpse B. blink C. wink D. glance
13. An application to join this scheme places you under no obligation.....
A. indeed B. eventually C. apart D. whatsoever
14. He was disappointed by his result, but he is now..... to having to re-take the exam.
A. reconciled B. composed C. subdued D. submitted
15. Financial worries gradually..... his health and he was obliged to retire early.
A. disabled B. exhausted C. undermined D. invalidated
16. The boy's parents were prepared to go to any..... to keep his name out of the papers.
A. ways B. lengths C. measures D. depths
17. He has been given work as a window cleaner even though he has no..... for heights.
A. ability B. balance C. head D. skill
18. They managed to free him from the burning car in the..... of time.
A. glance B. nick C. blink D. wink
19. The life of a spy is..... with danger.
A. fraught B. intense C. stressful D. heavy
20. Enough money has been raised to..... the hospital's survival.
A. ensure B. endow C. enable D. empower

III. READING COMPREHENSION

A. Read the following passage and choose the best answers to the questions.

Sharks have gained an unfair reputation for being fierce predators of large sea animals. Humanity's unfounded fear and hatred of these ancient creatures is leading to a worldwide slaughter that may result in the extinction of many coastal shark species. The shark is the victim of a **warped** attitude of wildlife protection; we strive only to protect the beautiful, non-threatening parts of our environment. And, in our efforts to restore only non-threatening parts of our earth, we ignore other important parts.

A perfect illustration of this attitude is the contrasting attitude toward another large sea animal, the dolphin. During the 1980s, environmentalists in the United States

protested the use of driftnets for tuna fishing in the Pacific Ocean since these nets also caught dolphins. The environmentalists **generated** enough political and economic pressure to prevent tuna companies from buying tuna that had been caught in driftnets. In contrast to this effort on behalf of the dolphins, these same environmentalists have done very little to help save the Pacific Ocean sharks whose population has decreased nearly to the point of extinction. Sharks among are the oldest creatures on earth, having survived in the seas for more than 350 million years. They are extremely efficient animals, feeding on wounded or dying animals, thus performing an important role in nature of **weeding out** the weaker animals in a species. Just the fact that species such as the Great White Shark have **managed to** live in the ocean for so many millions of years is enough proof of their efficiency and adaptability to changing environments. It is time for us humans, who may not survive another 1,000 years at the rate we are damaging the planet, **to cast away** our fears and begin considering the protection of sharks as an important part of a program for protection of all our natural environment.

1. With which of the following topics is this passage primarily concerned?
 - A. Sharks are efficient creatures with bad reputations.
 - B. Sharks are some of the oldest creatures on earth.
 - C. Sharks illustrate a problem in wildlife protection.
 - D. The campaign to save dolphins was not extended to save sharks.
2. Which of the following is most similar to the meaning of the word “warped” in the first paragraph?
 - A. distorted
 - B. wasteful
 - C. extravagant
 - D. wanton
3. In the second paragraph, the word “generated” could be best replaced by
 - A. consumed
 - B. absorbed
 - C. designated
 - D. produced
4. How did environmentalists manage to protect dolphins?
 - A. They prevented fishermen from selling them for meat.
 - B. They pressured fishermen into protecting dolphins by law.
 - C. They brought political pressure against tuna companies.
 - D. They created sanctuaries where dolphin fishing was not allowed.
5. About how long have sharks lived on the planet?
 - A. 25 million years
 - B. 150 million years
 - C. 350 million years
 - D. 500 million years
6. The author uses the phrase “weeding out” in the second paragraph to mean
 - A. strengthening something that is weak
 - B. feeding something that is hungry
 - C. encouraging something that is efficient
 - D. getting rid of something that is unwanted
7. In the second paragraph, the phrase “manage to live” is used to infer that
 - A. surviving was difficult
 - B. migration was common
 - C. procreation was expanding
 - D. roaming was necessary
8. In the second paragraph, the phrase “to cast away” means most nearly
 - A. to throw off
 - B. to bring in
 - C. to see through
 - D. to set apart
9. What is the author’s tone in this passage?
 - A. explanatory
 - B. accusatory
 - C. gentle
 - D. proud

10. Which of the following best describes the organization of this passage?
- A. order of importance
 - B. cause and effect
 - C. statement and example
 - D. chronological order

B. Read the following passage and choose the best answers to the questions.

Throughout history, pigs have been useful to humans. Their bodies work much like ours. Doctors have used chemicals from pigs' bodies to help treat diseases in people. We also use pigs for food. We even make objects from their skin, such as bags and balls. Domestic pigs live on farms. These kinds are useful for people. Wild pigs live in the mountains and forests. They are causing big problems in the United States.

In the early 1900s, wild pigs-called boars-were brought from Europe to North Carolina. Boars have two sharp horns, or tusks, on each side of their mouth. They are aggressive and mean. At first, people kept the boars together in a forest. Hunters enjoyed trying to shoot them. But by the 1920s, some boars had escaped. Boars have lived in the mountains of North Carolina ever since. Problems began when the boars entered a national park. They dug holes in the soil and destroyed plants that other animals need for food.

California has the same problem. ■ A) Wild pigs in that state are not just hurting national parks. They are destroying the grass on golf courses and eating plants in people's gardens. ■ B) Some more of these pigs came from North Carolina in 1925. Some hunters brought them. They built a fence around the boars. However, several pigs escaped. ■ C) Later, some of the wild pigs mated with escaped domestic pigs. Today, the number of wild pigs keeps growing. ■ D) They are ruining lots of land. A scientist found 2,000 rare flowers in the stomach of one dead boar.

How can people stop these hungry pigs? There are no easy answers. One national park in Hawaii built a 15-meter fence around its entire 28,000 acres. Other states encourage hunters to kill the animals. However, pigs are intelligent, stubborn, and tough. We domesticated them for use on the farm. Now, our challenge is to control them when they leave the barnyard.

11. All of the following are mentioned in the passage EXCEPT
- A. how boars came to the US
 - B. how boars got to Europe
 - C. the types of damage boars cause
 - D. the characteristics of boars
12. How long have wild pigs been a problem in the US, according to the passage?
- A. 50 to 55 years
 - B. 70 to 75 years
 - C. 80 to 85 years
 - D. More than 100 years
13. What is the topic of paragraph 4?
- A. Differences between domestic pigs and wild pigs
 - B. How Californian pigs are different from other pigs
 - C. The problems pigs are making in one states
 - D. Why people in California like wild pigs

14. Which statement best reflects the author's opinion?
 - A. Wild pigs are a necessary part of nature.
 - B. All wild boars should be killed.
 - C. Domestic pigs are dangerous.
 - D. Controlling wild pigs is a difficult challenge.
15. From paragraph 3, we can infer that
 - A. there are many farms in North Carolina
 - B. wild pigs first came from Europe
 - C. North Carolina is not very beautiful
 - D. wild pigs eat flowers
16. The word "escaped" could best be replaced by which of the following?
 - A. Got away
 - B. Become lost
 - C. Rebelled
 - D. Died
17. The word "rare" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
 - A. Beautiful
 - B. Exquisite
 - C. Common
 - D. Special
18. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage:
Some of these boars are descendants of domestic pigs the Spanish settlers brought with them in the 1760s.
 Where would the sentence best fit? Choose the square [■] where the sentence should be added to the passage.
 - A. Line 12
 - B. Line 13
 - C. Line 15
 - D. Line 16
19. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
 - A. Wild Pigs
 - B. Domestic Pigs
 - C. The Characteristics of Wild Pigs
 - D. How Wild Pigs Came to the US
20. **Directions:** *An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below.*

Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express the ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage.

First sentence: **While domestic pigs are quite useful to people, wild pigs in the United States are causing big problems.**

- A. Domestic pigs provide us with food and medicine.
- B. Wild pigs came from Europe.
- C. In California, wild pigs have mated with escaped domestic pigs.
- D. Boars are damaging golf courses
- E. Wild pigs are destroying plants and digging up land.
- F. Boars are difficult to control because they are smart and tough.

IV. GUIDED CLOSE TEST

Choose A, B, C or D for each of the following blanks

Nobody knows for certain that the origin of music was. Music is certainly older than poetry and painting but as early man had no way of (1)..... it, we can only guess what it sounded like. Watching a child (2) on drum

with his hands or a piece of wood, it is easy to see that this is the simplest of instruments. It does not (3)..... much effort to produce a rhythm on it.

Wall paintings show what some of the first instrument looked like. Early civilizations had already discovered the three basic (4).....of producing music: blowing into a tube, striking an objects, and scraping a string. We know that western music comes from the (5).....Greeks. The musical scales we use now are (6).....on certain sequences of notes which the Greeks used to create a particular (7)..... Until the sixteenth century, most players of instruments were performers, but as music became more (8)....., orchestras and musical groups began to (9)..... This (10)..... about the writing of music to be played by several musicians at one time. This can certainly be called the birth of modern music.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. recording | B. playing | C. producing | D. performing |
| 2. A. hitting | B. knocking | C. crashing | D. banging |
| 3. A. make | B. call | C. take | D. do |
| 4. A. forms | B. manners | C. systems | D. ways |
| 5. A. ancient | B. old | C. aged | D. antique |
| 6. A. raised | B. based | C. established | D. supported |
| 7. A. spirit | B. temper | C. mood | D. humor |
| 8. A. widespread | B. enlarged | C. expanded | D. extended |
| 9. A. turn | B. appear | C. spring | D. be |
| 10. A. produced | B. affected | C. caused | D. brought |

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES OR FORMS

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tenses or forms.

- Although (found) many centuries earlier, Luxor did not reach preeminence until about 2000 B.C.
- Before he (walk) ten miles, he complained of sore feet.
- Just inside the outer layer of the earth's atmosphere (be) the elements necessary to protect it from ultraviolet rays, extreme temperatures, and threatening foreign substances.
- I'm sure she'll do all she can (help)
- I don't remember (lock) the front door when I left home this morning.
- I would like (give) the chance to explain my point of view, but they weren't interested.
- He got angry for (keep) (wait)
- I really didn't expected (introduce) to the president.
- I didn't do the test well. I (prepare) it very carefully at home.
- My uncle would rather that I (not leave) yesterday.

II. PREPOSITIONS & PHRASAL VERBS.

Fill in each blank with one suitable preposition or adverb.

1. I need to read on the company before I go on the job interview
2. She is to get revenge now that her husband has left her for another woman
3. When we were the red, we almost had to sell the house.
4. If everyone chips, we can get the kitchen painted by noon.
5. The woman came with her husband's finger prints.
6. The tenant is liable damages
7. His salary was commensurate his ability.
8. We cannot accede the request for an extension of time.
9. It was not going to be easy to explain the lipstick which his wife had found on his collar.
10. Jason always gets with cheating in his math tests.

III. WORD FORMS

Fill in each of the following sentences with the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. A _____ stamp honoring Chuck Yeager, the pilot who broke the sound barrier in 1947, was issued depicting him and the X-15 that he flew. (COMMEMORATE)
2. Racial prejudice was a seemingly _____ barrier that kept black Atlantans from mingling with white. (SURMOUNT)
3. Some people show _____ attitude toward the misery of others, totally untouched by their suffering. (PASSION)
4. These clothes are made of _____ material which cannot burn easily. (FLAME)
5. He is completely _____! Not only is he lazy but he is dishonest as well. (EMPLOY)
6. Her crude remarks and _____ made his company undesirable (SENSE)
7. Politicians _____ blame the media if they don't win the election. They're so perdictable. (VARY)
8. His family suffered from his _____ (EXPEND)
9. There are people whose _____ begins from the moment of their death. (MORTAL)
10. A list of _____ events will be posted on the notice board. (COME)

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

The passage below contains 11 errors. Identify each error and correct it. The first one has been done for you.

DISNEY WORLD

Disney world was constructed more than a decade ago in 27400 acres of partial swam land in center Florida. Eight thousand of these acres form a wildlife habitat not accession to the 130 million people from around the world who have been to Disney World for its opening.

The park opens at 9A.M and shuts down at various hours, depend upon the time of year – six, nine, or midnight. On a busy day as many as 90000 visitors may be in the

park, but there are so many activities ready that there is plenty of room for everybody. The Magic Kingdom is the main section, but there are hotels, restaurants, a lagoon, and a huge lake with four and a half miles of beaches where visitors swim or paddle around in rent boats. A reasoning estimate of the cost person day is about \$60, exclusion transportation costs to Orlando.

Your answer:

0. in → on

1..... 2..... 3..... 4..... 5.....
6..... 7..... 8..... 9..... 10.....

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST

Fill in each blank with ONE suitable word.

The History of the Cinema

In Britain, the cinema was, (1)..... doubt, the most important form of public commercial entertainment of the twentieth century. Until its popularity was eclipsed in the 1950s by television, cinema enjoyed a period of some fifty years during which its appeal far exceeded (2)..... of sport or indeed any other commercial leisure activity.

The popularity of the cinema at that time is hardly difficult to explain: it was accessible, glamorous and cheap. At (3)..... height, between 1920 and 1950, a very small sum of money would guarantee a good seat in the cinema. In the 1920s, the usual venue was a small, neighborhood hall. The audience was drawn from the local area, and could on some occasions be rather noisy. By the end of the 1930s, (4)....., the venue was more likely to be in one of the larger cinemas known as 'picture palaces', which were springing up everywhere in city centers to accommodate audiences of over two thousand people. (5)..... these establishments, the audiences were expected to be well behaved; the performances were organized just (6)..... military operations, (7)..... uniformed staff on hand to control the queues and usherettes to direct seating arrangements.

These large cinemas attracted (8)..... very mixed audience, although older people were less likely to be cinemagoers than adolescents. As might be expected, people in rural areas were immersed in the cinema than were people in towns, simply (9)..... of the greater provision of cinemas in urban areas.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION.

Rewrite the sentences with the given words or beginning in such a way that their meanings remain unchanged.

- I never thought that I could win the first prize in this competition.
It never.....
- He was such a bright student that he could solve all the math problems.
So.....
- We were impressed by the new cinema, but we found it rather expensive.
Impressed.....
- They still haven't found out what caused the accident.
They have yet.....

5. He denied the accusation unconvincingly, which made me think that he was guilty. (LED)
His.....
6. My husband has had to earn the income since I broke my leg. (BACON)
.....
7. The teacher got extremely upset when she realized nobody had done the homework. (COW)
.....
8. Francis chose computing rather than marketing for his next course. (PREFERENCE)
Francis opted.....
9. Being inexperienced was a disadvantage to her when she applied for promotion. (COUNTED)
Her.....
10. My brother is deeply in love with his new girlfriend. (HEELS)
.....

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NGUYỄN BÌNH KHIÊM – VĨNH LONG

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (60PTS)

I. PHONOLOGY (10pts)

Choose the word which has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest. (5pts)

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. of | B. café | C. knife | D. leaf |
| 2. A. wolf | B. woman | C. wood | D. woo |
| 3. A. heroic | B. heroin | C. heroine | D. heroism |
| 4. A. launch | B. digestion | C. Greenwich | D. suggestion |
| 5. A. simony | B. simian | C. sieve | D. singer |

Choose the word which is stressed differently from the rest. (5pts)

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 6. A. apparently | B. committee | C. photographer | D. politician |
| 7. A. associate | B. cathedral | C. headmaster | D. agriculture |
| 8. A. insupportable | B. influential | C. charitable | D. pharmaceutical |
| 9. A. superstitious | B. melancholy | C. forceful | D. footsteps |
| 10. A. westernize | B. officialdom | C. division | D. millennium |

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURES (20pts)

11. He was awarded the medal for “displaying professional competence of the highest _____ in the rescue attempts.”
A. ability B. order C. position D. credit
12. She always _____ the smell of fresh bread with her mother, who loved baking.
A. associated B. attributed C. exemplified D. remembered
13. He spent his entire life _____ round the world, never settling down anywhere.
A. roaming B. scattering C. scrambling D. transporting

14. The confidence trickster _____ the old lady out of her life savings.
A. deceived B. misled C. robbed D. swindled
15. Children learn primarily by _____ the world around them.
A. experiencing directly of B. experience direct
C. directly physical experience D. direct physical experience of
16. Many historians believe it was never _____ to practice genocide against the Native Americans.
A. the government's official policy B. official the government's policy
C. the government's policy official was D. been the government's official policy
17. Such relaxed days were few and far _____ in her hectic life.
A. between B. beyond C. off D. out
18. I will keep your application _____ file for the time being.
A. in B. with C. on D. at
19. The police _____ a good deal of criticism over their handling of the demonstration.
A. came in for B. brought about C. opened up D. went down with
20. It was too late to _____ of the contract.
A. back away B. back down C. back out D. back up
21. The little boy was continually _____ the ornaments.
A. tripping up B. falling down C. breaking up D. knocking over
22. One of the major responsibilities of this position is to approve proposals and to _____ their implementation.
A. override B. oversee C. overbear D. overcome
23. Some people feel that television should give less _____ to sport.
A. programs B. coverage C. concern D. involvement
24. Art critics do not all agree on what _____ a painting great.
A. qualities to make B. are the qualities for making
C. do the qualities that make D. qualities make
25. "Are you ill? You look terrible!" "Well, I am a bit _____. The doctor says I must rest.
A. run-down B. run-off C. run-out D. run-up
26. Nobody can fool me. I'm never _____ in.
A. taken B. taking C. given D. giving
27. The bank sent a notice to its customers which contained _____.
A. a remembrance that interest rates were to rise the following month
B. a reminder that a raise in interest rates was the month following
C. to remember that the interest rates was going up next month
D. a reminder that the interest rates would raise the following month
28. If no one will _____ misbehaving, all pupils will be kept in after school.
A. admit off B. admit in C. own up in D. own up to
29. Manufacturers often sacrifice quality _____.
A. for a larger profit margin
B. in place of to earn more money

- C. to gain more qualities of money
D. and instead earn a bigger amount of profit
30. This course _____ no previous knowledge of the subject.
A. assumes B. assigns C. assures D. assembles

III. READING COMPREHENSION (20pts)

READING 1 (10pts)

Read the following passages and choose the best answers:

MACHIAVELLI and the ORIGINS of POLITICAL SCIENCE

Political science, the rational analysis of systems of government, their organization, functions, and policies, first originated in the Western world with Niccolo Machiavelli, a citizen of the Italian city state of Florence in the late 15th century.

At the time the only school of political thought was that of the Church, which was highly idealistic and more concerned with theological musings and preserving the tenets of the faith than in the practical operation of government. Machiavelli rejected this approach arguing that stability and order were more important than moral considerations. It was therefore justifiable for a ruler to use any means necessary to gain and maintain the power necessary to establish order. According to Machiavelli, rulers should not be constrained by traditional notions of morality and virtue. This gave rise to the famous quote "The ends justify the means." It is doubtful that Machiavelli ever actually uttered these words, but they sum up his views accurately.

In his greatest work, *The Prince*, Machiavelli outlines the methods which a ruler should employ to gain and maintain power by identifying the qualities an effective ruler must possess. First a ruler must be willing to learn from and imitate the great rulers of the past. When Machiavelli spoke of the great rulers of the past, he mostly meant the great Roman emperors, whom he admired for their cunning and often ruthless application of power. Second a ruler must be able to justify his rule to the public. Machiavelli claimed that no ruler could achieve power and maintain stability unless the public saw that they were better off with him than without him. A ruler also had to be a devoted student of the art of war. Machiavelli saw warfare as an essential element of statecraft, and believed that the ruler who had no skill in war was doomed. Machiavelli also claimed that a ruler must be willing to cast away thoughts of morality and do whatever necessary to hold on to power, including resorting to murder, corruption, and torture. Finally, Machiavelli claimed that a ruler must never be hated. This may seem hard to square with his advice regarding murder and torture, but what Machiavelli meant was that even though a ruler must sometimes engage in ruthless behavior, he must also maintain an outward facade of virtue.

Machiavelli's views have always been controversial. The Church immediately repudiated him and placed *The Prince* on its list of banned books. Despite this, knowledge of his works spread throughout Europe and sparked a heated debate that spawned the study we now know as political science. [A] Jean Bodin a French political theorist around 50 years after Machiavelli, supported his views. [B] Bodin's ideas heavily influenced by Machiavelli led to the theory of the divine right of kings

and is subsequent use to justify the rule of absolute monarchs in the 17th century, and were taken up by later political thinkers as well. [C] In various forms, this theory has been used to justify various forms of authoritarianism, from the dictatorship of Napoleon to the fascist governments of Italy and Germany during World War II. [D]

Giovanni Botero, however, strongly opposed Machiavelli's ideas. He argued that the system of government Machiavelli proposed simply did not work. In its place he suggested that a ruler should behave more as if he had a contract with his subjects. According to Botero, the power of a ruler rested on the consent of the people and he should therefore rule justly. Botero's refutation of Machiavelli's ideas greatly influenced later liberal political theorists such as John Locke and Adam Smith. Their ideas in turn gave rise to the idea of the "power of the people," which has inspired any number of revolutions, from the American Revolution to the communist revolutions of the 20th century. Thus, Machiavelli's ideas helped to spark a debate that has colored nearly every political theory since his time, the debate over whether power truly rests with the ruler or the people.

31. According to paragraph 2, what did Machiavelli believe was the most important function of government?

- A. The protection of the Christian Faith
- B. The preservation of order and stability
- C. The accumulation of greater power
- D. The casting aside of traditional morality

32. The word constrained in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. limited
- B. judged
- C. educated
- D. chosen

33. According to paragraph 3, all of the following are aspects of Machiavelli's ideal leader EXCEPT

- A. the willingness to commit immoral acts to hold on to power
- B. knowledge of combat strategy and tactics
- C. the ability to appear good even when committing cruel acts
- D. the ability to rule even in the face of popular opposition

34. According to paragraph 3, Machiavelli admired the Roman emperors because

- A. they had conquered huge territories through war
- B. they held on to power for long periods
- C. they exemplified his idea of amoral rule
- D. they had been willing to imitate great leaders before them.

35. The word repudiated in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. denounced
- B. convicted
- C. acknowledged
- D. punished

36. Why does the author discuss Jean Bodin and Giovanni Botero in paragraphs 4 and 5?

- A. To illustrate that Machiavelli's ideas were discussed despite the Church's ban on his book
- B. To exemplify the divisions that Machiavelli's ideas created in Italian society
- C. To introduce the effects that Machiavelli's ideas had on later political thought
- D. To explain both the positive and negative effects of Machiavelli's ideas

37. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in paragraph 4? Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.
- A. Bodin's ideas, borrowed from Machiavelli, were responsible for the claim that absolute monarchs were divinities, an idea taken up by later political thinkers.
 - B. Bodin's ideas, stemming from those of Machiavelli, led to the theories used to justify tyrannical kings, and influenced later political thinkers.
 - C. Bodin's ideas were the same as those of Machiavelli concerning the divine right of kings, and he influenced later political thinkers.
 - D. Machiavelli's influence on Bodin and later political thinkers is seen in the Justification of the absolute monarchs of the 17th century.
38. Based on the information in paragraphs 4 and 5, what can be inferred about Machiavellian political theory?
- A. It is not widely ascribed to in Catholic nations.
 - B. It most often gains favor in autocratic governments.
 - C. It was last used in fascist politics.
 - D. Its study is banned in both democratic and communist nations.
39. According to paragraph 5, what did Botero base his refutation of Machiavelli's ideas on?
- A. The immorality of Machiavellian politics
 - B. The supremacy of human laws over natural law
 - C. The impracticality of Machiavellian politics
 - D. His preference for the theories of John Locke
40. The word consent in the passage is closest in meaning to
- A. consideration B. welfare C. agreement D. generosity

READING 2 (10pts)

Read the following passages and decide whether the following statements reflect the claims of the writer in the passage. Write

Yes *if the statement reflects the writer's claims*

No *if the statement contradicts the writer*

Not Given *if there is no information about this in the passage*

Wild Foods In Australia

More than 120 years ago, the English botanist J.D.Hooker, writing in Australian edible plants, suggested that many of them were "eatable but not worth eating". Nevertheless, the Australian flora, together with the fauna, supported the Aboriginal people well before the arrival of the Europeans. The Aborigines were not farmers and were wholly dependent for life on the wild products around them. They learned to eat, often after treatment, a wide variety of plants.

The conquering Europeans displaced the Aborigines, killing many, driving others from their traditional tribal lands, and eventually settling many of the tribal remnants on government reserves, where flour and beef replaced nardoo and wallaby as staple foods. And so, gradually, the vast store of knowledge, accumulated over thousands of years, fell into disuse. Much was lost.

However, a few European men took an intelligent and even respectful interest in the people who were being displaced. Explorers, missionaries, botanists, naturalists and government officials observed, recorded and, fortunately in some cases, published. Today, we can draw on these publications to form the main basis of our knowledge of the edible, natural products of Australia. The picture is no doubt mostly incomplete. We can only speculate on the number of edible plants on which no observation was recorded.

Not all our information on the subject comes from the Aborigines. Times were hard in the early days of European settlement, and traditional foods were often in short supply or impossibly expensive for a pioneer trying to establish a farm in the bush. And so necessity led to experimentation, just as it must have done for the Aborigines, and experimentation led to some lucky results. So far as is known, the Aborigines made no use of *Leptospermum* or *Dodonaea* as food plants, yet the early settlers found that one could be used as a substitute for tea and the other for hops. These plants are not closely related to the species they replaced, so their use was not based on botanical observation. Probably some experiments had less happy endings; L.J. Webb has used the expression "eat, die, and learn" in connection with the Aboriginal experimentation, but it was successful attempts that became widely known. It is possible the edibility of some native plants used by the Aborigines was discovered independently by the European settlers or their descendants.

Explorers making long expeditions found it impossible to carry sufficient food for the whole journey and were forced to rely, in part, on food that they could find on the way. Still another source of information comes from the practice in other countries. There are many species from northern Australia that occur also in South-East Asia, where they were used for food.

In general, those Aborigines living in the dry inland areas were largely dependent for their vegetable foods on seed such as those of grasses, acacias and eucalypts. They ground these seeds between flat stones to make a coarse flour. Tribes on the coast, and particularly those in the vicinity of coastal rainforests, had a more varied vegetable diet with a higher proportion of fruits and tubers. Some of the coastal plants, even if they had grown inland, probably would have been unavailable as food since they required prolonged washing or soaking to render them non-poisonous; many of the inland tribes could not obtain water in the quantities necessary for such treatment. There was also considerable variation in the edible plants available to Aborigines in different latitudes. In general, the people who lived in the moist tropical areas enjoyed a much greater variety than those in the southern part of Australia.

With all the hundreds of plant species used for food by the Australian Aborigines, it is perhaps surprising that only one, the Queensland nut, has entered into commercial cultivation as a food plant. The reason for this probably does not lie with an intrinsic lack of potential in Australian flora, but rather with the lack of exploitation of this potential. In Europe and Asia, for example, the main food plants have had the benefit of many centuries of selection and hybridization, which has led to the production of forms vastly superior to those in the wild. Before the Europeans came, the Aborigines

practiced no agriculture and so there was no opportunity for such improvements, either deliberate or unconscious, in the quality of the edible plants.

Since 1788, there has, of course, been opportunity for selection of Australian food plants that might have led to the production of varieties that were worth cultivating. But Australian plants have probably "missed the bus". Food plants from other regions were already so far in advance after a long tradition of cultivation that it seemed hardly worth starting work on Australian species. Undoubtedly, the native raspberry, for example, could, with suitable selection and breeding programs, be made to yield a high-class fruit; but Australians already enjoy good raspberries from other areas of the world and unless some dedicated amateur plant breeder takes up the task, the Australian raspberries are likely to remain unimproved.

And so, today, as the choice of which food plants to cultivate in Australia has been largely decided, and as there is little chance of being lost for long periods in the bush, our interest in the subject of Australian food plants tends to relate to natural history rather than to practical necessity.

41. _____ Most of the pre-European Aboriginal knowledge of the wild foods has been recovered.
42. _____ There were few food plants unknown to pre-European Aborigines.
43. _____ Europeans learned all of what they knew of edible wild plants from Aborigines.
44. _____ Dodonaea is an example of a plant used for food by both the pre-European Aborigines and European settlers.
45. _____ Some Australian food plants are botanically related to plants outside Australia.
46. _____ Pre-European Aboriginal tribes closer to the coast had access to a greater variety of food plants than tribes further inland.
47. _____ Some species of coastal food plants were also found inland.

Choose the appropriate letters (A – D) for the correct answer

48. Wallaby meat _____.
 - A. was regularly eaten by Aborigines before European settlement.
 - B. was given by Aborigines in exchange for foods such as flour.
 - C. was a staple food on government reserves.
 - D. was produced on farms before European settlement.
49. Experimentation with wild plants _____.
 - A. depended largely on botanical observation.
 - B. was unavoidable for early settlers in all parts of Australia.
 - C. led Aborigines to adopt *Leptospermum* as a food plant.
 - D. sometimes had unfortunate for Aborigines.
50. Wild plant use by Aborigines _____.
 - A. was limited to dry regions.
 - B. was restricted to seed.
 - C. sometimes required the use of tools
 - D. was more prevalent in the southern part of Australia.

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10pts)

Choose A, B, C or D for each of the following blanks:

INFLUENCES OF TELEVISION

Television has changed the lifestyle of people in every industrialized country in the world. In the United States, where sociologists have studied the effects, some interesting observations have been made.

Television, although not essential, has become a(n) (51) _____ part of most people's lives. It has become a baby-sitter, an initiator of conversations, the major transitter of culture, a keeper of traditions. Yet when what can be seen on TV in one day is critically analyzed, it becomes that television is not a teacher but a sustainer. The poor of (52) _____ programming does not elevate people into greater (53) _____, but rather maintains and encourages the status quo.

The (54) _____ reason for the lack of quality in American television is related to both the history of TV programming development and the economics of TV. Television in America began with the radio. Radio companies and their sponsors first (55) _____ with television. Therefore, the close relationship, which the advertisers had with radio programs become the system for American TV. Sponsors not only pay money for time within programs, but many actually produced the programs. Thus, (56) _____ from the capitalistic, profit-oriented sector of American society. Television is primarily (57) _____ with reflecting and attracting society rather than (58) _____ and experimenting with new ideas. Advertisers want to attract the largest viewing audience possible; to do so requires that the programs be entertaining rather than challenging.

Television in America today remains, to the large (59) _____, with the same organization and standards as it had thirty years ago. The hope for some evolution and true achievement toward improving society will require a change (60) _____ in the system.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 51. A. integral | B. mixed | C. fractional | D. superior |
| 52. A. quantity | B. quality | C. effect | D. product |
| 53. A. preconception | B. knowledge | C. understanding | D. feeling |
| 54. A. adequate | B. unknown | C. inexplicable | D. primary |
| 55. A. experimented | B. tried | C. did | D. made |
| 56. A. going | B. leaving | C. coming | D. getting |
| 57. A. interested | B. concerned | C. worried | D. connected |
| 58. A. reflecting | B. innovating | C. attracting | D. entertaining |
| 59. A. extent | B. degree | C. size | D. amount |
| 60. A. total | B. full | C. entire | D. complete |

B. WRITTEN TEST (70PTS)

I. VERB TENSES / FORMS (10pts)

Put the verbs given in brackets into their appropriate tense or form.

I don't normally go to the cinema. Not because I don't like it but because it's just a habit I (1. never GET) _____ into. However, on this occasion I (2. DECIDE) _____

to go because my friends (3. constantly GO) _____ on about this film all week and eventually wore me down. It was starring some ephemeral Hollywood actor whom I had vaguely heard of but couldn't put a face to. We got to the cinema early to find people (4. already WAIT) _____ outside, which suggested that my friends weren't the only ones who thought it was worth seeing although I could still think of several other things I would rather have been doing at that moment. In the end, the film (5. TURN) _____ out to be not half as bad as expected, though I (6. PREFER) _____ something with a bit more action. The plot centred on two men who were planning to carry out some immensely complicated robbery, though what they (7. completely FAIL) _____ to realize was that all the time their plans (8. closely MONITOR) _____ by the police. Somewhat unpredictably, however, they got away with it because they (9. CHANGE) _____ their plans at the last minute. It was okay but I (10. not THINK) _____ of going again.

II. PREPOSITIONS & PHRASAL VERBS (10pts)

- When John ran out of money, fell _____ his mother for help.
- These painkillers wear _____ after about 2 hours.
- What were you two getting _____ just now in the garden?
- The Democratic Party came _____ power this year.
- How exactly did you set _____ training the dogs to work well together?
- The project requires more labour than has been put _____ because it is extremely difficult.
- He has just dropped his watch from the third floor and it has fallen _____ the flower bed below.
- At last a hundred times Ted and Tom thrashed _____ the matter without reaching a conclusion.
- Time was running out, and mother was frantic _____ ways to save money.
- The purpose of the official inquiry is to come _____ the true facts leading to the loss of the ship at sea.

III. WORD FORMS (10pts)

Fill in each blank with the correct form of the words in the brackets.

- He suffered a(n) _____ brain tumour. (OPERATE)
- Dr. Smith, a famous _____, has just published a book about murder. (CRIME)
- The refugees slept in _____ tents at the side of the road. (MAKE)
- I was _____ by Jame's loud and aggressive voice and so, chose to remain silent throughout the discussion. (TIMID)
- One of the _____ of unemployment is an increase in crime. (PRODUCE)
- Hundreds of accidents were reported to have been caused by serial motorway _____. (PILE)

27. The ceremony marked the Queen's _____ and the time she started to rule. (THRONE)
28. The report is still _____ but it is already clear that these officers are involved in drug smuggling. (FRAGMENT)
29. _____ especially among retired people in the USA is on the increase. (VOLUNTEER)
30. Her attempts to help the needy were _____ but rather ineffective. (MEAN)

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10pts)

Look at each numbered line. If there is no mistake, put a tick (v) at the end of the line. If there is a mistake, underline and correct it.

Simply be bilingual does not qualify anyone to interpreting.	31.....
Interpreting does not merely a mechanical process of converting	32.....
one sentence in language A into a same sentence in language B.	33.....
Rather, it is a complex art in that thoughts and idioms which have	34.....
no obvious analogues from tongue to tongue-or words which	
have multiple meanings- must quickly be transformed in many a	35.....
way that the message is clearly and accurately expressing to the	36.....
listener.	
There are two kinds of interpreters, simultaneous and	
Consecutive, each requires separate talents. The former, sitting in an	37.....
isolated booth, usually at a large multilingual conference,	
speaks to listeners wearing headphones, interpreting that a	38.....
foreign- language speaker says as he says it- actually a sentence afterwards.	
Consecutive interpreters are the one most	39.....
international negotiators use. They are mainly employed for smaller	
meeting without sound booths, headphones, and another high-tech gear.	40.....

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10pts)

Read the passage and fill each gap with ONE suitable word.

Over the past 600 years, English (41) _____ grown from a language of few speakers to become the dominant language of international communication. English as we know it today emerged (42) _____ 1350, after having incorporated many elements of French that were introduced (43) _____ the Norman invasion of 1066. Until the 1600s, English was, for the most parts, spoken only in England and had not extended even as (44) _____ as Wales, Scotland, or Ireland. (45) _____, during the (46) _____ of the next two centuries, English began to spread around the globe as a result of exploration, trade ((47) _____ slave trade), colonization, and missionary work. Thus, small enclaves of English speakers became established and grew in various parts of the world. As these communities proliferated, English gradually became the primary language of international business, banking, and diplomacy.

Currently, more than 80 percent of the information (48) _____ on computer systems worldwide is in English. Two thirds of the world's science writing is in English and English is the main language of technology, advertising, media, international airports, and air traffic controllers. Today there are more than 700 million English users in the world, and over half of (49) _____ are nonnative speakers, (50) _____ the largest number of nonnative users of any language in the world.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20pts)

Structures:

51. Bill was about to speed when he saw the patrol man
→ Bill was on
52. I have frequently made stupid mistakes like that.
→ Many's
53. It's rumored that we will have a new manager.
→ Rumor has
54. All of us wish to help you.
→ There is none of us but

Idiomatic expression:

55. Follow this advice and you will find yourself in trouble. (WATER)
→
56. He has done stupid things before, but this is really annoying. (BISCUIT)
→
57. What has this experience taught you?
→ What conclusions?

Collocation:

58. It seems that John doesn't really want to go camping with us. (MIND)
→
59. They hate each other intensely. (SWORN)
→
60. I know I can convince Dave that I'm right about this matter. (BRING)
→

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN TRÀ VINH – TRÀ VINH

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE

I. PHONOLOGY (10 points)

Pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>d</u> onkey | B. <u>m</u> onkey | C. <u>m</u> onk | D. <u>f</u> ungus |
| 2. A. <u>a</u> te | B. <u>f</u> rustrate | C. <u>i</u> nnate | D. <u>f</u> latmate |
| 3. A. <u>p</u> rimitive | B. <u>g</u> igantic | C. <u>d</u> ecipher | D. <u>a</u> rchives |
| 4. A. <u>u</u> ncle | B. <u>i</u> ncrease | C. <u>a</u> ncor | D. <u>p</u> unctuation |
| 5. A. <u>f</u> oul | B. <u>f</u> owl | C. <u>h</u> owl | D. <u>b</u> owl |

Choose the word that has a different stress pattern from the others in the group.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 6. A. procedure | B. adherent | C. processor | D. telephonist |
| 7. A. beneficiary | B. synonymous | C. catastrophe | D. exaggerate |
| 8. A. subsidiary | B. bifocals | C. reciprocate | D. repertoire |
| 9. A. profile | B. morale | C. blindfold | D. insight |
| 10. A. agriculture | B. horticulture | C. agritourism | D. depersonalize |

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE (20 points)

Choose the correct answers.

- Their flat is decorated in a _____ combination of colors.
A. sweet B. tasteful C. delicious D. tasty
- You will have to _____ your holiday if you are too ill to travel.
A. call off B. cut down C. back out D. put aside
- We looked everywhere but the intruder was nowhere _____.
A. to see B. seen C. to be seen D. having seen
- The traffic in town was very _____ and I arrived home earlier than expected.
A. weak B. light C. little D. few
- There was a sudden loud _____ which made everyone jump.
A. bang B. strike C. split D. stroke
- Many elderly people have to live on the money they _____ when they were working.
A. laid up B. put back C. set up D. put aside
- I can't possibly lend you any money; it is quite out of the _____.
A. question B. order C. practice D. place
- You had better keep a box of matches _____ in case the lights go out again.
A. handy B. by hand C. in touch D. in the way
- They traveled to Spain by the most _____ route.
A. easy B. straight C. direct D. unique
- The _____ of blood always makes him feel sick.
A. view B. scene C. form D. sight
- They held _____ party that they really surprised the neighbors.
A. such big B. so big a C. too big a D. so big
- _____ Julia has become our boss, giving and taking gratuities are not allowed.
A. When B. As C. Now that D. For
- Not once in my life _____.
A. I have stayed in such a good hotel B. did I ever stay in such a good hotel
C. have I stayed in such a good hotel D. stayed I in such a good hotel
- _____ I like her songs, I do not agree with the way she leads her life.
A. Though much B. Much as
C. Despite much D. However much
- _____, the soil of the hill has been washed away.
A. Ploughed up and down for a long time
B. Ploughed for a long time up and down

- C. Ploughing for a long time up and down
D. Ploughing up and down for a long time
16. Why do you have to make heavy _____ of the plan? Just allow three weeks to carry it out easily.
A. load B. storm C. weather D. cloud
17. I expect you were exhausted after the long journey.
A. I may think you were exhausted after the long journey.
B. You could be exhausted after the long journey.
C. I do think that the long journey must be exhausting.
D. You must have been exhausted after the long journey.
18. Our tenant suggests _____.
A. all the lights changing B. that all the lights be changed
C. being changed all the lights D. the changing lights
19. It was at the press conference _____ the truth about his corporation.
A. did the director tell B. the director did tell
C. where the director told D. that the director told
20. Certain pollens are more likely _____.
A. for an allergic reaction to be caused than others
B. to be caused an allergic reaction than others
C. to cause an allergic reaction as others
D. to cause an allergic reaction than others

II. READING COMPREHENSION (20 points)

READING 1: *Read the following passage and choose correct the answer.*

Certainly no creature in the sea is odder than the common sea cucumber. All living creature, especially human beings, have their peculiarities, but everything about the little sea cucumber seems unusual. What else can be said about a **bizarre** animal that, among other eccentricities, eats mud, feeds almost continuously day and night but can live without eating for long periods, and can be poisonous but is considered supremely edible by gourmets?

For some fifty million years, despite all its eccentricities, the sea cucumber has subsisted on its diet of mud. It is adaptable enough to live attached to rocks by its tube feet, under rocks in shallow water, or on the surface of mud flats. Common in cool water on both Atlantic and Pacific shores, it has the ability to suck up mud or sand and digest whatever nutrients are present.

Sea cucumbers come in a variety of colors, ranging from black to reddish-brown to sand color and nearly white. One form even has vivid purple tentacles. Usually the creatures are cucumber-shaped-hence their name- and because they are typically rock inhabitants, this shape, combined with flexibility, enables them to squeeze into crevices where they are safe from predators and ocean currents.

Although they have voracious appetites eating day and night, sea cucumbers have the capacity to become quiescent and live at a low metabolic rate- feeding sparingly

or not at all for long periods, so that the marine organisms that provide their food have a chance to multiply. If it were not for **this faculty**, they would devour all the food available in a short time and would probably starve themselves out of existence.

But the most spectacular thing about the sea cucumber is the way it defends itself. Its major enemies are fish and crabs, when attacked, it squirts all its internal organs into the water. It also **casts off** attached structures such as tentacles. The sea cucumber will eviscerate and regenerate itself if it is attacked or even touched; it will do the same if the surrounding water temperature is too high or if the water becomes too polluted.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
 - A. The reason for the sea cucumber's name.
 - B. What makes the sea cucumber unusual.
 - C. How to identify the sea cucumber.
 - D. Places where the sea cucumber can be found.
2. In line 3 the word "**bizarre**" is closest meaning to _____.
 - A. odd
 - B. marine
 - C. simple
 - D. rare
3. According to the passage, why is the shape of sea cucumbers important?
 - A. It helps them to digest their food.
 - B. It helps them to protect themselves from danger.
 - C. It makes it easier for them to move through the mud.
 - D. It makes them attractive to fish.
4. The words "**this faculty**" in line 19 refer to the sea cucumber's ability to _____.
 - A. squeeze into crevices
 - B. devour all available food in a short time
 - C. suck up mud or sand
 - D. live at a low metabolic rate
5. The fourth paragraph of the passage primarily discusses _____.
 - A. the reproduction of sea cucumbers
 - B. the food sources of sea cucumbers
 - C. the eating habits of sea cucumbers
 - D. threats to sea cucumbers' existence
6. The phrase "**casts off**" in line 23 is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. grows again
 - B. grabs
 - C. gets rid of
 - D. uses as a weapon
7. Of all the characteristics of the sea cucumber, which of the following seems to fascinate the author most?
 - A. What it does when threatened.
 - B. Where it lives.
 - C. How it hides from predators.
 - D. What it eats.
8. What can be inferred about the defense mechanisms of the sea cucumber?
 - A. They are very sensitive to surrounding stimuli.
 - B. They are almost useless.
 - C. They require group cooperation.
 - D. They are similar to those of most sea creatures.
9. Which of the following would NOT cause a sea cucumber to release its internal organs into the water?
 - A. A touch.
 - B. Food.
 - C. Unusually warm water.
 - D. Pollution.

10. Which of the following is an example of behavior comparable with the sea cucumber living at a low metabolic rate?
- A. An octopus defending itself with its tentacles.
 - B. A bear hibernating in the winter.
 - C. A pig eating constantly.
 - D. A parasite living on its host's blood.

READING 2: Read the following passage and choose correct the answer.

Situated in the central mountains of Alaska, a peak named Denali rises 20,320 feet above sea level. It is the highest peak in North America and the centre of Denali National Park. One of America's greatest **wilderness** area, the park has had limited access to visitors, but in spite of this tourism rose from under 6,000 visitors in 1950 to over 546,000 visitors in 1990. The increasing popularity of this park is prompting serious discussions about the future use of Denali as well as how to **preserve** wilderness areas in general.

One important issue of land use arises when parts of National Parks are owned by individuals. In Denali, though most of the land in this vast **tract** of more than a million acres is owned by the National Park Service, several thousand acres are still privately owned as mining tracts. These mining tracts in Denali were once **abundant** sources of gold, but they were sources of heavy metals such as arsenic and lead that polluted rivers and streams. Environmentalists are successful in getting the government to require mining companies to submit statements showing the **potential impact** of a mining project before they are allowed to begin mining. Because of this requirement, many individuals closed their mines and some sold their land to the National Park Service. Some land owners, however, are wondering if it is better to sell their land to the government or keep it for possible future use. Tourism in this previously remote area is bound to rise, as more roads are built to provide easier access to the park. This increase in the number of visitors creates a demand for hotels and other real estate development. The economic implications of this are of interest to the land owners, but are dismaying to those interested in preserving the wilderness.

1. What is the primary focus of this passage?
 - A. controversies over land use in Denali
 - B. miners selling their property in Denali
 - C. Alaska building more roads to Denali
 - D. limiting tourist access to Denali
2. The word "**wilderness**" could be best replaced by the word _____.
 - A. dangerous
 - B. natural
 - C. rural
 - D. pastoral
3. Which of the following is most similar to the word "**abundant**"?
 - A. plentiful
 - B. sparse
 - C. hopeful
 - D. absolute
4. According to the passage, which of the following are pollutants in the Denali area?
 - A. gold
 - B. pesticides
 - C. human waste
 - D. arsenic
5. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase "**potential impact**"?
 - A. approximate cost
 - B. expected value
 - C. proposed size
 - D. possible effects
6. The word "**preserve**" is similar to _____.
 - A. protect
 - B. enclose
 - C. investigate
 - D. foster

7. The word “tract” is similar to _____
 A. trail B. resort C. frontier D. expanse
8. The author infers that some mine owners might hesitate to sell their land to the Park Service for which of the following reasons?
 A. There may be increasing demand for the ore in the mines.
 B. They might want to move to the towns.
 C. They might receive more money selling their land to developers.
 D. They might want to build a house on their property.
9. What is the author’s purpose in writing this passage?
 A. to demonstrate the changes in Denali National Park
 B. to use Denali as an example of common park issues
 C. to introduce the wonders of the wilderness area of Denali
 D. to explain the problems occurring in Denali Park
10. Which of the following would most likely be the topic of the next paragraph in this passage?
 A. conflict between land owners and environmentalist
 B. the role of the National Park Service in development
 C. tourist needs in Denali Park
 D. wildlife in the park

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 points)

Read the following passage and choose the options that best complete the blanks.

In practically any country in the world, you are sure to find a market somewhere. Markets have been with us since (1) _____ times, when people became self-sufficient and needed to exchange the goods they produced. For example, a farmer might have exchanged a cow (2) _____ tools and so on. But just as times have (3) _____, so have markets practices. So, (4) _____ in early times the main activity (5) _____ with markets would have been ‘bartering’, meaning the exchange of goods as described above, today most stall-holders wouldn’t be too keen on accepting potatoes as payment, for instance, instead of cash.

In contrast, what might be a common (6) _____ in a modern market is a certain amount of ‘haggling’, where customers and seller eventually (7) _____ on a price, after what can sometimes be quite a heated debate. This has become so popular in certain places that many people think that this is what makes the (8) _____ atmosphere of a market. But just as no two people are the same, no two markets are the same either, and so behavior which is expected in one market in one country may not be (9) _____ in another. Even within one country, there are those markets where you could haggle quite easily and those where you would be (10) _____ not to try!

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. A. ancient | B. antique | C. old | D. past |
| 2. A. into | B. by | C. for | D. over |
| 3. A. changed | B. turned | C. developed | D. differed |
| 4. A. however | B. despite | C. nevertheless | D. whereas |

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| 5. A. associated | B. relating | C. connecting | D. attached |
| 6. A. look | B. appearance | C. sight | D. view |
| 7. A. confirm | B. consent | C. approve | D. agree |
| 8. A. sole | B. single | C. only | D. unique |
| 9. A. acceptable | B. convenient | C. comfortable | D. receptive |
| 10. A. informed | B. advised | C. noticed | D. suggested |

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB FORMS / TENSES (10 points)

Put the verbs in the brackets in the correct forms.

- The small room (1. fill) _____ with boxes of different sizes which (2. deliver) _____ the day before.
- We were shocked (3. hear) _____ the news of your (4. fire) _____.
- I came late to class. When I (5. enter) _____, the teacher (6. finish) _____ going over the previous lesson and (7. write) _____ something on the board.
- "I (8. come) _____ to see you tomorrow unless I (9. keep) _____ late at the office."
"Ok. I (10. wait) _____ for you around noon."

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10 points)

Complete each of the following sentences with (a) suitable preposition(s) or particle(s).

- The concert was so popular that people who had not bought tickets in advance were turned _____ at the door.
- She swims so well that she really should go _____ the competition.
- Because she kept putting _____ going to the dentist, her toothache got worse.
- After the flood, hundreds of volunteers came _____ with offers of assistance.
- The law limiting the amount of foreign exchange you can take out of the country should have been done _____ years ago.
- This composition would be better if you cut _____ the second paragraph.
- I need to check _____ a few things before I can decide.
- Winter is coming. It is getting darker and the days are really starting to draw _____.
- He was forced to drop _____ college when his father died.
- This awful weather is really getting me _____.

III. WORD FORMS (10 points)

Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

- He won the discus event at the Olympic Games but was later _____ when a medical check proved that he had been taking drugs. (QUALIFY)
- I don't think Tom's getting too much sleep lately. His eyes are terribly _____ (BLOOD)

3. English is a _____ easy language for Swedes to learn. (COMPARE)
4. Now, don't tell anyone else what I've just told you. Remember, it's _____. (CONFIDE)
5. The recent hurricane caused _____ damage. (WIDE)
6. Industrial robots work with far greater _____ than most men. (PRECISE)
7. The Army tried unsuccessfully to _____ the Government. (THROW)
8. There was a heavy _____ yesterday afternoon which completely ruined the church Garden Party. (POUR)
9. Although the splitting of the atom was one of the greatest scientific _____ of this century, there are many people who wish it had never happened. (BREAK)
10. The new _____ has certainly made things a lot easier in the town centre since it has taken away all the through traffic. (PASS)

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 points)

There are ten errors in this passage. Pick out and correct them.

Let children learn to judge on their own work. A child learn to talk does not learn by being corrected all the time: if correcting too much, he will stop talking. He notices a thousand times a day the difference between the language he uses and the language those around him uses. Bit by bit, he makes the necessary changes to make his language like other people's. In the same way, they learn all the other things they learn to do without being taught – to talk, run, climb, whistle, ride a bicycle – compared their own performances with those of more skilled people, and slowly make the needed changes. But in school we never give a child a chance to find out his mistakes for himself, let it alone correct them. We do it all for him. We act as if we thought that he would never notice a mistake unless it was pointed out to him, or correct it if he was made to. Soon he becomes dependent of the teacher. Let him do it himself. Let him work out, with the help of other children if he wants them, what this word says, what the answer is to that problem, whether this is a good way of saying and doing this or not.

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10 points)

Fill each blank with ONE word.

Many years ago people believed that all (1) _____ the heavenly bodies moved around the earth. As we watch the sun rise and set and the stars move across the sky, it is easy to see (2) _____ the ancient people believed (3) _____ they did.

Today we know that the earth and many of the other heavenly bodies move around the sun. The sun and all of the heavenly bodies (4) _____ moves around it make up the solar system. Since we owe almost everything we have on this earth to the sun, it is really the most (5) _____ member of the solar system.

(6) _____ the sun's light, this would be a dark and gloomy world. Day and night might have become (7) _____ a habit with us that it is hard to imagine

living without (8) _____. Our plants need light to make their food. We need light for our health, work and play. A small amount of light comes to us from other stars (9) _____ the sun, but this light alone would not be (10) _____ for living things to grow.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 points)

Rewrite the sentences with the given words in such a way that their meanings remain unchanged.

- It is increasingly difficult for me to read without my glasses. (**finding**)
I _____
- I am fed up with his behavior. (**enough**)
I _____
- The news was a shock to us. (**aback**)
We _____
- Why didn't they tell me about these changes earlier? (**should**)
I _____
- There's no way we can agree to this solution. (**question**)
This solution _____
- I hadn't made a speech before, so I was very nervous. (**used**)
Because I _____
- The neighbors will look after our house while we are away. (**eye**)
The neighbors _____
- Not many people went to the last match of the season. (**turnout**)
There _____
- Nothing would induce him to leave the house without locking the door. (**circumstances**)
Under _____
- Tear gas was released as soon as the thieves touched the safe. (**sooner**)
No _____

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NGUYỄN QUANG ĐIỀU – ĐỒNG THÁP

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

I. PHONOLOGY (10pts)

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>dosage</u> | B. <u>voyage</u> | C. <u>massage</u> | D. <u>carriage</u> |
| 2. A. <u>papyrus</u> | B. <u>receipt</u> | C. <u>campaign</u> | D. <u>umpire</u> |
| 3. A. <u>executive</u> | B. <u>exercise</u> | C. <u>exemplify</u> | D. <u>existence</u> |
| 4. A. <u>perfect</u> | B. <u>correct</u> | C. <u>hectare</u> | D. <u>select</u> |
| 5. A. <u>obstacle</u> | B. <u>obscure</u> | C. <u>obsession</u> | D. <u>oblivious</u> |

Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the others.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. promulgate | B. proofread | C. mediate | D. correspond |
| 2. A. fatigue | B. command | C. vintage | D. community |
| 3. A. auction | B. guidebook | C. premises | D. resort |
| 4. A. satanic | B. thesaurus | C. wisdom | D. redeem |
| 5. A. descent | B. dissent | C. discontent | D. contents |

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE (20pts)

Choose the option that best completes the blank.

- He cannotignorance as his excuse; he should have known what was happening in his own department.
A. insist B. plead C. refer D. defend
- He did not share his secrets with many people but he in her.
A. confessed B. concealed C. consented D. confided
- Before you can start a business, you will have to raise the necessary
A. investment B. income C. savings D. capital
- As the drug took the patient became quieter.
A. force B. influence C. effect D. affect
- The mountaineers had to severe cold and high winds.
A. outlive B. attain C. go through D. endure
- be needed, the water basin would need to be dammed.
A. Hydroelectric power should B. When hydroelectric power
C. Hydroelectric power D. Should hydroelectric power
- Potential dehydration is that a land animal faces.
A. the often greatest hazard B. the greatest often hazard
C. often the greatest hazard D. often the hazard greatest
- Technology is advancing so quickly that machine becomesalmost overnight.
A. obsolete B. archaic C. stale D. second-hand
- He had always had a good opinion of himself, but after the publication of his best-selling novel he became unbearable.....
A. bigoted B. proud C. conceited D. exaggerated
- The currency rates alwaysso I advise you to wait until the value of the dollar goes up..
A. stay B. fluctuate C. oscillate D. stand
- The Prime Minister made ain which he criticised the recent street riots
A. talk B. presentation C. statement D. performance
- The sky looks very..... I think it is going to rain in a minute.
A. overcast B. shaded C. darkened D. overwhelmed
- The company was so successful during the 1990s that it 500 new employees in a period of six months.
A. put on B. took on C. caught on D. laid on

14. You will have to _____ your holiday if you are too ill to travel.
 A. call off B. cut down C. back out D. put aside
15. I can't possibly lend you any more money; it is quite out of the _____.
 A. order B. practice C. place D. question
16. My new glasses cost me _____ the last pair that I bought last month.
 A. three times as much as B. more three times than
 C. as much three times as D. more than three times
17. Please, do not mention.....the reason for her leaving.
 A. to him that I know B. him knowing
 C. it to him knowing D. him me to know
18. Johnthe key. I cannot see it anywhere
 A. needn't have taken B. must have taken
 C. should have taken D. could have taken
19. The painting which was believed to be by Monet turned out to be a
 A. falsehood B. pretence C. mistake D. forgery
20. Look at Karen! The colour of her skirt does notthe colour of her hat at all.
 A. fit B. fix C. match D. suit

III. READING COMPREHENSION

READING 1: Read the passage and choose the best answer A, B, C, or D (10pts)

Recent technological advances in manned and unmanned vehicles, along with breakthroughs in satellite technology and computer equipment, have overcome some of the limitations of divers and diving equipment for scientists doing research on the great oceans of the world. Without a vehicle, divers often became *sluggish*, and their mental concentration was severely limited. Because undersea pressure affects their speech organs, communication among divers has always been difficult or impossible. But today, most oceanographers avoid the use of vulnerable human divers, preferring to reduce the risk to human life and make direct observations by means of instruments that are lowered into the ocean, from samples taken from the water, or from photographs made by orbiting satellites. Direct observations of the ocean floor can be made not only by divers but also by deep-diving submarines in the water and even by the technology of sophisticated aerial photography from vantage points above the surface of more than seven miles and *cruise* at depths of fifteen thousand feet. In addition, radio-equipped buoys can be operated by remote control in order to transmit *information* back to land-based laboratories via satellite. Particularly important for ocean study are data about water temperature, currents, and weather. Satellite photographs can show the distribution of sea ice, oil slicks, and cloud formations over the ocean. Maps created from satellite pictures can represent the temperature and the color of the ocean's surface, enabling researchers to study the ocean currents from laboratories on dry land. Furthermore, computers help oceanographers to collect, organize, and analyze data from submarines and satellites. By creating a model of the ocean's movement and characteristics, scientists can predict the patterns and possible effects of the ocean on the environment.

Recently, many oceanographers have been relying more on satellites and computers than on research ships or even submarine vehicles because they can supply a greater range of information more quickly and more effectively. Some of humankind's most serious problems, especially *those* concerning energy and food, may be solved with the help of observations made possible by this new technology.

1. With what topic is the passage primarily concerned?
A. Communication among drivers B. Technological advances in oceanography
C. Direct observation of the ocean floor D. Undersea vehicles
2. The word "*sluggish*" is closest in meaning to
A. nervous B. confused C. slow moving D. very weak
3. Drives have had problems in communicating underwater because
A. the pressure affected their speech organs
B. the vehicles they used have not been perfected
C. they did not pronounce clearly
D. the water destroyed their speech organs
4. This passage suggests that the successful exploration of the ocean depends upon
A. the limitations of diving equipment
B. radios that divers use to communicate
C. controlling currents and the weather
D. vehicles as well as divers
5. Undersea vehicles
A. are too small for a man to fit inside
B. are very slow to respond
C. have the same limitations that divers have
D. make direct observations of the ocean floor
6. The word "*cruise*" could best be replaced by
A. travel at a constant speed B. function without problems
C. stay in communication D. remain still
7. How is a radio-equipped buoy operated?
A. By operators inside the vehicle in the part underwater
B. By operators outside the vehicle on a ship
C. By operators outside the vehicle on a diving platform
D. By operators outside the vehicle in a laboratory on shore
8. The word "*information*" is closest in meaning to
A. data B. articles C. samples D. photographs
9. Which of the following are **NOT** shown in satellite photographs?
A. The temperature of the ocean's surface B. Cloud formations over the ocean
C. A model of the ocean's movements D. The location of sea ice
10. The words "*those*" refers to
A. ships B. vehicles C. problems D. computers

READING 2: Read the passage and choose the best answer A, B, C, or D (10pts)

The official residence of the president of the United States is the White House, located at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, in Washington, D.C. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia held a meeting in 1792 and decided to hold a **contest** for the best design for the Presidential House. James Hoban, an architect born in Ireland, was the winner. His bid for the construction of the mansion asked for \$200,000, but the final cost of the building came to twice that amount. The work on the project began during the same year, and the **grounds** of approximately one and a half miles west of the Capitol Hill were chosen by Major Pierre-Charles L'Enfant, who was in charge of city planning. However, the construction continued for several more years, and George Washington had stepped down as president before the building was habitable. When John Adams, the second president of the United States and his wife Abigail moved in 1800, only six rooms had been completed.

The grey sandstone walls of the house were painted white during construction, and the color of the paint gave the building its name. The building was burned on August 24, 1814, and James Hoban reconstructed the house for President James Monroe and his family, who moved there in 1817. The north portico was added to the building in 1829, water pipes were installed in 1833, gas lighting in 1848, and electricity in 1891. In 1948, inspectors announced that the building was so **dilapidated** that it was beyond repair and suggested that it was cheaper to construct a new one than repair the existing dwelling. However, the national sentiment was to keep the original form intact, and Congress **appropriated** \$5.4 million dollars for repairs. In 1961, Jacqueline Kennedy **launched** a program to redecorate the rooms and appointed a Fine Arts Committee to make choices of furnishing and colors.

The house of the president accords its residents a great deal of space. The living quarters contain 107 rooms, 40 corridors, and 19 baths. The White House contains a doctor's suite, a dentist's office, a large solarium, a broadcasting room, and a two-floor basement for storage and service rooms. The office in which the president works is not located in the White House, but in a separate building called the West Wing. The White House stands on 16 acres of parklike land and overlooks a broad lawn, flower gardens, and wood groves.

1. The word "**contest**" is closest in meaning to
A. hearing B. tournament C. competition D. computation
2. What does the passage imply about the cost of the White House construction?
A. It was proposed at the meeting of the commissioners.
B. It did not adhere to the original estimate.
C. It was not included in the architectural design.
D. It was considered excessive for the presidential home.
3. The word "**grounds**" is closest in meaning to
A. high ground B. several lots C. hills D. site
4. It can be inferred from the passage that
A. George Washington often used the White House steps
B. George Washington contributed to the White House design

- C. George Washington never lived in the White House
D. The White House was excluded from the city planning

5. The author of the passage implies that the construction of the main White House building continued

- A. up to 1800 B. after 1800 C. until 1814 D. until 1792

6. The word "**dilapidated**" is closest in meaning to

- A. ornate B. run-down C. old-fashioned D. obscure

7. What can be inferred about the White House from the information in the second paragraph?

- A. Few changes occurred in the structure in the first half of the 20th century.
B. The building was modernized extensively during one decade.
C. Running water was installed in the second half of the 19th century.
D. Each president added new features to the building's conveniences.

8. The word "**appropriated**" is closest in meaning to

- A. accumulated B. authorized C. accosted D. increased

9. The word "**launched**" is closest in meaning to

- A. began B. praised C. lavished D. requested

10. The passage mentions all of the following White House premises **EXCEPT**

- A. hallways B. kitchen C. medical offices D. storage rooms

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 pts)

Read the text below and choose the answer (A, B, C, or D) that best fits each space.

I don't want to alarm you. There is still...(1)... sand left in the world to satisfy most holidaymakers but in many parts of the world beaches are literally being washed away and have to be regularly...(2)...

First, much of the sand for beaches comes from cliffs which crumble away as they are pounded by the waves. To...(3)... them, sea walls are often erected. With cliffs no longer crumbling, the beaches are robbed of the material which would...(4)... feed them.

Beaches are also...(5)... with sand and gravel by rivers which bring it down from the mountains and hills. In some places rivers are being dammed and...(6)... built to retain water. They trap more of the sediment so the rivers...(7)... less sand and gravel to the sea. This is happening in California, for example, and in Scotland. In Egypt the...(8)... of the Aswan Dam has trapped the Nile silt, so much less silt is being fed towards coastal areas. That has meant the delta is now eroding instead of...(9)... as before.

Thirdly, to improve access to the beach many holiday resorts build a promenade along the sea front. Like some of the fortifications of cliff...(10)...., this usually has a flat vertical surface off which the waves bounce. This helps wash the sand away down the beach and most of it is lost.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. much | B. more | C. enough | D. some |
| 2. A. removed | B. replaced | C. rebuilt | D. redrawn |
| 3. A. protect | B. prepare | C. surround | D. cover |
| 4. A. normally | B. often | C. sometimes | D. occasionally |

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| 5. A. presented | B. given | C. filled | D. supplied |
| 6. A. reservoirs | B. canals | C. wells | D. locks |
| 7. A. fetch | B. take | C. pull | D. push |
| 8. A. designing | B. engineering | C. building | D. forming |
| 9. A. growing | B. shrinking | C. swelling | D. reducing |
| 10. A. tops | B. faces | C. features | D. hangings |

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES / FORMS (10pts)

Complete this text using the correct form of the verbs given in brackets.

Wonder kids

Infant prodigies in the cinema have been with us for a long time. The older generation still (1) _____ (remember) Shirley Temple, Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. Some of these talented child stars (2) _____ (go) on to shake off the "wonderkid" label later in life and (3) _____ (manage) to become successful adult actors. Others, on the other hand, (4) _____ (continue) to appear in films but with very little success the (5) _____ (have) as children. Sadly, the majority of them disappeared soon after their first appearance and cinema-goers haven't seen them since.

Our own generation (6) _____ (also/produce) its fair share of child stars or "superbrats", as some movie magazines refer to them. These young stars (7) _____ (make) not only a name for themselves but also a lot of money. In recent years in the big screen we (8) _____ (see) Lukas Haas play the boy who (9) _____ (witness) a murder in the film *Witness*. The most famous of the superbrats is undoubtedly Macaulay Culkin who (10) _____ (earn) as much as, if not more than, the most expensive super stars in Hollywood.

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10 pts)

Fill in each blank with a suitable particle or preposition.

- Your work isn't _____ your normal standard.
- The horse must be broken _____ before anyone can ride it.
- Tom got carried _____ by the music and wouldn't stop singing.
- He stayed in bed after he had come _____ measles.
- He was found guilty _____ six robberies.
- She is notorious _____ telling incredible lies.
- The death penalty was done _____ in Britain many years ago.
- The criminal was assured _____ a fair trial.
- Gary prides himself _____ his honesty.
- I fell _____ one of my friends and haven't spoken to her for weeks.

III. WORD FORMS (10 pts)

Supply the correct form of the word provided in brackets.

Burglars!

The majority of all burglaries occur when people go on holiday. (1) **INVITE** guests often take advantage of an empty house. However, there are many (2) **PREVENT** measures you can take. It is (3) **ADVISE** to cancel any doorsteps deliveries. Move (4) **VALUE** items like TVs away from windows where they can be seen by a potential (5) **INTRUDE**. Put all expensive items of (6) **JEWEL** in storage; if left, there is every (7) **LIKE** they will be found – thieves know all the (8) **TYPE** places to look. Finally, for extra (9) **SECURE** ask a neighbor to keep a (10) **WATCH** eye on you home.

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 pts)

There is a mistake in each sentence below. Underline the mistakes and correct them in the space provided in the column on the right. (0) has been done as an example.

0. Despite of the freezing temperature, the Hawker family continued their walking holiday

0. Despite
1. If you need to keep fit, then why not take on a sport such as squash or tennis?
2. Probably hundreds of people are going to work on space stations in fifty years' time.
3. Society will be having to change radically to keep pace with the technology available.
4. The film has no space a very thin plot and some very wooden acting.
5. Don't let me disturb you now. I'll be coming back some other time, when you are less busy.
6. By the year 2020, it may be possible to travel faster than the speed of the light.
7. We didn't have a holiday this year but the children went after several school outings
8. The train journey was long and uncomfortable made Liz fell quite ill.
9. We meet our friends in Athens a busy place at the best of times who were delighted to see us.
10. There was a job going but Alex was turn off when they found out how old he was.

V. OPEN CLOZE TESTS (10 pts)

Fill in each blank with ONE suitable word.

The big tree at my gate was old and beautiful. I was sadden when it blew (1).....in a winter storm. After the storm I sawed (2)the remains of the tree, level (3)the ground. Some of the wood was rotten. Pieces came ways in my (4) But a good part of the wood was alive and strong. I did not dig (5)the roots of the tree. I (6)them in the ground.

Three months (7)....., in spring, the old tree began to grow again. It grew strong and beautiful, straight up (8)the side of the sawn-off part. The colour and smell of its heart-shaped (9)were exactly the same as (10)of the old tree. I felt very happy.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 pts)

Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence printed before it. Begin with the words given

- 1. They hate each other intensely. (SWORN)
✂.....
- 2. I' d be grateful if you could have a look at these figure. (CAST)
✂.....
- 3. His whole life was one of deceit and treachery. (THROUGHOUT)
✂.....
- 4. James Hogg Ltd. is the only shop that supplies this product. (EXCLUSIVE)
✂.....
- 5. Jane is very likely to be promoted. (STANDS)
✂.....

Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence printed before it. Use the words given in brackets

- 6. The demand was so great that they had to reprint the book immediately.
✂ Such.....
- 7. I'm absolutely sure that they weren't playing in this weather.
✂ They can't.....
- 8. He threatened the officers with violence.
✂ He made.....
- 9. Only the managing director and the chief chemist know the details.
✂ Knowledge
- 10. You will have to spend at least £500 to get that sort of camera.
✂ You won't.....

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE

I. PHONOLOGY

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the other three.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>put</u> | B. <u>putt</u> | C. <u>pu</u> ssy | D. <u>pul</u> pit |
| 2. A. can <u>ar</u> y | B. sh <u>are</u> | C. <u>bar</u> on | D. ph <u>ar</u> aoh |
| 3. A. <u>ch</u> aperon | B. <u>ch</u> arity | C. <u>ch</u> allenge | D. <u>Ch</u> arlie |
| 4. A. tom <u>b</u> | B. com <u>bat</u> ant | C. comb <u>u</u> | D. sub <u>tl</u> ety |
| 5. A. do <u>ct</u> rine | B. do <u>l</u> phin | C. do <u>m</u> ino | D. do <u>c</u> ile |

Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the other three.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 6. A. educational | B. preferentially | C. administrative | D. abnormality |
| 7. A. admirable | B. accessible | C. compatible | D. respiratory |
| 8. A. controvert | B. macademia | C. daffodil | D. entomology |
| 9. A. simultaneous | B. entrepreneur | C. advantageous | D. magisterial |
| 10. A. pharmacology | B. mediocre | C. realign | D. duplicitous |

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE

- Because of cutbacks in council spending, plan for the new stadium had to be ____.*
A. stockpiled B. overthrown C. shelved D. disrupted
- No matter how angry he was, he would never ____ to violence.
A. resolve B. recourse C. exert D. resort
- The photocopier in our office needs a complete _____. These copies are terrible.
A. maintenance B. repair C. overhaul D. renovation
- Technology is advancing so rapidly nowadays that computers and other machines seem to be _____ after a very short time.
A. antiquated B. irreparable C. disused D. obsolete
- I can't write that kind of letter unless I'm in the right _____ of mind.
A. frame B. way C. set D. turn
- I _____ and drew my foot out quickly. The bath water was too hot.
A. ached B. pained C. tingled D. writhed
- I intend to _____ an official complaint to the Director.
A. write B. lodge C. place D. take
- A property company was making a take-over _____ for the supermarket site.
A. proposition B. bid C. tender D. proposal
- The Press thought the football manager would be depressed by his dismissal but he just _____.
A. ran it down B. called it off C. turned it down D. laughed it off
- He had to retire from the match suffering from a _____ ligament.
A. torn B. broken C. slipped D. sprained
- "It gets quite cold here in the winter." – "Oh dear! I was hoping _____ buy a coat."
A. not to have to B. I don't have to C. I wouldn't D. not having to

12. It would have been a much more serious accident _____ fast at the time.
 A. unless he had been driving B. were he driving
 C. had he been driving D. if he had driven
13. "Which is more important: luck or effort?" – "Luck is _____ effort."
 A. of the same importance B. the same importance as
 C. as the same importance as D. of the same importance as
14. The salary of a bus driver is much higher _____.
 A. than that of a teacher B. in comparison with the salary of a teacher
 C. than a teacher D. to compare as a teacher
15. Staying in a hotel costs _____ renting a room in a dormitory for a week.
 A. twice more than B. twice as much as
 C. as much twice as D. as much as twice
16. "Do you like a frog's legs?" – "_____ them, I don't really know."
 A. Never trying B. Not to have tried
 C. Never having tried D. Never had tried
17. At the bus stop _____ an old man and two young people on their way to the suburb.
 A. sits and waits B. was C. is D. were
18. _____, he felt so unhappy and lonely.
 A. Despite of his riches B. Rich as was he
 C. Rich though he was D. Despite of the fact that he was rich
19. _____ as taste is really a composite sense made up of both taste and smell.
 A. That we refer to B. What we refer to
 C. To which we refer D. What do we refer to
20. "Are your parents coming to your concert?" – "Yes, but they seem to be more nervous about _____ playing."
 A. watching than I am about B. watching me
 C. watching me than D. watch me

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Passage 1: Read the following passage and choose the best option to complete the blank or answer the question.

An air pollutant is defined as a compound added directly or indirectly by humans to the atmosphere in such quantities as to affect humans, animals, vegetation, or materials **adversely**. Air pollution requires a very flexible definition that permits continuous change. When the first air pollution laws were established in England in the fourteenth century, air pollutants were limited to compounds that could be seen or smelled – a far cry from the extensive list of harmful substances known today. As technology has developed and knowledge of the health aspects of various chemicals has increased, the list of air pollutants has lengthened. In the future, even water vapor might be considered an air pollutant under certain conditions.

Many of the more important air pollutants, such as sulfur oxides, carbon monoxide, and nitrogen oxides, are found in nature. As the earth developed, the concentration of

these pollutants was altered by various chemical reactions; they became components in biogeochemical cycles. *These* serve as an air purification scheme by allowing the compounds to move from the air to the water or soil. On a global basis, nature's output of these compounds dwarfs that resulting from human activities.

However, human production usually occurs in a *localized* area, such as a city. In such a region, human output may be dominant and may temporarily overload the natural purification scheme of the cycles. The result is an increased concentration of noxious chemicals in the air. The concentrations at which the adverse effects appear will be greater than the concentrations that the pollutants would have in the absence of human activities. The actual concentration need not be large for a substance to be a pollutant; in fact, the numerical value tells us little until we know how much of an increase this represents over the concentration that would occur naturally in the area. For example, sulfur dioxide has *detectable* health effects at 0.08 parts per million (ppm), which is about 400 times its natural level. Carbon monoxide, however, has a natural level of 0.1 ppm and is not usually a pollutant until its level reaches about 15 ppm.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
 - A. The economic impact of air pollution
 - B. What constitutes an air pollutant.
 - C. How much harm air pollutants can cause.
 - D. The effects of compounds added to the atmosphere
2. The word "*adversely*" in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. negatively
 - B. quickly
 - C. admittedly
 - D. considerably
3. It can be inferred from the first paragraph that _____.
 - A. water vapour is an air pollutant in localized areas
 - B. most air pollutants today can be seen or smelled
 - C. the definition of air pollution will continue to change
 - D. a substance becomes an air pollutant only in cities
4. The word "*these*" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. the various chemical reactions
 - B. the pollutants from the developing Earth
 - C. the compounds moved to the water or soil
 - D. the components in biogeochemical cycles
5. For which of the following reasons can natural pollutants play an important role in controlling air pollution?
 - A. They function as part of a purification process.
 - B. They occur in greater quantities than other pollutants.
 - C. They are less harmful to living beings than other pollutants.
 - D. They have existed since the Earth developed.
6. According to the passage, human-generated air pollution in localized regions _____.
 - A. can be dwarfed by nature's output of pollutants
 - B. can overwhelm the natural system that removes pollutants
 - C. will damage areas outside of the localized regions
 - D. will react harmfully with natural pollutants

7. The word "**localized**" in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. specified B. circled C. surrounded D. encircled
8. According to the passage, the numerical value of the concentration level of a substance is only useful if _____.
 A. the other substances in the area are known
 B. it is in a localized area
 C. the natural level is also known
 D. it can be calculated quickly
9. The word "**detectable**" in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. beneficial B. special C. measurable D. separable
10. Which of the following is best supported by the passage?
 A. To effectively control pollution, local government should regularly review their air pollution laws.
 B. One of the most important steps in preserving natural lands is to better enforce air pollution laws.
 C. Scientists should be consulted in order to establish uniform limits for all air pollutants.
 D. Human activities have been effective in reducing air pollution.

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Passage 2: Read the following passage and do the tasks that follow.

One finds oneself rebelling against a very controlled approach to education with its restrictions of centralization and, at the same time, against the liberal chaos that can at times prevail. There is a constant struggle between both camps of the educational divide, a struggle which invariably creates a jumbled mixture of educational provision. This is not to say that what is provided is totally unacceptable. Far from it.

In the educational world, picking and choosing from different theories, i.e. eclecticism, as is no doubt the case in many other fields, is frowned upon by the theoretical purist, irrespective of which of the two above camps they belong to. The pragmatists, i.e. practical classroom teachers, know that they have to jump from one teaching method to another, trying out new ones and discarding the old. But they frequently return again to tried and trusted techniques, sometimes with a fresh insight. Experienced teachers know that essentially there is not just one method, but that people learn in many different ways.

Some learners use a single method, but the most sophisticated employ an array of different techniques, instinctively or subconsciously, picking and even adapting any approach to suit their needs, while the not-so effective learners stick to a limited repertoire or even one method. The practicalities of the real world demand, however, that students and trainers in every field be eclectic.

Having a larger repertoire of strategies for learning, the sophisticated student advances at an exponential rate, as the different strategies he or she uses **cross-fertilize** and help each other. It is dangerous to exclude one particular technique in

teaching or to follow one orthodoxy, as the one-size-fits-all principle does not, from a common sense point of view, work. It may deprive a weaker student of the only tool he or she may be able to use and deny the more effective learner an extra mechanism.

Take rote-learning, a much maligned learning process. There are certain aspects of any subject area, whether it be language or the arts or science, where a student is required to learn huge amounts of facts. These may be learnt by experience, but developing memory skills gives students an advantage in this area. Antipathy to certain methods like memory-based learning has condemned many students to a second-rate education, compounded by the fact that their teachers have been damaged by similar attitudes. It has been said that students are damned by the limitations of their teachers, just as the teachers themselves were damned.

This is not to say that rote-learning is the best approach to learning, yet it has its place as part of a wider programme. Where rote-learning proves inadequate is that it is not suitable for every learner. Not everyone is blessed with a good memory and learners should not be humiliated by not being able to learn things by heart. Other strategies need then be harnessed to compensate for this.

The search for ever more different novel learning styles goes on. Electronic learning, or e-learning, is now very much the flavour of the month. The upside is that students may access the training whenever they want and they can learn at their own pace unhindered by fellow students. Again, whilst it has its place, e-learning lacks some essential ingredients, like the motivation of human contact in the classroom. Such training is, in fact, inherently flawed as it is impossible to devise an exhaustive programme to accommodate every individual. Learners have individual needs that may not be catered for by distance-learning delivered on the Internet. Frustrated by their lack of development they will not develop to their full potential. One solution has been to build into any e-learning programme an element of human contact with on-line help via e-mail, but increasingly, as video-conferencing facilities become more advanced, designers are able to incorporate real-time video links. While this is a considerable advance, it still falls far short of the human contact that learning requires.

E-learning is here to say, so what needs to be done is to give it a human face. Not, might I add, a computerized one, but a real one. Students should be able, if necessary, to access a tutor by phone or, even better, face to face. Periodic tutorials could be built in to any programme. These can be individual, group and seminar or a mixture of all three.

Distance learning, such as e-learning, comes with an oft unheeded caveat. It is seen by the unwary as a cheap option and as a way of curbing costs. Set up on a wave of innovation and excitement, the initial wave of enthusiasm soon wanes. Few take on board the warning: any self-access material that needs to be developed requires huge amounts of input time. It has been estimated that, for every student hour, material writers have to put in 70 hours of preparation. Those unfamiliar with the workings of material production expect others to live through the consequences of their inexperience in this field. The wrong people, i.e. the material producers, get the blame for any shortcomings: frequently, the quality and volume of material. There is one further point here that is worth mentioning. Once in place, the material requires constant updating and research: an added cost.

Complete the following statements 1-3 with the best ending A-G below. Write the appropriate letters A-G in the blanks.

1. There are, according to the writer, two educational camps: a centralized and _____.
2. Unlike teachers, theoretical purists look down upon _____.
3. The modern world dictates that students adopt _____.
 - A. a flexible approach to teaching
 - B. an over-controlled approach
 - C. practical teachers
 - D. various learning methods
 - E. a controlled approach
 - F. a liberal approach
 - G. only a limited range of learning techniques

Do the statements (4-8) below agree with the views of the writer in the Reading? (Indicate Yes, No or Not Given)

4. Adopting one teaching technique rather than another depends on a whole range of issues which it is difficult for the writer to enumerate.
5. Rote-learning is an important learning strategy in all but a few subjects.
6. Rote-learning fails, because not every learner has a good memory.
7. Students are invariably humiliated by not being able to learn things by heart.
8. E-learning will not last long.

Circle the correct answer.

9. What is the tone of the writer?
 - A. critical
 - B. appreciative
 - C. ironic
 - D. supportive
10. Which of the following is a suitable title for the reading?
 - A. Education for the modern world
 - B. Rote-learning and its drawback
 - C. Learning methods
 - D. A controlled approach to learning

IV. GUIDED CLOZE

Read the following passage and choose the options that best complete the blank.

Some famous places are disappointing: dirty, cramped, and a bit of a cliché. But there are others (1) _____, even though you've seen every television programme ever made about it, are every (2) _____ as wonderful as you'd imagined. The Grand Canyon is one of these and so, despite being next door to a main road, is Stonehenge. Another is Venice which, in its entirety, (3) _____ a great work of art, each decaying aspect revealing an (4) _____ glimpse of water or startling architecture, each individual building or piazza (5) _____ an exquisite sense of proportion. I return to Venice every so often in the course of my work and on each of these occasions I have found something new to (6) _____ at. Alarm cries about how (7) _____ this can last are sounded every now and then each time the water levels rise. But the fact that this city is (8) _____ into the sea seems to add to its romantic atmosphere. Far more serious is the depopulation, for it seems that just about every week another family leaves. Since 1945 more than half the population of Venice has moved to the mainland. The rich (9) _____.

the great palazzos along the Grand Canal and visit every once in a while, but leave the windows dark for the rest of the time. Mass tourism threatens (10) _____ very structure of the city. It is a sad victim of its own success.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. then | B. which | C. these | D. those |
| 2. A. bit | B. piece | C. portion | D. fragment |
| 3. A. retains | B. remains | C. keeps | D. maintains |
| 4. A. unforeseen | B. unexpected | C. unimaginable | D. unbelievable |
| 5. A. concealing | B. exhibiting | C. displaying | D. presenting |
| 6. A. marvel | B. compliment | C. praise | D. stare |
| 7. A. far | B. much | C. often | D. long |
| 8. A. emerging | B. drowning | C. falling | D. sinking |
| 9. A. have | B. own | C. hold | D. master |
| 10. A. a | B. this | C. the | D. that |

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES/ FORMS

Put the verbs in the brackets in the correct forms.

In 1764, Dr Johnson accepted the contract (1. produce) _____ a dictionary. (2. rent) _____ a garret, he took on a number of copying clerks, who (3. stand) _____ at a long central desk. Johnson (4. not have) _____ a library available to him, but eventually produced definitions of 40,000 words (5. write) _____ down in 80 large notebooks. On publication, the Dictionary immediately (6. hail) _____ in many European countries as a landmark. According to his biographer, James Boswell, Johnson's principal achievement (7. bring) _____ stability to the English language: "It (8. be) _____ the cornerstone of Standard English, an achievement which (9. confer) _____ stability on the language of his country." As a reward for his hard work, he (10. grant) _____ a pension by the King.

II. PREPOSITIONS & PHRASAL VERBS

Complete each of the following sentences with (a) suitable preposition(s) or particle(s).

- His business has gone _____, and he has lost everything.
- I can't concentrate on my work with the prospect of the court case hanging _____ me.
- He was an inspirational politician, who put _____ his ideas with clarity.
- His ball control skills really set him _____ from the rest of the players.
- Can you check _____ these figures against last year's figures? I'd like to know which year was more successful.
- We only managed to get halfway down the mountain before the mist closed _____.
- How did you come _____ these tickets? I've been trying to get some for ages.
- I know it's very stressful, but try not to let it get _____ you.
- Jean didn't expect to come _____ such difficulties.
- He's sometimes bad tempered but he's a good fellow _____ heart.

III. WORD FORMS

Complete the following passage with the correct forms of the given words.

<i>prominence</i>	<i>date</i>	<i>close</i>	<i>term</i>	<i>wit</i>
<i>contemporaneous</i>	<i>swear</i>	<i>think</i>	<i>provoke</i>	<i>play</i>

Responding to (1) _____ insults that have been thrown at you is a wonderful way of honing your sense of humour. The great (2) _____ George Bernard Shaw was a (3) _____ of Winston Churchill's. GBS (4) _____ invited Churchill to the first night of one of his plays, (5) _____ two tickets with a note which said, "One for yourself and one for a friend – if you have one." Churchill lost no time in writing back, saying that unfortunately, due to pressure of work, he would be unable to come, but whether he could have tickets for the second night – "if there is one." This joke was (6) _____ more recently by a (7) _____ politician in the labour party, when speaking to a colleague and (8) _____ rival of his. The two men found themselves in the same meeting, despite being (9) _____ enemies. The colleague apparently rose to excuse himself, saying that he had arranged to phone some friends, whereupon the statesman immediately handed him a small coin (enough for a brief local call) and said (10) _____, "There you are. Go ahead and phone them all."

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

Identify 10 errors in the following passage and correct them.

The market for tourism in remote areas is booming as ever before. Countries all across the world are actively promoting their 'wilderness' regions – such as mountains, Arctic lands, deserts, small islands and wetlands – to highly spending tourists. The attraction of these areas is obvious: by defining, wilderness tourism requires little or no initial investment. But that does not mean that there is no cost. Like the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development recognized, these regions are fragile (i.e. highly vulnerable of abnormal pressures) not just in terms of the culture of their inhabitation. The three most significant types of fragile environment in these respects are deserts, mountains and Arctic areas. An important character is their marked seasonality. Consequently, most human acts, including tourism, are limited to clearly defined parts of the year.

Tourists are drawn to these regions by their natural beauty and the unique culture of its people. And poor governments in these areas have welcomed the 'adventure tourists', grateful for the currency they bring. For several years, tourism is the prime source of foreign exchange in Nepal and Bhutan. Tourism is also a key element in the economics of Arctic zones such as Lapland and Alaska and in desert areas such as Ayres Rocks in Australia and Arizona's Monument Valley.

Line 1:

Line 2:

Line 3:

Line 4:

Line 5:

Line 6:

Line 7:

Line 8:

Line 9:

Line 10:

Line 11:

Line 12:

Line 13:

Line 14:

Line 15:

Line 16:

Line 17:

Line 18:

Line 19:

Line 20:

Line 21:

Line 22:

Line 23:

Line 24:

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST

Fill each blank with ONE suitable word.

Egyptian Antiquities at Risk

Egypt's prehistoric sites are at risk from tourism. UNESCO and the European Commission have been asked for funds to save them. Experts believe that (1) _____ urgent measures are taken, no prehistoric sites in Egypt will be left (2) _____. Many prehistoric sites in the desert have already been lost (3) _____. development projects. Now (4) _____ are destroying the country's remaining prehistoric sites faster than scientists can (5) _____ them. In the far south-west of the desert is Wadi Sura or the 'Valley of Pictures'. Two main caves in the valley, which were (6) _____ in the film 'The English Patient', contain hundreds of paintings that (7) _____ from between 7000 and 5000 B.C. According to archaeologists, tourists are (8) _____ water over the figures to make them more easily (9) _____. This draws up salts to the surface and causes the surface to flake (10) _____. 'The paintings are being destroyed', says one expert. Elsewhere in the desert, four-wheel drive vehicles are scattering artifacts at thousands of unexcavated sites. Zahi Hawass, Egyptian under-secretary of state for the Giza monuments, says: 'The desert is under threat. This area has to be conserved.'

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

Rewrite the sentences with the given words or beginning in such a way that their meanings remain unchanged.

1. Half the afternoon was spent on clay-modeling.
– Clay-modelling _____.
2. I heard her use those words many times.
– Many's _____.
3. Have you ever used gestures to communicate before?
– Is _____?
4. Please do not disturb the contestants under any circumstances.
– On _____.
5. Your silly question distracted me.
– You drove _____.
6. They were very keen to hear the president's speech. (EARS)
– _____.
7. I think you've been overcharged, old son! (OFF)
– _____.
8. Your story is different from the facts. (TIE)
– _____.
9. I put a lot of care and attention into this letter. (TROUBLE)
– _____.
10. Because I believed his lies, he got a lot of money from me. (CONNED)
– _____.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NGUYỄN THỊ MINH KHAI – SÓC TRĂNG

A. PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM

CÂU HỎI 1: (10 điểm)

PHONETICS

I. Pronunciation

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|------------|------------------|
| 1. A. lyrics | B. myopic | C. cyclone | D. cyan |
| 2. A. binoculars | B. biennial | C. bigamy | D. bibliographer |
| 3. A. arrow | B. unknown | C. renown | D. lower |
| 4. A. submarine | B. doubtful | C. subtle | D. climbing |
| 5. A. apostrophe | B. recipe | C. machete | D. unripe |

II. Word stress

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. elicit | B. tsunami | C. bikini | D. waterski |
| 2. A. shallot | B. launderette | C. demo | D. syringe |
| 3. A. competency | B. regularly | C. demonstrative | D. eligible |
| 4. A. environmental | B. spontaneity | C. comprehensible | D. unbelievably |
| 5. A. outbreaks | B. outdoors | C. outskirts | D. outcomes |

CÂU HỎI 2: (20 điểm)

VOCABULARY & STRUCTURES

- In China and Vietnam some _____ herbs are used to treat diseases.
A. medical B. medicated C. medicinal D. medicine
- Every citizen must be a _____ and ready to defend the country against the enemy.
A. compatriot B. patriotic C. patriotism D. patriot
- She isn't working at the moment because she has _____ leave.
A. motherly B. maternal C. maternity D. motherhood
- You look nice with that _____. Have you been to the seaside?
A. sunburn B. sunlight C. sunbath D. suntan
- My mother doesn't seem to get old. She has a _____ beauty.
A. timely B. temporary C. timeless D. timed
- _____ learning is a good choice for those who cannot attend classes.
A. Faraway B. Distant C. Remote D. Farther
- Starting businesses is a way that criminals use to _____ their money.
A. wash B. clean C. rinse D. launder
- The woman was _____ from hospital only a week after her operation.
A. discharged B. expelled C. evicted D. ejected
- Those two boys are _____ twins. They look exactly the same.
A. identical B. similar C. resembling D. alike
- He was lucky enough to find a parking _____ outside the bank.
A. region B. space C. slot D. field

11. I wonder who drank all the milk yesterday. It _____ have been Maria because she was out all day.
 A. can't B. mustn't C. shouldn't D. needn't
12. So little _____ that the neighbours could not settle their differences.
 A. were they agreed B. did they agree C. they agreed D. they did agree
13. The books that are on the shelf are mine, not hers.
 A. All of the books here are mine and they are on the shelf.
 B. The books that are not on the shelf are not her books.
 C. Only the books that are on the shelf belong to me.
 D. There are many books that belong to me, not to her.
14. We wish _____.
 A. you knew but you don't B. you know but you don't
 C. you knew but you didn't D. you know but you didn't
15. *Direct speech:* 'You mustn't come here again,' she said to him.
Reported speech: _____
 A. She prohibited him not to come there again.
 B. She forbade him not to come there again.
 C. She allowed him not to come there again.
 D. She forbade him to come there again.
16. Tiger Woods, a famous golfer, _____ 50,000 dollars to star in an advert.
 A. is paid B. pays C. has paid D. paid
17. The cost of living has _____ over 10 percent in the last three years.
 A. raised B. been risen C. risen D. rose
18. My friend has been _____ since she won the competition last year.
 A. an MC B. the MC C. a MC D. MC
19. It is vital that everyone _____ aware of the protection of the environment.
 A. is B. be C. are D. were
20. If you had followed my advice, you _____ a university student now.
 A. will be B. would be C. would have been D. are

CÂU HỎI 3: (20 điểm)

READING COMPREHENSION

Reading 1: Read the following passage and choose the best answer to each question.

As computers have become powerful tools for the rapid and economic production of pictures, computer graphics has emerged as one of the most rapidly growing fields in computer science. **It** is used routinely in such diverse areas as business, industry, art, government, education, research, training, and medicine.

One of the **initial** uses of computer graphics, and ultimately its greatest use, has been as an aid to design, generally referred to as computer-aided design (CAD). One of its greatest advantages is that designers can see how an object will look after construction and make changes freely and much more quickly than with hand drafting. For three-dimensional rendering of machine parts, engineers now rely heavily on CAD. Automobile, spacecraft, aerospace, and ship designers use CAD techniques to design vehicles and test their performance. Building designs are also

created with computer graphics systems. Architects can design a building layout, create a three-dimensional model, and even go for a simulated “walk” through the rooms or around the outside of the building.

Business graphics is another rapidly growing area of computer graphics, where it is used to create graphs, charts, and cost models to summarize financial, statistical, mathematical, scientific, and economic data. As an educational aid, computer graphics can be used to create weather maps and cartographic materials. Computer art also has creative and commercial art **applications**, where it is used in advertising, publishing, and film productions, particularly for computer animation, which is achieved by a sequential process.

- 1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
A. Routine uses of computers
B. Computer graphics applications
C. The rapidly growing field of computer science
D. Computers as the architects of the future
- 2. The word “it” in line 2 refers to _____.
A. computer graphics B. computer science C. field D. computer
- 3. The word “initial” used in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. last B. final C. first D. major
- 4. According to the passage, engineers use CAD for _____.
A. a simulated “walk” through modal rooms B. rendering machine parts
C. making cost models D. advertising products
- 5. According to the passage, architects use CAD to _____.
A. inspect buildings B. create graphs
C. make cartographic materials D. create three-dimensional models
- 6. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a use of computer graphics in business?
A. Charts B. Cost models C. Graphs D. Hires
- 7. The word “applications” in the third paragraph means _____.
A. jobs B. uses C. creators D. layers
- 8. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that _____ relies heavily on computer graphics.
A. making cartoons B. growing crops C. producing drugs D. playing sports
- 9. The author’s tone in this passage is _____.
A. sarcastic B. neutral C. pessimistic D. doubtful
- 10. The paragraph following this passage would most likely be about _____.
A. computer animation B. flight training
C. cost models D. CAD in medicine

READING 2: Read the passage below and decide whether the statements are TRUE or FALSE.

Write a winning story!

You could win £1,000 in this year’s Fiction Prize and have your story printed in Keep Writing magazine. Ten other lucky people will win a cheque for £100.

Once again, we need people who can write good stories. The judges, who include Mary Littlejohn, the novelist, Michael Brown, the television reporter, and Susan Hitchins, *Keep Writing*’s editor, are looking for interesting and original stories.

Detective fiction was extremely popular last year, although the competition winner produced a love story. You can write about whatever you want but here's some advice to start you thinking:

- **Write about what you know**

This is the advice which every writer should pay attention to and, last year, nearly everyone who wrote for us did exactly that. Love, family, problems with friends – these were the main subjects of the stories. However, you need to turn ordinary situations into something interesting that people will want to read about. Make the reader want to continue reading by writing about ordinary things in a new and surprising way.

- **Get your facts right**

It's no good giving a description of a town or explaining how a jet engine works if you get it wrong. So avoid writing anything unless you're certain about it.

- **Hold the reader's attention**

Make the beginning interesting and the ending a surprise. There is nothing worse than a poor ending. Develop the story carefully and try to think of something unusual happening at the end.

- **Think about the characters**

Try to bring the people in your story alive for the reader by using well-chosen words to make them seem real.

Your story must be your own work, between, 2,000 and 2,500 words and typed, double-spaced, on one side only of each sheet of paper.

Even if you're in danger of missing the closing date, we are unable to accept stories by fax or email. You must include the application form with your story. Unfortunately your story cannot be returned, nor can we discuss our decisions.

You should not have had any fiction printed in any magazine or book in this country – a change in the rules by popular request – and the story must not have appeared in print or in recorded form, for example on radio or TV, anywhere in the world.

Your fee of £5 will go to the Writer's Association. Make your cheque payable to *Keep Writing* and send it with the application form and your story to *Keep Writing*, 75 Broad Street Birmingham B12 4TG.

The closing date is 30 July and we will inform the winner within one month of this date. Please note that if you win, you must agree to have your story printed in our magazine.

1. All prize winners will have their stories printed in the magazine *Keep Writing*.
2. Most people entering the competition last year followed the advice they were given.
3. Writers should remember to check that any information they use is correct.
4. The magazine is looking for stories which have an unexpected ending.
5. Writers are encouraged to describe the people in their stories clearly.
6. Stories should either be written clearly by hand or typed.
7. Late entries can be faxed if necessary.
8. The magazine will send back all stories which have failed to be selected.
9. The rules of the competition are different this year from last year.
10. Writers can enter stories which magazines outside Britain have already printed.

CÂU HỎI 4: (10 điểm)

GUIDED CLOZE TEST

Choose the best option (A, B, C or D) for each of the numbered gaps to complete the following passage.

More than two hundred years ago, the term “*environmental pollution*” was quite strange to people. They lived healthily, drank (1) _____ water, and breathed fresh air. In those days, industry was not well-developed. Nowadays, the (2) _____ is quite different. The world today is faced with many (3) _____ threats. The most dangerous threat of all is war, and after the threat of war is (4) _____. People all over the world are worried about things that are happening to the environment. Actually it is man that is (5) _____ the surroundings with many kinds of wastes from the devices that make human lives more comfortable and convenient. Everybody knows that cars emit dangerous gases that cause poisonous (6) _____ and cancer, but no one wants to travel on foot or by bicycle. Manufacturers know that (7) _____ from factories make water and (8) _____ polluted, but they do not want to spend a lot of their money on (9) _____ the wastes safely. (10) _____ rubbish is bad for our health, but no one wants to spend time burying it. Is it worth talking a lot about pollution?

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. fresh | B. pure | C. clean | D. boiled |
| 2. A. situation | B. case | C. circumstance | D. state |
| 3. A. chief | B. significant | C. main | D. major |
| 4. A. contamination | B. pollution | C. dirtying | D. adulteration |
| 5. A. spoiling | B. destroying | C. damaging | D. killing |
| 6. A. steam | B. vapor | C. air | D. moisture |
| 7. A. wastes | B. junks | C. garbage | D. litters |
| 8. A. land | B. ground | C. soil | D. earth |
| 9. A. solving | B. dealing | C. processing | D. treating |
| 10. A. Throwing | B. Scattering | C. Distributing | D. Pouring |

B. PHẦN TỰ LUẬN

CÂU HỎI 1: (10 điểm)

Use the correct tenses or forms of the verbs in brackets.

1) When you visit London, one of the first things you (a. see) _____ is Big Ben, the famous clock which can (b. hear) _____ all over the world on the B.B.C. If the Houses of Parliament (c. not burn) _____ down in 1834, the great clock (d. never erect) _____. Big Ben (e. take) _____ its name from Sir Benjamin Hall.

2) When the maid had gone, and I was almost alone, I sat down on the kitchen chair and started (a. cry) _____. I sat there shaking and wondering how (b. stop) _____ myself. My little daughter Laura came to see what I (c. do) _____. I got up and considered (d. make) _____ myself a cup of coffee. I put the milk in the pan. Then I went to the fridge to put the milk bottle back but I didn't look where I was going, and I fell over one of Laura's bricks. I dropped the bottle and it broke and splintered all over the floor. At the sight of it I cried again. Flora came, stumbling towards me and (e. throw) _____ her arms around my knees.

CÂU HỎI 2: (10 điểm)

Complete these sentences with suitable prepositions or particles.

1. I don't believe that story. I am sure you have made it _____.
2. The school broke _____ for the holidays at the end of July.
3. Simon fell _____ an Irish girl that he met on holiday. Three months later they were married.
4. On hearing the news she fainted, and it was half an hour before she came _____.
5. This baby takes _____ his mother very much. He's got his mother's eyes.
6. My brother is hopeless _____ chemistry.
7. Although Tom is still young, he isn't lacking _____ confidence.
8. In this supermarket you can pay either in cash or _____ credit card.
9. Why do you persist _____ blaming yourself for what happened?
10. In many countries they do away _____ capital punishment.

CÂU HỎI 3: (10 điểm)

Use the correct form of each capital word provided to complete the text. Write the words on the spaces.

THE MEDIA COMMENTATOR

A live broadcast of any public event, such as a space flight or sporting occasion, is almost (1) _____ accompanied by the thoughts of a commentator. This may be on television, along with the relevant pictures, or (2) _____ on radio. The technique involved differs between the two media, with radio broadcasters needing to be more explicit and (3) _____ because of the (4) _____ of visual information. TV commentators do not need to paint a picture for their audience; instead their various (5) _____ should add to the images that are already there. There will sometimes be silences and pauses in TV commentary, although these are becoming increasingly rare. Both types of commentator should try to be informative, but should avoid sounding (6) _____.

In sports commentary, (7) _____ and impartiality to both sides is vital, but spontaneity and (8) _____ are valued by those watching or listening. Sports commentators usually broadcast live in an essentially unscripted way, although they may refer to previously prepared materials such as sports statistics. Because of the (9) _____ nature of live events, thorough preparation in advance is vital. The Internet has helped enormously with this aspect of the job. Anyone interested in becoming a commentator should have excellent organisational skills, the willingness to work (10) _____ hours and a strong voice.

VARIABLE

ALTERNATE

DESCRIBE

ABSENT

OBSERVE

OPINION

FAIR

ENTHUSE

PREDICT

REGULAR

CÂU HỎI 4: (10 điểm)

Error identification

There are ten errors in the text below. Find and correct them.

Example: 0. that → which

Robots can work in places to that humans can't easily get. These including deep oceans, on distant planets or on sites with bad pollution. Robots are also used in factories although they can work much quickly and accurately than a human, and with needing to rest.

Improvements in technology over the past fifty years have meant that scientists are now able to create very clever robots. The most complicate of these can make decisions for themselves, learn new things, and deal for problems. However, while robots that look as people are very common in science fiction films, they are very rarely in real life. Making a machine that can balance and move on two legs is a real challenge and is unnecessary for most of the jobs we need robots to make for us. However, a Japanese robot called as Asimo does walk on two legs and can even climb up and down stairs.

1. _____
3. _____
5. _____
7. _____
9. _____

2. _____
4. _____
6. _____
8. _____
10. _____

CÂU HỎI 5: (10 điểm)

OPEN CLOZE TEST

HOLLYWOOD

How was it that Hollywood came to be the place everyone associates with the American film industry?

In 1887, Harvey Wilcox, a property developer, bought a house and all the surrounding land on a hillside in southern California. His wife overheard a woman talking on a train about her summer house, (1) _____ she called 'Hollywood'. Mrs Wilcox liked the name (2) _____ much that she decided to give her new home the same name. Mr Wilcox then built other houses on his land and used the name for the whole community.

In normal circumstances most people would never have (3) _____ of Hollywood. But between 1908 and 1913 something else (4) _____. Many small independent film companies began moving to southern California for two main (5) _____. Firstly, they were having problems with the larger, more powerful studios in New York. (6) _____, they were attracted by the sunny climate, which let them film throughout the year (7) _____ the need for expensive lighting.

Only one studio actually (8) _____ up in Hollywood itself, because the local people took legal (9) _____ to prevent any more from arriving. The other studios that came to the area were all built outside Hollywood. Nevertheless, by 1915 'Hollywood' had become familiar as a term for the movie business (10) _____ a whole.

CÂU HỎI 6: (20 điểm)

Sentence transformation

1. Rewrite each of the following sentences so that its meaning stays the same. Begin the new sentence with the word(s) given.

- a. He tried hard so that he would win the first prize.

With a view _____.

- b. Mrs. Jones has numerous operations.

Mrs. Jones has been _____.

- c. They had to wait for twelve hours before their flight left.

Only after a _____.

- d. Please don't give me an injection.

I'd rather you _____.

- e. We have a six o'clock deadline for this work.

This work _____.

2. Complete the second sentence so that its meaning has the closest meaning to the first sentence. Use the bold word and DO NOT alter the given word.

- a. Everything went very well, so you were worrying unnecessarily. **HAVE**

You _____ worried. Everything went very well.

- b. It wasn't difficult to book online, which surprised me. **SURPRISINGLY**

It was _____ book online.

- c. Most of the machines at my local gym are not working. **ORDER**

Most of the machines at my local gym _____.

- d. We have no sympathy for people who complain about rising fuel prices.

SYMPATHIZE

We _____ people who complain about rising fuel prices.

- e. I'm not sorry I chose nursing as a career. **REGRET**

I _____ nursing as a career.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN THOẠI NGỌC HẦU – AN GIANG

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS.

I. PHONOLOGY: (10 pts)

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others. (5 points)

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>a</u> gent | B. cha <u>n</u> ge | C. bla <u>m</u> e | D. cha <u>m</u> pion |
| 2. A. la <u>gh</u> ter | B. bou <u>gh</u> t | C. drou <u>gh</u> t | D. cau <u>gh</u> t |
| 3. A. <u>ch</u> orus | B. <u>ch</u> ore | C. <u>ch</u> ronicle | D. syn <u>ch</u> ronize |
| 4. A. defe <u>a</u> t | B. unle <u>a</u> ded | C. belie <u>v</u> e | D. le <u>a</u> der |
| 5. A. esta <u>t</u> e | B. intensi <u>v</u> e | C. disa <u>s</u> ter | D. sa <u>l</u> ary |

Choose the word whose main stress is placed on a different syllable from that of the others. (5 points)

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 6. A. argument | B. agriculture | C. official | D. privacy |
| 7. A. technical | B. origin | C. specify | D. cathedral |
| 8. A. circumstance | B. procedure | C. develop | D. survival |
| 9. A. comment | B. compact | C. rescue | D. thorough |
| 10. A. eradicate | B. kilometer | C. characterize | D. communism |

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE (20 points)

Choose the best answer that best completes each sentence.

- The state of Florida was hit by a hurricane that did serious
A. damage B. destruction C. collapse D. spoilage
- The company refused to offer him the job because of his untidy
A. sight B. view C. presence D. appearance
- We must be careful not to do anything that might the economic recovery.
A. damage B. endanger C. harm D. destroy
- The storm is moving slowly
A. eastward B. eastwards C. towards the east D. All are correct
- She is a single mum who doesn't receive any support from the child's father.
A. economic B. economical C. financial D. All are correct
- The manager that all the customers should be searched.
A. predicted B. insisted C. obliged D. told
- Her children look very healthy because she is very careful to give them food.
A. indulgent B. ambitious C. harmonious D. nutritious
- Students are encouraged to make to the school's charity fund.
A. bonuses B. payments C. donation D. giving
- After a short holiday, he himself once more to his studies.
A. applied B. converted C. engaged D. exerted
- People become less to new ideas as they grow older.
A. receptive B. available C. hospitable D. attractive
- Jack can speak two languages. One is English. is Vietnamese.
A. Other B. The other C. Another D. Others
- You must lend me the money for the trip. I won't be able to go.
A. Consequently B. Nevertheless C. Otherwise D. Although
- Mary worked in this company last summer money for school expenses.
A. because to earn B. so she earns
C. for she earned D. so that she could earn
- "Is attendance important in this class?" – "No, but in the last class it very seriously."
A. has taken B. has been taken C. was taken D. was taking
- They had received help from their parents; they still became successful.
A. such a few B. few C. a little D. so little

16. Some of the people to the party can't come.
 A. inviting B. invited
 C. who was invited D. who they invited
17. Let's go to the station to see her
 A. through B. back C. off D. to
18. "Did Miller win the election?" "I'm not sure or not."
 A. he won B. that he won C. if he won D. whether won
19. "Can you wait while I run into the library?" "Ok, you hurry."
 A. even though B. as long as C. when D. unless
20. When, she broke tears.
 A. laughing at/ in B. being laughed/ out
 C. to laugh/ with D. being laughed at/ into

III. READING COMPREHENSION.

Reading 1: Read the passage then circle the best option A, B, C or D to complete the following questions or statements (10 points):

Since the dawn of time, people have found ways to communicate with one another. Smoke signals and tribal drums were some of the earliest forms of communication. Letters, carried by birds or by humans on foot or on horseback, made it possible for people to communicate larger amounts of information between two places. The telegram and telephone set the stage for more modern means of communication. With the invention of the cellular phone, communication itself has become mobile.

For you, a cell phone is probably just a device that you and your friends use to keep in touch with family and friends, take pictures, play games, or send text message. The definition of a cell phone is more specific: it is a hand- held wireless communication device that sends and receives signals by way of small special areas called cells.

Walkie-talkies, telephones and cell phones are communication devices: They make it possible for two people to talk to each other. Cell phones and walkie-talkies are different from regular phones because they can be used in many different locations. A walkie-talkie is sometimes called a half- duplex communication device because only one person can talk at a time. A cell phone is a full- duplex device because it uses both frequencies at the same time. A walkie-talkie has only one channel. A cell phone has more than a thousand channels. A walkie-talkie can transmit and receive signals across a distance of about a mile. A cell phone can transmit and receive signals over hundreds of miles. In 1973, an electronic company called Motorola hired Martin Cooper to work on wireless communication. Motorola and Bell Laboratories (now AT& T) were in a race to invent the first portable communication device. Martin Cooper won the race and became the inventor of the cell phone. On April 3, 1973, Cooper made the first cell phone call to his opponent at AT& T while walking down the streets of New York city. People on the sidewalks at Cooper in amazement. Cooper's phone was called A Motorola Dyna-Tac. It weighed a whopping 2.5 pounds (as compared to today's cell phones that weigh as little as 3 or 4 ounces)

After the invention of his cell phone, Cooper began thinking of ways to make the cell phone available to the general public. After a decade, Motorola introduced the first cell phone for commercial use. The early cell phone and its service were both expensive. The cell phone itself cost about \$ 3, 500. In 1977, AT & T constructed a cell phone system and ***tried it out*** in Chicago with over 2, 000 customers. In 1981, a second cellular phone system was started in the Washington, D.C and Baltimore area. It took nearly 37 years for cell phones to become available for general public use. Today, there are more than sixty million cell phone customers with cell phones producing over thirty billion dollars per years.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?
 - A. The increasing number of people using cell phone.
 - B. the difference between cell phones and telephones.
 - C. the history of a cell phone
 - D. how Cooper competed with AT& T.
2. What definition is true of a cell phone?
 - A. The first product of two famous corporation
 - B. A hand- held wireless communication device
 - C. Something we use just for playing games.
 - D. A version of walkie-talkie
3. What is wrong about a walkie-talkie?
 - A. It has one channel
 - B. It was first designed in 1973.
 - C. It can be used within a distance of a mile.
 - D. Only one person can talk at a time.
4. The word "*duplex*" is closest meaning to.....
 - A. having two parts
 - B. quick
 - C. modern
 - D. having defects
5. To whom did Cooper make his first cell phone call?
 - A. his assistant at Motorola
 - B. a person on New York street.
 - C. a member of Bell Laboratories.
 - D. the director of his company
6. How heavy is the first cell phone compared to today's cell phones?
 - A. ten times as heavy as
 - B. as heavy as
 - C. much lighter
 - D. 2 pounds heavier
7. When did Motorola introduce the first cell phones for commercial use?
 - A. in the same years when he first made a cell- phone call
 - B. in 1981
 - C. in 1983
 - D. in the same year when AT& T constructed a cell phone system.
8. When did AT& T widely start their cellular phone system?
 - A. in 2001
 - B. in 1977
 - C. in 1981
 - D. 37 years after their first design
9. What does the word "*gazed*" mean?
 - A. looked with admiration
 - B. angrily looked
 - C. glanced
 - D. started conversation

10. The phrase " *tried it out*" refers to
- A. made effort to sell the cell-phone
 - B. reported on AT& T
 - C. tested the cell-phone system
 - D. introduced the cell-phone system

Reading 2: *Read the passage below and decide whether the sentences are TRUE (T), FALSE (F) or NOT GIVEN (NG) (10 points)*

What You Need to Know about Culture Shock

Most people who move to a foreign country or culture may experience a period of time when they feel very homesick and have a lot of stress and difficulty functioning in the new culture. This feeling is often called 'culture shock' and it is important to understand and learn how to cope with culture shock if you are to adapt successfully to your new home's culture.

First of all, it's important to know that culture shock is normal. Everyone in a new situation will go through some form of culture shock, and the extent to which they do is determined by factors such as the difference between cultures, the degree to which someone is anxious to adapt to a new culture and the familiarity that person has to the new culture. If you go, for example, to a culture that is far different from your own, you're likely to experience culture shock more sharply than those who move to a new culture knowing the language and the behavioral norms of the new culture.

There are four general stages of cultural adjustment, and it is important that you are aware of these stages and can recognize which stage you are in and when so that you will understand why you feel the way you do and that any difficulties you are experiencing are temporary, a process you are going through rather than a constant situation.

The first stage is usually referred to as the excitement stage or the 'honeymoon' stage. Upon arriving in a new environment, you'll be interested in the new culture, everything will seem exciting, everyone will seem friendly and helpful and you'll be overwhelmed with impressions. During this stage you are merely soaking up the new landscape, taking in these impressions passively, and at this stage you have little meaningful experience of the culture.

But it isn't long before the honeymoon stage dissolves into the second stage – sometimes called the withdrawal stage. The excitement you felt before changes to frustration as you find it difficult to cope with the problems that arise. It seems that everything is difficult, the language is hard to learn, people are unusual and unpredictable, friends are hard to make, and simple things like shopping and going to the bank are challenges. It is at this stage that you are likely to feel anxious and homesick, and you will probably find yourself complaining about the new culture or country. This is the stage which is referred to as 'culture shock'.

Culture shock is only temporary, and at some point, if you are one of those who manage to stick it out, you'll transition into the third stage of cultural adjustment, the 'recovery' stage. At this point, you'll have a routine, and you'll feel more confident functioning in the new culture. You'll start to feel less isolated as you start to understand and accept the way things are done and the way people behave in your

new environment. Customs and traditions are clearer and easier to understand. At this stage, you'll deal with new challenges with humor rather than anxiety.

The last stage is the 'home' or 'stability' stage – this is the point when people start to feel at home in the new culture. At this stage, you'll function well in the new culture, adopt certain features and behaviors from your new home, and prefer certain aspects of the new culture to your own culture.

There is, in a sense, a fifth stage to this process. If you decide to return home after a long period in a new culture, you may experience what is called 'reverse culture shock'. This means that you may find aspects of your own culture 'foreign' because you are so used to the new culture that you have spent so long adjusting to. Reverse culture shock is usually pretty mild – you may notice things about your home culture that you had never noticed before, and some of the ways people do things may seem odd. Reverse culture shock rarely lasts for very long.

- 1. Some people will find the process of adapting to a new country easier than others.
- 2. Knowing about these four stages will help people adjust to a new culture more quickly.
- 3. People can ease culture shock by learning about the language and customs before they go to the new culture.
- 4. Culture shock is another name for cultural adjustment.
- 5. The first stage is usually the shortest.
- 6. In the first stage, people will have a very positive impression of the new culture.
- 7. Many people will leave the new culture while they are in the second stage.
- 8. By the third stage, people do not experience any more problems with the new culture.
- 9. In the fourth stage, people speak the new language fluently.
- 10. Reverse culture shock is as difficult to deal with as culture shock.

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST.

Choose the correct option A, B, C or D to complete the passage. (10 points)

Music is universal - it is produced by all cultures. Some scientists believe that music came before speech and (1) as a development of making calls. In fact, there is (2) theory that the earliest languages were chanted or sung rather than spoken. Indeed, in some cultures, music is a form of (3) history. The Aboriginal Australians, for example, use music as a means to (4) on histories of the land and spirits to the next generation.

New evidence suggested that music does not just satisfy the feel-good factor but it is also good for the brain. A study of intellectually (5) children showed that they could recall more (6) after it was given to them in a song than after it was read to them as story.

Researchers also report that people score better on a standard intelligence (7) after listening to Mozart. The so-called "Mozart effect" has also been (8) by findings that rats (9) up on Mozart run faster through a complex network of paths or passages, known as a maze. Overall, it seems that in most instances people who suffer from any form of mental (10) benefit from listening to music.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. was | B. swelled | C. reacted | D. arose |
| 2. A. one | B. every | C. such | D. that |
| 3. A. enjoying | B. making | C. recording | D. stating |
| 4. A. move | B. pass | C. hand | D. happen |
| 5. A. disabled | B. inactive | C. incapable | D. disordered |
| 6. A. facts | B. knowledge | C. memory | D. information |
| 7. A. form | B. scheme | C. examination | D. test |
| 8. A. supported | B. given | C. marked | D. remembered |
| 9. A. held | B. brought | C. stood | D. set |
| 10. A. badness | B. hurt | C. illness | D. pain |

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. Verb tenses / forms (10 points)

It once (1/ believe) that being overweight (2/ be) healthy, but nowadays few people (3/ subscribe) to this viewpoint. While many people (4/ fight) the battle (5/ reduce) weight, studies are being conducted (6/ concern) the appetite and how it (7/ control) by both emotional and biochemical factors. Some of the conclusion of these studies may give insight into how (8/ deal) with weight problems. For example, when (9/ ask) about their eating habits in times of stress, several hundred people said they reacted to stressful situations by eating. Further investigations with both human and animals indicated that it (10/ not be) food that relieves tension but rather the act of chewing.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. has been believed | B. believed | C. was once believed | D. is believed |
| 2. A. was | B. is | C. will be | D. has been |
| 3. A. are subscribed | B. have been subscribed | C. to subscribe | D. subscribe |
| 4. A. fight | B. are fighting | C. have been fighting | D. are being fought |
| 5. A. to reduce | B. reducing | C. reduced | D. reduce |
| 6. A. to concern | B. concerned | C. concern | D. concerning |
| 7. A. to control | B. to be controlled | C. is controlled | D. controlled |
| 8. A. to be dealt | B. to deal | C. to have dealt | D. to have been dealt |
| 9. A. asking | B. having asked | C. asked | D. being asking |
| 10. A. is not | B. was not | C. had been | D. would be |

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS.

Choose the best word from A, B, C or D that fits each blank (10 points).

1. I meant to sound confident at the interview but I'm afraid I came as dogmatic.
2. I can lend you five pounds to help you until you've had time to go to the bank.
3. He looks much older. His financial worries seem to have taken a terrible toll his health.
4. His parents have fallen again and do not speak to each other.
5. Although he didn't say anything, they inferred his view his attitude.
6. The completion of the tunnel has been held owing to a strike.
7. Will you please take what you just said? It was very rude.
8. There's no point in telephoning him. He's certain to have left now.
9. As his aunt's only beneficiary, he came a fortune on her death.
10. I could tell he was pleased the expression on his face.

III. WORD FORMS (10 points)

Supply the correct word form to complete the following sentences.

1. Politicians are also concerned about climate change and there are now regular summits on the subject, attended by representatives from around 180 of the world's (industry) countries.
2. His efforts have helped us to become the (profit), successful company.
3. It is said that the problem of rapid climate change has been caused by too drastic (forest)
4. in some parts in the world, gender discrimination still exists because people may think that promoting women to the top jobs will be the results of feelings of (secure) in men.
5. Her fashion sense was usually described as colorful, but on the night of the party, Tanya's outfit was (character) modest.
6. Although the professor's lectures were regarded by many as so boring that they regularly put students to sleep, he ignored all (criticize) and refused to make any changes.
7. Mr. Powers was so innocent that he believed even the strangest excuses of his (insincere) employees.
8. Although Zachary is much too (experience) for the managerial position, he is a willful young man and stubbornly refuses to withdraw his application.
9. Excited about winning the award, Marcia walked up to the podium and delivered an animated (accept) speech.
10. Since the townspeople were so (satisfy) various methods to lessen the situation were debated.

**IV. THERE ARE 10 MISTAKES IN THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE.
UNDERLINE THESE MISTAKES AND CORRECT THEM (10 points).**

Water scarcity is fast becoming one of major limiting factors in world crop production. In many areas, poor agricultural practices have led to increased desertification and the loss of former arable lands.	1.
Consequently, those plant species are well adapted to surviving in dry climates are being looked at for an answer in developing more efficient crops to grow in marginally arable lands.	2.
Plants use several mechanics to ensure their survival in desert environments. Some involve purely mechanical and physical adaptations, such as the shape of the plant's surface, small leaf size, and extensive root system. Some of adaptations are related with chemical mechanism. Many plants, such as cactuses, have internal gums which give them water retaining properties. Another chemical mechanism is that of the epicuticular wax layer. This wax layer acts like a cover to protect the plant which prevents loss of internal moisture.	3.
	4.
	5.
	6.
	7.
	8.
	9.
	10.

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST:

Fill a suitable word in each blank to complete the passage (10 points).

Many thousands of children have (1) in their homes. As a result some children die. The most common accidents are with (2) and hot water. Small children often touch pots of (3) water on the stove. The pots fall over and the hot water falls on the children and (4) them. Some children like to (5) with fire. They enjoy striking matches or throwing things on fire to make it burn brightly. If the fire gets too big, it gets out of (6) Then the house (7) fire. It is very (8) to play with matches. When a child strikes a match, the flame soon burn near his (9) Then he (10) the match on the floor. Many houses catch fire in this way.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION.

For each of the sentences below, write a new sentence as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence, but using the word given. This word must not be altered in any way (10 points).

- It appears that they sent us the wrong information. (HAVE)
They seem
- In the end, I had to get a lift with a colleague. (DID)
What
- The students' riotous behaviors should have been severely punished. (PUNISHMENT)
The students deserved
- At 3 p.m. the visiting football team still did not arrive yet. (SIGN)
There was still
- He had no idea at all that the police were watching him. (UNAWARE)
He was quite

6. No matter what color you choose, we can supply it. (WHATEVER)
We can.....
7. I left without saying goodbye as I didn't want to disturb the meeting. (THAN)
Rather
8. Even though I admire his courage, I think he is foolish. (AS)
Much
9. The film didn't come up to my expectations. (SHORT)
The film fell
10. Although he was not guilty they executed him. (WAS)
In spite of his

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN VỊ THANH – HẬU GIANG

CÂU HỎI 1: PHONOLOGY: (10pts)

Choose the word which has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|------------|
| 1. A. blessed | B. curried | C. crooked | D. kicked |
| 2. A. horrific | B. horrible | C. horizontal | D. complex |
| 3. A. pizza | B. sizzle | C. drizzle | D. muzzle |
| 4. A. layer | B. prayer | C. betrayer | D. sprayer |
| 5. A. decoy | B. perishable | C. benzene | D. supreme |

Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the others.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 6. A. condolence | B. obstinacy | C. communism | D. painstakingly |
| 7. A. Aborigine | B. agriculture | C. theatergoer | D. caretaker |
| 8. A. Arabic | B. aerobics | C. lunatic | D. politics |
| 9. A. intimacy | B. commentary | C. preferable | D. amphibian |
| 10. A. volunteer | B. absentee | C. committee | D. employee |

CÂU HỎI 2: VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE: (20pts)

I. Choose and circle the correct answer among A, B, C or D that best completes each sentence below. (10pts)

- If you are not too tired, we could have a _____ of tennis after lunch.
A. match B. play C. game D. party
- _____ accepting your job offer, I'd like to know a bit more about the company.
A. In advance B. In order C. Until D. Before
- I don't feel well, but I don't know what's the matter _____ me.
A. with B. for C. to D. of
- It's too early in the _____ to expect many visitors to the town.
A. term B. season C. time D. day
- _____ is a complete mystery how they ever got there in that car.
A. There B. that C. It D. This
- I love this painting of an old man. He has such a beautiful _____ smile.
A. childlike B. childish C. childhood D. childless

7. Come _____, children! Get your coats on or you'll be late for school.
A. to B. across C. along D. over
8. It's no use _____ a language if you don't try to speak it.
A. to learn B. to learning C. learn D. learning
9. The doctor told him to keep _____ sweets and chocolate to lose weight.
A. off B. up C. back D. at
10. Don't forget our appointment. You'd better put it in your _____.
A. notebook B. calendar C. directory D. diary
11. I wish you'd tell me what I..... do in this difficult situation
A. shall B. would C. should D. ought
12. A competitor may submit any number of entries _____ each one is accompanied by a packet top.
A. supposing B. notwithstanding C. assuredly D. provided
13. He earns his living by _____ old paintings.
A. reviving B. restoring C. reforming D. replenishing
14. The majority of nurses are women, but in the higher ranks of the medical profession women are in a _____.
A. rarity B. minority C. scarcity D. minimum
15. Although he was under no _____ the shopkeeper replaced the defective battery free of charge.
A. urgency B. guarantee C. obligation D. insistence
16. To be a good short story writer one needs, among other things, a very _____ imagination.
A. vivid B. living C. bright D. sparkling
17. This ticket _____ you to a free meal in our new restaurant.
A. confers B. entitles C. grants D. credits
18. This book gives a brief _____ of the history of the castle and details of the art collection in the main hall.
A. outline B. reference C. article D. research
19. Mark is very set in his ways, but John has a more _____ attitude to life.
A. changeable B. flexible C. moveable D. fluid
20. All three TV channels provide extensive _____ of sporting events.
A. vision B. coverage C. broadcast D. network

CÂU HỎI 3: READING

READING 1: Choose from the list A-I the sentence which best summarizes each part (1-7) of the article. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0)

Emotional Intelligence

0:.....I.....

Imagine three children. The first is top of the class at maths but has few social graces and even fewer friends. The second is artistic and does well enough in her other lessons but easily loses interest and is rather lazy. The third child puts in twice as much work to get the same results, but has a sunny personality and works brilliantly in

groups. Which child do you think has the best chance of succeeding in life ?

Most of us would automatically choose the third child. We know that to do well in the adult world you must work hard - but you must also be a pleasure to work hard with. Academic intelligence alone is not going to get you very far. Character matters,too. But until recently most experts studying intelligence believed that it was impossible to measure, and so ignored it.

Now, however, psychologists have identified several types of emotional intelligence.One is "emotional management", or being in charge of your own emotions. This includes the ability to cheer yourself up after a big setback, pull yourself out of a depression, or even to stop, relax and go out for a walk when you've lost your temper. Although we like to think of anger as a way of getting rid of strong emotions, psychologists have found that expressing anger increases it. If, by contrast, you have a cooling-off period, that's exactly what happens.

Another kind of emotional intelligence is how good you are at delaying rewards. A remarkable experiment to show the links between this skill and life success was carried out by a psychologist at Stanford University in California. In stage one he put a series of four-year-olds in a room with a researcher. The researcher would say he was leaving the room and tell the children that they could have two sweets if they could wait until he came back, but only one if they couldn't wait the required 20 minutes. Some couldn't while others could.

Twelve to fourteen years later, the team tracked the children down. It found that the ones who had been able to wait were far more socially skilled and independent than the ones who had settled for an instant reward: as adolescents,the latter still had trouble postponing pleasures. Ther tended to be more argumentative, had low opinions of themselves and dealt badly with stress.

The last two kinds of emotional intelligence involve other people. The first of these people skills is empathy - the ability to imagine and share another person's feeling as if they were your own. If ou are good at reading your own feelings, then you are likely to be good at reading other people's

If you can't, your chances of success in life are limited. You won't do well in politics or business if you're not sensitive to other people's emotions. You won't get very far as a parent if you can't imagine what children might be feeling. You can best appreciate the importance of empathy if you consider the types of people who lack it. These include violent criminals and murderers.

The last type of emotional intelligence builds on self-management skills as well as empathy. It's about handling relationships without being taken over by them.

People who are highly intelligent emotionally make personal connections easily and are good at taking the heat out of explosive situations. These are hard skills to measure, but if you have ever talked your way out of a difficult situation, you'll know how important they are.

- A. They studied them again in their teens.
- B. You can understand other people's emotions.
- C. They know how to calm other people down.
- D. You are likely to fail at work and at home if you do not have this ability.
- E. It is not enough just to get good marks.
- F. You can change the way you are feeling if you want to.
- G. They tested them at a very early age.
- H. People without emotional intelligence have no feelings.
- I. Different people have different characters

READING 2: Read the passage and choose the best answer.

ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVIST

Paul Watson is an environmental activist. He is a man who believes that he must do something, not just talk about doing something. Paul believes in protecting endangered animals, and he protects them in controversial ways. Some people think that Watson is a hero and admire him very much. Other people think that he is a criminal. On July 16, 1979, Watson and his crew were on his ship, the Sea Shepherd.

Watson and the people who worked on the Sea Shepherd were hunting on the Atlantic Ocean near Portugal. However, they had a strange prey, instead of hunting for animals, their prey was a ship, the Sierra. The Sea Shepherd found the Sierra, ran into it and sank it. As a result, the Sierra never returned to the sea. The Sea Shepherd, on the other hand, returned to its home in Canada. Watson and his workers thought that they had been successful. The Sierra had been a whaling ship which had operated illegally. The captain and crew of the Sierra did not obey any of the international laws that restrict whaling. Instead, they killed as many whales as they could, quickly cut off the meat, and froze it. Later they sold the whale meat in countries where it is eaten. Watson tried to persuade the international whaling commission to stop the Sierra. However, the commission did very little, and Paul became impatient. He decided to stop the Sierra and other whaling ships in any way that he could. He offered to pay \$ 25,000 to anyone who sank any illegal ship, and he sank the Sierra. He acted because he believes that whales must be protected. Still, he acted without the approval of his government; therefore, his actions were controversial.

Paul Watson is not the only environmental activist. Other men and women are also fighting to protect the Earth. Like Watson, they do not always have the approval of their governments, and like Watson, they become impatient. Yet, because of their concern for environment, they will act to protect it.

1. An environmental activist is someone who
 - A. does something to protect the earth.
 - B. runs into whaling ships.
 - C. talk about protecting endangered species.
 - D. is hero, like Watson.

2. When something is controversial,
 - A. everyone disagrees with it.
 - B. everyone agrees with it.
 - C. people have different ideas about it.
 - D. people protect it.
3. The members of a ship's crew are the people
 - A. who work on the ship.
 - B. who work on airplanes.
 - C. on a ship, including the passengers.
 - D. who own the ship.
4. The main idea of the first paragraph is
 - A. Watson is a hero to some people.
 - B. Paul Watson is a controversial activist.
 - C. activists are people who do something.
 - D. Watson does not believe in talking.
5. The Sea Shepherd was hunting
 - A. the Atlantic Ocean.
 - B. whales.
 - C. the Sierra.
 - D. Portugal.
6. The Sierra did not return to the sea because
 - A. the whales ate it.
 - B. it was sold in Portugal.
 - C. The Sea Shepherd sank it
 - D. None is correct.
7. The author implies that Watson lives in
 - A. Portugal.
 - B. a ship on the Atlantic
 - C. The Sierra
 - D. Canada
8. The Sierra were acting illegally because they were
 - A. not obeying international laws.
 - B. whaling
 - C. whaling and selling whales.
 - D. All are correct.
9. The main idea of paragraph three is
 - A. the Sierra sold whale meat in some countries.
 - B. the people on the Sierra did not obey international laws.
 - C. the people on the Sierra killed as many whales as they could.
 - D. whaling is illegal according to international laws.
10. Watson ran into the Sierra because he
 - A. wanted to stop the ship's crew from whaling.
 - B. was impatient with the government's actions.
 - C. wanted to protect the whales from the whalers.
 - D. All of the above are correct.

CÂU HỎI 4: *Read the passage below and decide which answer best fits each space. Circle the letter A, B, C, or D against the number of each item (1–15) for the word or phrase you choose.*

Canada is a massive country full of wide-open spaces. With scenery that is truly magnificent, it is without doubt one of the great unspoilt areas of the world. If you have the (1)..... make sure you go to Niagara Falls, which are the top attraction in North America and one of the most spectacular (2)..... anywhere. Visitors who are not easily (3)..... can take a boat ride to the edge of the roaring falls, almost right (4)..... the massive torrent of white water. Or walk through rock-cut tunnels for a terrific close-up look from behind the falls, a view familiar from the many film (5)..... taken there.

These tunnels are as near as anyone is likely to want to (6)..... to Niagara Falls. In 1960 a seven-year-old boy (7).....a little way upstream was playing happily in the water when he suddenly found himself (8)..... difficulties. There had been (9)..... rain and the river was very full, but nobody noticed that he was (10)..... danger until it was too late.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. A. occasion | B. chance | C. success | D. fortune |
| 2. A. visions | B. sights | C. looks | D. scenes |
| 3. A. scared | B. feared | C. thrown | D. shocked |
| 4. A. down | B. beneath | C. low | D. further |
| 5. A. pictures | B. photos | C. images | D. shots |
| 6. A. get | B. arrive | C. reach | D. land |
| 7. A. in | B. on | C. at | D. of |
| 8. A. with | B. in | C. by | D. on |
| 9. A. hard | B. strong | C. deep | D. heavy |
| 10.A. in | B. on | C. into | D. with |

CÂU HỎI 5: VERB TENSES (10 pts)

Put the verbs in brackets into the suitable tenses

It (1. be)..... a Monday morning in the office and, as usual, everyone was busy sorting through their mail before starting work.The other staff (2. Notice)that Nicky, one of the computer operators, (3.look)..... rather miserable recently and they wondered what might have happened to make her so depressed. Suddenly Nicky accidentally (4.knock).....over a cup of coffee.As she (5.clear)..... up the mess, the girl sitting next to the (6.happen..... to glance at Nicky’s right hand. There was a large swelling at the wrist. “ What on earth (7. do)..... you to yourself ? Does it hurt ? “ asked the girl. “ Yes, it (8.do)..... I think I (9. Injure)..... it using the computer, “ replied Nicky. “ I think you’d better go and let the doctor examine it, “ said the girl. “ Let’s hope there (10. be)..... no permanent damage to your hand.”

CÂU HỎI 6: Complete the following sentences using the verbs given in the box.

You have to use the correct tenses of the verbs and the appropriate particles.

GIVE	DRAW	BRING	GET	COME
PUT	SHOUT	NOTE	ADD	DRIFT

- The lady..... the bus, walked toward the shop and entered it.
- The victim didn't have the least idea how he..... the plane crash.
- I'll tell you what, she will soon..... the secret.....
- The serious face of teacher..... the lazy student..... cheating in the exam room.
- The goalkeeper asked something and the captain..... a reply.
- I think a sip of wine can..... him.
- His comment only..... her resentment toward him.
- At the moment they..... a plan for their next picnic.
- After the argument, they were..... from each other.
- The students were trying to..... the explanation given by the famous lecturer.

CÂU HỎI 7: WORD FORM (10 pts)

Jump To The Beat

Rebounding – a user-friendly, soft-impact type of (0)...fitness...training- is a FIT
(1).....example of the fact that vigorous exercise does not have to be high POWER
Impact. Praised by the fitness experts as superior to (2)....., the shock- JOG
Absorbing mat cushions you (3)..... while protecting joints and ligaments GENTLE
from jarring blows and (4)..... strain. EXCEED
Many of us, without knowing it, experienced the (5).... of rebounding in EXCITE
Childhood as we bounced (6)....., and often forbiddenly, up and down STEADY
on our parents' beds. Although the bed has been (7)..... by an elastic mat on PLACE
our four legs (the rebounder), even in (8)..... I can testify to the fact that ADULT
bouncing is still brilliant.
(9)....., with rebounding we get more benefit out of each breath we take. BASIC
The direct, vertical (10)..... of rebounding make constant use of gravity, MOVE
So you are effectively working with natural resistance.

CÂU HỎI 8: Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only ONE word in each space.

TEACHING ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE

I started my teaching career in a big secondary school in Britain, where I was teaching French. It wasn't as satisfying (1)..... I'd expected it to be, mainly because all the pupils had already decided that French was the (2)..... boring subject on the timetable. The idea of doing the job for the rest of my life was (3)..... a terrifying picture that I decided to retrain to teach English to foreign students. It was the best decision I have (4)..... made and my life now is completely different (5)..... my miserable time at that school in England. I'm working in a private language school on the Mediterranean and it's fantastic! The students (6)..... motivated than my classes in England and they're (7)..... interested in the subject that it's a pleasure to come in and teach them. The hours aren't the same (8)..... in Britain either – we don't start until 10.30 in the morning and we usually have (9)..... two hours for lunch, which is very relaxing. The only small disadvantage is the salary – I earn a bit (10)..... than I did before – but working in such a wonderful job, who cares?

Câu hỏi 9: Most of the lines in this text contain an unnecessary word. A few of the lines are correct. Read the text carefully, find the extra words and mark them. Tick any lines that are correct. Two examples are given.

-if.....0 Some said if the continent of Europe has beautiful cities
-00 and England has beautiful villages. It is certainly true that
-1 England has that many villages which as beautiful, largely
-2 because of the people who live in them are retired. They move
-3 from towns when they would have made money, buy a
-4 country cottage and spend the rest of their lives improving it.
-5 On the continent of Europe its villages are working
-6 communities. The people are too busy for making a living to
-7 worry what their villages look like. So what is about English
-8 cities? London is a really exciting place, and it has fine parks

-9 and buildings. But some English cities there are certainly not
10 very impressive, and none was planned with a particular care.
11 However, a surprising number are fascinating and charming.
12 This is perhaps because they grew up almost by accident. York
13 is one example among many. In the addition to its huge
14 cathedral with its wonderful ancient glass and magnificent
15 stonework, York is full up of old buildings and unplanned old
 streets, where you can explore for weeks.

CÂU HỎI 10. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20pts)

- Absolute secrecy was crucial to the success of the mission.
→ *Without*
- Immediately after his arrival home a water-heater exploded.
→ *Hardly*
- I don't really like her, even though I admire her achievements.
→ *Much*
- Martin may not be very well but she still manages to enjoy life.
→ *Martin's poor*
- I enjoy being the boss of a small company. (FISH)
→
- The success of our local theater has made our city famous. (MAP)
→
- After two hours the bride had still not arrived. (SIGN)
→
- Don't wait to be asked if you want a sandwich! (HELP)
→
- He maintained his position against his adversary. (GROUND)
→
- I daren't turn on the television because the baby might wake up. (FEAR)
→

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN HUỖNH MÃN ĐẠT – KIÊN GIANG

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE

I. PHONOLOGY: (10 points)

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other three.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. enc <u>our</u> age | B. ecot <u>our</u> ism | C. <u>tour</u> nam <u>en</u> t | D. <u>gour</u> mand |
| 2. A. releas <u>ed</u> | B. ceas <u>ed</u> | C. pleas <u>ed</u> | D. increas <u>ed</u> |
| 3. A. soldi <u>er</u> s | B. clothe <u>s</u> | C. signa <u>l</u> s | D. landscap <u>e</u> s |
| 4. A. apar <u>th</u> eid | B. <u>eth</u> nic | C. cath <u>ed</u> ral | D. <u>th</u> orough |
| 5. A. ex <u>h</u> hausted | B. cheet <u>a</u> h | C. <u>rh</u> inoceros | D. alco <u>h</u> olic |

Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the other three

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| 6. A. original | B. mysterious | C. variety | D. academic |
| 7. A. existence | B. musician | C. document | D. contribute |
| 8. A. dessert | B. conserve | C. harpoon | D. outpost |
| 9. A. nostalgic | B. register | C. industry | D. stimulate |
| 10. A. marine | B. survey | C. unique | D. pipette |

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE (20 points)

- We took..... of the fine weather and spent the day on the beach.
A. chance B. advantage C. occasion D. effect
- Although the cyclist was unhurt, his bicycle was..... between the lorry and the wall.
A. clapped B. crushed C. split D. banged
- The school was closed for a month because of a serious..... of fever.
A. outcome B. outburst C. outset D. outbreak
- After questioning the man for six hours, the police..... the information they wanted.
A. seized B. regained C. recovered D. obtained
- They are leaving the district, so they have put their house up for.....
A. purchase B. offer C. sale D. trade
- Thousands of steel were used as a framework of the new office block.
A. beams B. girders C. stakes D. piles
- The ceiling fans were on, but unfortunately they only the hot, humid air.
A. stirred up B. cut back C. turned into D. poured through
- Give me a word..... with S.
A. beginning B. begins C. began D. begin
- some countries have ruined their agriculture, squandering money on uneconomic factories, the Ivory Coast has stuck to what it is good.
A. After B. During C. When D. While
- He..... a policeman; he's much too short.
A. can't be B. must be C. looks like D. should be
- He is a little bit..... in his left ear, but if you speak clearly he will hear what you say.
A. disabled B. deaf C. diseased D. dead
- She remembered the correct address only..... she had posted the letter.
A. since B. afterwards C. following D. after
- Mr. and Mrs. Hudson are always..... with each other about money.
A. annoying B. arguing C. discussing D. shouting
- The children did not know the..... by which the game was played.
A. facts B. laws C. orders D. rules
- It's an awful..... your wife couldn't come. I was looking forward to meeting her.
A. harm B. sorrow C. shame D. shock
- He enjoyed the dessert so much that he accepted a second..... when it was offered.
A. load B. pile C. helping D. sharing
- The music..... the composer's joy of life.
A. appeals B. attracts C. expresses D. arouses

18. If only he..... told us the truth in the first place, things wouldn't have gone so wrong.
 A. had B. has C. would have D. should have
- 19..... you have no key, you will have to get back before I go out.
 A. Although B. Provided C. As D. Unless
20. You should iron out the in that dress.
 A. wrinkles B. crumples C. folds D. creases

III. READING COMPREHENSION

1. Read the following passage and choose the best option to complete the blank or answer the question. (10 points)

Langston Hughes was one of the greatest American writers of the twentieth century. He was born in Joplin, Missouri, and moved to Cleveland at the age of fourteen. Several years later he spent one year in Mexico before attending Columbia University in New York. For a few years after that he **roamed** the world as a seaman, visiting **ports** around the world and writing some poetry. He returned to the United States and attended Lincoln University, where he won the Witter Bynner Prize for undergraduate poetry. After graduating in 1928, he traveled to Spain and to Russia with the help of a Guggenheim fellowship.

His novels include *Not Without Laughter* (1930) and *The Big Sea* (1940). He wrote an autobiography in 1956 and also published several collections of poetry. The collections include *The Weary Blues* (1926), *The Dream Keeper* (1932), *Shakespeare in Harlem* (1942), *Fields of Wonder* (1947), *One Way Ticket* (1947), and *Selected Poems* (1959). A man of many **talents**, Hughes was also a lyricist, librettist, and a journalist. As an older man in the 1960s he spent much of his time collecting poems from Africa and from African-Americans to popularize black writers. Hughes is one of the most **accomplished** writers in American literary history, and he is seen as one of the artistic leaders of the Harlem Renaissance, the period when a neighborhood that was predominantly black produced a **flood** of great literature, music, and other art forms depicting daily city life for African-Americans.

- What is the main topic of this passage?
 A. The life of Langston Hughes B. The Harlem Renaissance
 C. African-American writers D. American twentieth-century writers
- The word "**roamed**" as used in line 3 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
 A. traveled B. soared C. floated D. walked
- As used in line 4, which of the following words could best replace the word "**ports**"?
 A. islands B. ships C. friends D. harbors
- To which of the following movements might "Shakespeare in Harlem" refer to?
 A. the Civil War B. the Harlem Riots
 C. the Harlem Renaissance D. the Civil Rights Movement
- What provided Hughes with assistance for his travel to Spain and Russia?
 A. his career as a soldier B. his career as a soldier
 C. a literary fellowship D. a college study program

6. The word **"talents"** in line 11 could be replaced by which of the following?
 A. desires B. abilities C. strategies D. careers
 7. According to the author, what did Hughes do during the later years of his life?
 A. write short stories B. popularize African-American writers
 C. advocate racial equality D. write about life in Harlem
 8. Which of the following could best replace the word **"accomplished"** as used in line 14?
 A. successful B. prolific C. brilliant D. imagination
 9. The author uses the word **"flood"** in line 15 to refer to
 A. a drought B. an outpouring C. a cloudburst D. a streak
 10. According to the passage, Langston Hughes was all of the following **EXCEPT**
 A. a novelist B. a poet C. an historian D. a journalist
- 2. Read the following passage and choose the best option to complete the blank or answer the question. (10 points)**

First impressions count

- A. Traditionally uniforms were -and for some industries still are- manufactured to protect the worker. When they were first designed, it is also likely that all uniforms made symbolic sense - those for the military, for example, were originally intended to impress and even terrify the enemy; other uniforms denoted a hierarchy - chefs wore white because they worked with flour, but the main chef wore a black hat to show he supervised.
- B. The last 30 years, however, have seen an increasing emphasis on their role in projecting the image of an organisation and in uniting the workforce into a homogeneous unit-particularly in 'customer facing' industries, and especially in financial services and retailing. From uniforms and workwear has emerged 'corporate clothing'. "The people you employ are your ambassadors," says Peter Griffin, managing director of a major retailer in the UK. "What they say, how they look, and how they behave is terribly important." The result is a new way of looking at corporate workwear. From being a simple means of identifying who is a member of staff, the uniform is emerging as a new channel of marketing communication.
- C. Truly effective marketing through visual cues such as uniforms is a subtle art, however. Wittingly or unwittingly, how we look sends all sorts of powerful subliminal messages to other people. Dark colours give an aura of authority while lighter pastel shades suggest approachability. Certain dress style creates a sense of conservatism, others a sense of openness to new ideas. Neatness can suggest efficiency but, if it is overdone, it can spill over and indicate an obsession with power. "If the company is selling quality, then it must have quality uniforms. If it is selling style, its uniforms must be stylish. If it wants to appear innovative, everybody can't look exactly the same. Subliminally we see all these things," says Lynn Elvy, a director of image consultants House of Colour.

- D. But translating corporate philosophies into the right mix of colour, style, degree of branding and uniformity can be a fraught process. And it is not always successful. According to *Company Clothing* magazine, there are 1000 companies supplying the workwear and corporate clothing market. Of these, 22 account for 85% of total sales-£380 million in 1994.
- E. A successful uniform needs to balance two key sets of needs. On the one hand, no uniform will work if staff feel uncomfortable or ugly. Giving the wearers a choice has become a key element in the way corporate clothing is introduced and managed. On the other, it is pointless if the look doesn't express the business's marketing strategy. The greatest challenge in this respect is time. When it comes to human perceptions, first impressions count. Customers will size up the way staff look in just a few seconds, and that few seconds will colour their attitudes from then on. Those few seconds can be so important that big companies are prepared to invest years, and millions of pounds, getting them right.
- F. In addition, some uniform companies also offer rental services. "There will be an increasing specialisation in the marketplace," predicts Mr Blyth, Customer Services Manager of a large UK bank. The past two or three years have seen consolidation. Increasingly, the big suppliers are becoming 'managing agents', which means they offer a total service to put together the whole complex operation of a company's corporate clothing package - which includes reliable sourcing, managing the inventory, budget control and distribution to either central locations or to each staff member individually. Huge investments have been made in new systems, information technology and amassing quality assurance accreditations.
- G. Corporate clothing does have potential for further growth. Some banks have yet to introduce a full corporate look; police forces are researching a complete new look for the 21st century. And many employees now welcome a company wardrobe. A recent survey of staff found that 90 per cent welcomed having clothing which reflected the corporate identity.

The passage First Impressions Count has seven paragraphs A-G

Which paragraphs discuss the following points?

Write the appropriate letters A-G in boxes 1-6 on your answer sheet.

Example

the number of companies supplying the corporate clothing market (Answer D)

1. different types of purchasing agreement
2. the original purposes of uniforms
3. the popularity rating of staff uniforms
4. involving employees in the selection of a uniform
5. the changing significance of company uniforms
6. perceptions of different types of dress

Do the following statements agree with the views of the writer of the passage? In boxes 7-10 on your answer sheet write:

YES (Y) if the statement agrees with the writer's views

NO (N) if the statement contradicts the writer's views

NOT GIVEN (NG) if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this

- 7. Uniforms were more carefully made in the past than they are today.
- 8. Uniforms make employees feel part of a team.
- 9. Most businesses that supply company clothing are successful.
- 10. Uniforms are best selected by marketing consultants.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST

Read the following passage and choose the best option to complete the blank. (10 points)

Environmental Concerns

Earth is the only place we know of in the universe that can support human life. (1) _____ human activities are making the planet less fit to live on. As the western world (2) _____ on consuming two-thirds of the world's resources while half of the world's population do so (3) _____ to stay alive we are rapidly destroying the (4) _____ resource we have by which all people can survive and prosper. Everywhere fertile soil is (5) _____ built on or washed into the sea. Renewable resources are exploited so much that they will never be able to recover (6) _____. We discharge pollutants into the atmosphere without any thought of the consequences. As a result the planet's ability to support people is being (7) _____ at the time when rising human numbers and consumption are (8) _____ increasingly heavy demands on it.

The Earth's natural resources are there for us to use. We need food, water, air, energy, medicines, warmth, shelter and minerals to (9) _____ us fed, comfortable, healthy and active. If we are sensible in how we use the resources they will (10) _____ indefinitely.

But if we use them wastefully and excessively they will soon run out and everyone will suffer.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| 1. A. Although | B. Still | C. Yet | D. Despite |
| 2. A. continues | B. repeats | C. carries | D. follows |
| 3. A. already | B. just | C. for | D. entirely |
| 4. A. alone | B. individual | C. lone | D. only |
| 5. A. sooner | B. neither | C. either | D. rather |
| 6. A. quite | B. greatly | C. utterly | D. completely |
| 7. A. stopped | B. narrowed | C. reduced | D. cut |
| 8. A. doing | B. having | C. taking | D. making |
| 9. A. hold | B. maintain | C. stay | D. keep |
| 10. A. last | B. stand | C. go | D. remain |

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES/ FORMS (10 points)

- 1. You should have been more careful. You (avoid) _____ having had this accident.
- 2. Not until later did they discover that the picture (steal) _____.
- 3. I waited under the clock! - So did I, but I didn't see you! We (wait) _____ under different clocks.
- 4. She was breathing fast and deep, as if she (run) _____.
- 5. It is very cold. Mr. Taylor, who has been ill recently, is walking along the road without a coat. He (wear) _____ a warm coat.
- 6. He got angry because he hadn't been accustomed to (make) _____ fun like that before.
- 7. The price of gold is said (go up) _____ now.
- 8. A number of students (please) _____ to be given the rewards by the headmaster last week.
- 9. Don't hesitate (ask) _____ me for help when necessary.
- 10. Most films are made (show) _____ in the theatre.

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10 points)

Complete each of the following sentences with one suitable preposition or particle.

- 1. Can't we go out to a disco? I don't want to stay _____ all evening.
- 2. There was an article in the newspaper that I wanted to cut _____ and keep.
- 3. I didn't have key, but luckily someone was here to let me _____.
- 4. The car drew _____ and the driver got out.
- 5. I often turn _____ late every night.
- 6. He often goes _____ on his promises.
- 7. The warm weather has put _____ the harvest.
- 8. People only make _____ with him because of his wealth.
- 9. Sometimes she gets decked _____ in black jeans.
- 10. This car could do _____ a good polish.

III. WORD FORMS (10 points)

Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the given words.

- 1. I think it's sheer _____ to get married in church if you don't believe in God. (**hypocrite**)
- 2. My brother lives in an attractive _____ part of Paris. (**reside**)
- 3. I can't convict a man of crime on _____ (circumstance) evidence alone. (**circumstance**)
- 4. Without the _____ of several large firms, the festival couldn't take place. (**patron**)
- 5. The minister gave _____ answer to the interviewer's questions. (**evade**)
- 6. There will be no pay rise in the _____ future. (**see**)

7. India is a _____ country. (linguistics)
8. I am afraid he is more of a _____ than a help. (hinder)
9. His bad behavior in several study sessions resulted in his _____ from school. (expel)
10. Pluto is said to be the _____ planet of the solar system. It is the farthest- away planet of all. (out)

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 points)

There are ten mistakes in the following passage. Find and correct them.

One of the most urgent environment problems in the world today is the short of clean water. Having clean drinking water is a basic human right. But acid rain, industrial pollution and garbage have made many sources of water indrinkable. Lakes, reservoirs and even entire seas have become vast pools of poisonous.

Lake Baikal in Russia is one of the largest lakes in the world. It contains a rich various of animals and plants, including 1,300 rare species that do not exist anywhere else in the world. But they are being destroyed by the massive volumes of industrial effluent which poor into the lake every day. Even where law existed, the government did not have the power to enforce them. Most industries simple ignore the regulations. The Mediterranean Sea occuppies 1% of the world's water surface. But it is the dumping ground for 50% of all marine pollution. Almost 16 countries regularly throw industrial wastes a few miles off shore.

Water is free for everyone. A few years ago people thought that the supply of clean water in the world was limitless. Today, many water supplies have been ruined by pollution and sewage. Clean water is now scarce, and we are at least beginning to respect this precious source. We should do anything now.

Mistake	Correction	Mistake	Correction
1.		6.	
2.		7.	
3.		8.	
4.		9.	
5.		10.	

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10 points)

Fill in each of the following blanks with ONE suitable word.

During the teenage years, many young people can at (1) _____ be difficult to talk to. They often seem to dislike (2) _____ questioned. They may seem unwilling to talk about their work in school. This is a normal (3) _____ at this age, though it can be very hard for parents to understand. It is a part of becoming (4) _____ of teenagers trying to be adults while they are (5) _____ growing up. Young people are usually more willing to talk if they believe that questions are asked out of real interest and not (6) _____ people are trying to check (7) _____ on them.

Parents should do their best to talk to their sons and daughters about school and future plan but not push them to talk if they don't want to. Parents should also watch for the danger signs: some children in (8) _____ to be adults may experiment (9) _____ sex, drugs, alcohol or smoking. Parents need to watch for any signs (10) _____ unusual behaviour which may be connected with these and get help if necessary.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 points)

1. It's sad, but unemployment is unlikely to go down this year.
Sad _____
2. We must think about ways of improving the transport system.
Thought _____
3. It was his lack of confidence that surprised me.
What _____
4. I got bored with the match halfway through.
I lost _____
5. I bought it without thinking about it first. (SPUR)

6. The disagreement is a lot of fuss about nothing. (TEACUP)

7. I treated him in the same way as he had treated me. (PAID)

8. She firmly believed John to be telling the truth.
It _____
9. They suddenly realized that they were on the verge of a bankrupt. (DAWNED)
It _____
10. Although he had his legs cut off after a serious accident, he competed in the Olympic Games and won a medal. (PREVENT)
His legs being _____

THE END

B. LỚP 11

SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO BÀ RỊA – VŨNG TÀU
TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ QUÝ ĐÔN

KỶ THI OLYMPIC TRUYỀN THÔNG 30/4

LẦN THỨ XVIII – NĂM 2012

Khóa ngày 07 tháng 4 năm 2012

Môn thi: Tiếng Anh lớp 11

Thời gian làm bài: 180 phút, không kể thời gian phát đề

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

Chú ý:

- Đề thi này có 10 trang.
- Học sinh làm bài mỗi phần trên một tờ giấy riêng.
- Không được sử dụng bất cứ tài liệu nào để làm bài.

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY

1. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group. (5 pts)

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>considerate</u> | B. <u>candidate</u> | C. <u>associate</u> | D. <u>adequate</u> |
| 2. A. <u>warranty</u> | B. <u>wasabi</u> | C. <u>wallop</u> | D. <u>wander</u> |
| 3. A. <u>sanctuary</u> | B. <u>manky</u> | C. <u>sanguine</u> | D. <u>redundant</u> |
| 4. A. <u>modal</u> | B. <u>model</u> | C. <u>modest</u> | D. <u>modern</u> |
| 5. A. <u>bathing</u> | B. <u>method</u> | C. <u>bathroom</u> | D. <u>width</u> |

2. Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is placed differently from that of the others in the list. (5 pts)

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 6. A. disinter | B. cadaver | C. cathedral | D. attorney |
| 7. A. substantial | B. technological | C. exponential | D. infiltration |
| 8. A. monetary | B. paralysis | C. protagonist | D. analogous |
| 9. A. arithmetic | B. assassinate | C. agriculture | D. controvert |
| 10. A. tuberculosis | B. mathematician | C. communication | D. inheritance |

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE

☛ Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences. (20 pts)

- What happened _____ their car broke down on the motorway so they didn't get to Jo's wedding on time.
A. to be that B. being that C. was that D. to that
- The restaurant is popular with film stars and the _____.
A. like B. same C. similar D. such
- I'm sorry to _____, but did you happen to mention the same "Fiona"?
A. butt in B. cut you C. intercede D. jump
- John was _____ something under his breath, but I didn't catch what he said.
A. whispering B. muttering C. growling D. swallowing
- Don't take it as _____ that you'll be promoted in your job; other colleagues stand a good chance too.
A. fixed B. standard C. read D. word

6. A common cause of _____ is the use of untreated water in preparation for foods, which is quite common in certain underdeveloped countries.
A. displeasure B. malnutrition C. eupepsia D. dysentery
7. The police promised him _____ from prosecution if he co-operated with them fully.
A. safety B. protection C. immunity D. absolution
8. Public television stations are different from commercial stations _____.
A. because they receive money differently and different types of shows
B. for money and program types
C. in the areas of funding and programming
D. because the former receives money and has programs differently from the latter
9. I don't think it would be wise to try to make Max change his mind about divorcing Barbara. Well, in his place I _____ her at all.
A. would never have married B. needn't have married
C. would never marry D. must never have married
10. Once known as the "Golden State" because of its gold mines, _____.
A. North Carolina today mines few metallic minerals
B. few metallic minerals are mined in North Carolina today
C. there are few metallic minerals mined in North Carolina today
D. today in North Carolina few metallic minerals are mined
11. Charles Babbage's "difference engine" is widely regarded as the _____ of modern computers.
A. precedent B. precursor C. ancestor D. antecedent
12. According to psychiatrists, many violent criminals harbor a feeling of _____ and insecurity.
A. insufficiency B. shortage C. inadequacy D. scarcity
13. It must be true. I heard it straight from the _____ mouth.
A. dog's B. horse's C. camel's D. cat's
14. I am fully prepared for my interview and I am confident that I can answer any questions they may care to _____ me.
A. throw at B. drop on C. slide to D. roll to
15. I'm afraid we have _____ a lot of criticism over our decision to close the hospital.
A. come in for B. come round C. come out with D. come up with
16. She was unaware that she had been under _____ since her arrival.
A. review B. consideration C. discussion D. surveillance
17. The saucepan fell onto the floor with a great _____.
A. clatter B. whoosh C. crunch D. squeak
18. I thought that Wendy's action was rather out of _____.
A. personality B. character C. being D. role
19. The planes were delayed and the hotel was awful, but _____ we still had a good time.
A. on the contrary B. by the same token
C. on top of all that D. for all that
20. Unsalted butter is best for this recipe, but _____ that, margarine will do.
A. except B. failing C. for all of D. given

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Reading 1

☞ You are going to read a newspaper article. For questions 1 – 10, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) Which you think fits best according to the text. (10 pts)

How I found my true voice

As an interpreter, Suzanne Glass could speak only for others – but the work provided terrific material for her first novel.

‘No, no, no! You’ve got to get away from this or you’re going to lose it.’ The voice reverberating in my head was my own. I was at an international conference. My throat was killing me and my headphones were pinching. I had just been interpreting a speaker whose last words had been: ‘We must take very seriously the standardization of the length of cucumbers and the size of tomatoes.’ You can’t afford to have your own thoughts when you’re interpreting **simultaneously**, so, of course, I missed the speaker’s next sentence and lost his train of thought. Sitting in a darkened booth at the back of a huge conference hall, I was thrown. Fortunately, my colleague grabbed my microphone and took over.

This high-pressure, high-output work was not quite the dream profession I had hoped for. Although I had fun with it in the beginning – occasionally being among the first to hear of medical and political breakthroughs would be exciting for any 25-year-old – I realized that this was a job in which I would never be able to find my own voice. I had always known that words would be my life in one form or another. My mother thought she’d given birth to an alien when I began to talk at the age of seven months. That **momentous** day, she had placed my playpen in the hallway and gone into the bedroom. In imitation of the words she had repeated to me again and again, I apparently called out towards the bedroom door: ‘I see you. I see you.’ I was already in training for a career as a professional parrot.

But how mistaken I was to think that international interpreting would be glamorous. The speaker rarely stops to think that there’s someone at the back of the room, listening to his words, absorbing their meaning, and converting them into another language at the same time. Often I was confronted with a droner, a whisperer or a mumblor through my headphones. The mumblers were the worst. Most of the time, an **interpreter** is thought of as a machine – a funnel, a conduit, which, I suppose, is precisely what we are. Sometimes, when those we are translating for hear us cough or sneeze, or turn round and look at us behind the smoky glass of the booth, I think they’re surprised to see that we’re actually alive.

Ironically, part of the secret of interpreting is non-verbal communication. You have to sense when your partner is tired, and offer to take over. At the same time, you have to be careful not to cut him short and hog the microphone. Interpreters can be a bit like actors: they like to show off. You do develop friendships when you’re working in such close proximity, but there’s a huge amount of competitiveness among interpreters. They check on each other and sometimes even count each other’s mistranslations.

Translating other people’s ideas prevented me from feeling involved and creative as an interpreter. Actually, you can’t be a creative interpreter. It’s a contradiction in terms. Sometimes, when I disagreed with a speaker, I wanted to rip off my headphones,

jump up and run out of the booth, shouting: 'Rubbish. Rubbish. You're talking a lot of nonsense, and this is what I think about it.' Instead, I had to sit there and regurgitate opinions in violent contradiction with my own. Sometimes, I'd get my revenge by playing games with the speaker's tone of voice. If he was being serious, I'd make him sound jocular. If he was being light-hearted, I'd make him sound earnest.

Eventually, I wanted to find a career where my own words would matter and where my own voice would be heard. So, to redress the balance, I decided to write a novel. While I was writing it, I did go back and interpret at a few conferences to get inside the head of Dominique, my main character. At first, I was a little rusty and a couple of the delegates turned round to glare at me, but after twenty minutes, I was back into it, playing that old game of mental gymnastics. Interpreting is like learning to turn somersaults: you never forget how to do it. But for me, sitting in the booth had a ghost-like quality to it – as though I had gone back into a past life – a life that belonged to the time before I found my own voice.

1. *In the first paragraph, the writer says she discovered that*
 - A. there were some subjects she had no interest in dealing with.
 - B. the standard of her work as an interpreter was getting lower.
 - C. her mind was wandering when she should have been doing her job.
 - D. she could no longer understand subjects she had previously covered.
2. *What does the writer say about being an interpreter in the second paragraph?*
 - A. It was the kind of job her parents had always expected her to do.
 - B. It turned out to be more challenging than she had anticipated.
 - C. It was what she had wanted to be ever since she was a small child.
 - D. It gave her access to important information before other people.
3. *What does the writer say about speakers she interpreted for?*
 - A. Some of them had a tendency to get irritated with interpreters.
 - B. She particularly disliked those she struggled to hear properly.
 - C. They usually had the wrong idea about the function of interpreters.
 - D. Some of them made little attempt to use their own language correctly.
4. *The writer says that relationships between interpreters*
 - A. can make it difficult for interpreters to do their jobs well.
 - B. are affected by interpreters' desires to prove how good they are.
 - C. usually start well but end in arguments.
 - D. are based on secret resentments.
5. *The writer says that when she disagreed with speakers, she would sometimes*
 - A. mistranslate small parts of what they said.
 - B. make it clear from her tone of voice that she did not agree.
 - C. exaggerate their point of view.
 - D. give the impression that they did not really mean what they said.
6. *The writer says that when she returned to interpreting,*
 - A. she did not start off very well.
 - B. she briefly wished she had not given it up.
 - C. she thought that two of the delegates recognised her.
 - D. she changed her ideas about the main character in her novel.

7. *What is the writer's main point in the article as a whole?*
 - A. It is not always a good idea to go into a profession because it looks glamorous.
 - B. Most interpreters eventually become disillusioned with the work.
 - C. Being an interpreter did not allow her to satisfy her need to be creative.
 - D. Most interpreters would actually like to do something more creative.
8. *Which is the closest in meaning to **momentous** in 'That **momentous** day'?*
 - A. unimportant
 - B. historic
 - C. momentary
 - D. hard
9. *Which is the closest in meaning to 'to glare'?*
 - A. to glower
 - B. to caress
 - C. despise
 - D. wonder
10. *Which is the closest in meaning to '**simultaneously**'?*
 - A. all again
 - B. all at once
 - C. once and for all
 - D. once too often

Reading 2

Read the following passage and fill in each blank with a suitable phrase or sentence from the list below. (10 pts)

Bringing up children

Where one stage of child development has been left out, or not sufficiently experienced, the child may have to go back and capture the experience of it. (1) _____ - for example, by providing the opportunity for the child to play with a clockwork car or toy railway train up to any age if he still needs to do so. This principle, in fact, (2) _____ of children in difficulties with their development, and is the basic of work in child clinics.

The beginnings of discipline are in the nursery. Even the youngest baby is taught by gradual stages to wait for food, to sleep and wake at regular intervals and so on. If the child feels the world around him is a warm and friendly one, he slowly accepts its rhythm and accustoms himself to conforming to its demands. (3) _____, particularly for food, is a very important element in upbringing, and is achieved successfully only if too great demands are not made before the child can understand them. Every parent watches eagerly the child's acquisition of each new skill: the first spoken words, (4) _____, or the beginning of reading and writing. It is often tempting to hurry the child beyond his natural learning rate, but this can set up dangerous feelings of failure and states of anxiety in the child. This might happen at any stage. A baby might be forced to use a toilet too early; a young child might be encouraged to learn to read before he knows the meaning of the words he reads. On the other hand, though, if a child is left alone too much, (5) _____, he loses his natural zest for life and his desire to find out new things for himself.

Learning together is a fruitful source of relationship between children and parents. (6) _____. Toys and games which both parents and children can share are an important means of achieving this co-operation. Building-block toys, jigsaw puzzles and crosswords are good examples.

Parents vary greatly (7) _____ towards their children. Some may be especially strict in money matters; others are severe over times of coming home at night, punctuality for meals or personal cleanliness. In general, the controls imposed represent the needs of the parents and the values of the community (8) _____.

With regard to the development of moral standards in the growing child, (9) _____. To forbid a thing one day and excuse it the next is no foundation for morality. Also, parents should realize that "example is better than precept". If they are hypocritical and do not practice what they preach, their children may grow confused and emotionally insecure (10) _____, and realize they have been, to some extent, deceived. A sudden awareness of a marked difference between their parents' ethics and their morals can be a dangerous disillusion.

The list of phrases and sentences

- A. in their degree of strictness or indulgence
- B. consistency is very important in parental teaching
- C. or without any learning opportunities
- D. underlies all psychological treatment
- E. By playing together, parents learn more about their children and children learn more from their parents
- F. Learning to wait for things
- G. as much as the child's own happiness and well-being
- H. when they grow old enough to think for themselves
- I. A good home makes this possible
- J. the first independent steps

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST

Read the following passage and choose the options that best complete the blanks. (10pts)

Warning on global warning

Global warning could cause drought and possibly famine in China, the source of much of Hong Kong's food, by 2050, a new report predicts. Hong Kong could also be (1) _____ from flooding as sea level rose. The report (2) _____ building sea-walls around low-lying areas such as the new port and airport reclamations. (3) _____ by the world Wide Fund of Nature (WWF), the report, which includes work by members of the Chinese Academic meteorological Sciences, uses the most recent projections on climate change to point to a gloomy (4) _____ for China. By 2050 about 30 to 40 per cent of the country will experience changes in the type of vegetation it (5) _____, with tropical and subtropical forest conditions (6) _____ northward and hot desert conditions rising in the west where currently the desert is temperate, crop-growing areas will expand but any benefit is expected to be negated by increased evaporation of (7) _____, making it too dry to grow crops such as rice. The growing season also is expected to (8) _____, becoming shorter in southern and central China, the mainland's (9) _____. The rapid changes make it (10) _____ that plants could adapt.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. at a loss | B. at risk | C. at it again | D. at random |
| 2. A. comments | B. realizes | C. agrees | D. recommends |
| 3. A. To publish | B. Having published | C. Published | D. Publishing |
| 4. A. outlook | B. perspective | C. view | D. sight |
| 5. A. supports | B. grows | C. raises | D. rises |
| 6. A. running | B. shifting | C. dashing | D. rushing |
| 7. A. land | B. soil | C. moisture | D. humid |

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 8. A. reshape | B. remain | C. rotate | D. alter |
| 9. A. breadwinner | B. breadline | C. breadbasket | D. breadboard |
| 10. A. unforthcoming | B. unlikely | C. unchanged | D. unregulated |

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES / FORMS

☞ Put each verb in brackets in the correct tense or form (10 pts)

- I don't think his article deserves (1. read) _____
- It was our fault to keep Jane (2. wait) _____ so long. We (3. inform) _____ her in advance.
- It's no use (4. ask) _____ the students (5. keep) _____ quiet. They can't help (6. make) _____ a noise.
- I would rather you (7. not / be) _____ absent from class yesterday.
- Neither industries nor the garbage disposal (8. account) _____ for the pollution in this city.
- All the lights are on. You (9. forget) _____ (10. turn) _____ the lights off before going to bed last night.

☞ Put each verb in brackets in the correct tense or form (10 pts)

Johannes Gutenberg was a pioneer in the use of movable type. When he (1. begin) _____ building a printing press in 1436, he (2. be) _____ unlikely (3. realize) _____ that he (4. give) _____ birth to an art form that (5. take) _____ center stage in the social and industrial revolutions that followed.

Gutenberg was German, his press was wooden, and the most important aspect of his invention was that it was the first form of printing to use movable type. Although Laurence Koster of Harlem also (6. lay) _____ claim to the invention, scholars (7. generally / accept) _____ Gutenberg as the father of modern printing. Before Gutenberg, the printing press (8. use) _____ (9. reproduce) _____ pictures, playing cards, and designs on cloth. Designs (10. cut) _____ in wood, stone or metal and transferred to parchment or vellum.

II. WORD FORMS

☞ Give the correct form of words in brackets (10 pts)

1. "What if" questions involving _____ are familiar in historical speculations. (FACT)
2. He was definitely _____ when he scored that goal. (SIDE)
3. You won't persuade him to change his mind. His decision is _____ (REVOKE)
4. Are season-ticket _____ dealt here? (NEW)
5. The Ministry of Education and Training decided to organize a (an) _____ footballer championship to create a common playground for all students. (COLLEGE)
6. An alarm sounds when the temperature reaches a _____ level. (DETERMINE)
7. Scarlet, my new neighbor, tends to have intense, _____ friendships. (SPIRIT)
8. It is not surprising that the corporation has established total _____ over its rivals. (SUPREME)
9. He examined the parcel _____ as he had no idea what it could be. (SUSPECT)
10. Each classroom in my school has been _____ with a high-quality projector. (FIT)

☛ Supply each gap with the correct form of the word given in the box (10 pts)

way	excel	movable	nature	precede
subversive	precocity	subjection	demolition	breed

Little queens sweep the board

'Hot-housing' is the technical word for it – but the (1) _____ Polgar sisters from Hungary, who have been zapping the male chess community, certainly don't look like (2) _____ hot-house blossoms.

Judit, 12, who won men's international master status at the (3) _____ age of 11 (three years earlier than Bobby Fischer and Gary Kasparov), and Zsofi, who has just become a women's grandmaster at 13 (another record), started playing chess before they were five, never went to school, were educated by their parents, and now put in five or six hours a day at the board. They seem very natural children. Between (4) _____ in the Duncan Lawrie mixed tournament, which ends today at London's Ecclestone Hotel, they jump up for a gossip or a joke together. Their elder sister Zsuzsa, back in Budapest, is (5) _____ to men's international grandmaster status at the age of 19. The three girls, who will represent Hungary at the Chess Olympiad in Salonika in two weeks' time, have begun to (6) _____ the assumption that, at the top level of world chess, men will always prevail.

Their father, Laszlo, once a lecturer in psychology, now their business manager, wanted to test the hot-housing theory that if you (7) _____ a normally intelligent child to intensive, specialized training in a particular discipline at a very early age, you will produce (8) _____. His claim that his daughters were not endowed by nature with any special intellectual gifts is central to his argument. The girls' mother, Klara, a language teacher, says: 'It's improbable that three children in the same family would all be (9) _____ gifted. They are normal – just like other children, except that they spend more time concentrating on chess. We hope one of them will be world champion one day.'

The Polgar blitz on male dominance has (10) _____ some old physiological and psychoanalytical explanations of women's inferiority in top-level chess, and is likely to encourage other parents to push their daughters. Sooner or later, this should produce a woman world champion.

III. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS

☛ Fill in each blank with a suitable preposition or particle (10 pts).

- These boots can be ordered directly _____ the manufacturers.
- He escaped by passing himself _____ as a guard.
- She refused to be a party _____ any violence.
- Her sense of fun has rubbed _____ on her children.
- We cannot afford to take risks when people's lives are _____ stake.
- Embarrassment rooted her _____ the spot.
- The school ran _____ financial trouble when eighty percent of the staff went on strike.
- Erica is an excellent colleague. She goes _____ her job calmly and efficiently.
- There should be enough plates to go _____.
- Hundreds of people turned _____ in the rain to see their favorite pop star.

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

☛ **Identify 10 errors in the following passage and correct them (10 pts)**

THE TRUTH ABOUT LOVE

This week we celebrated Valentine's Day or rather incurable romances and those of us who are a bit soft in the head did! The fourteenth of February always gives everyone who's anyone a chance to cast a few pearls of wisdom before their fellow sufferers about the nature of 'the universal migraine' – love. Francis Farnsworth is the case in point. I'm sure the poor old fellow has a heart of gold but he really does talk a load of rubbish sometimes! His appearance last night on BBC 1's 'Let's Talk It Over' was not exception. He started out by having what I will politely call a difference of opinion with Tania Di Monte, author of 'Tell me the Truth about love'. Ms. Di Monte always expresses the most extraordinary views without any apparent fear of contradiction. Last night she was boldly set out her rules for a perfect relationship when poor old Farnsworth accidentally called her Tina. Tina is of course the name of her ex-husband Darren's second wife and we all know that any mention him – or her – is like a red rag to a bull to Tania. Farnsworth kept apologizing and saying that it had been a slip of the tongue brought about by a momentary loss of concentration, but it took all presenter Greg Lazarre's skills to calm our Tania down again. Francis then started calling her 'darling', which only succeeded in making her even more furious. 'Term of endearing', he stammered as she glared at him. She had been vehemently denying that there was even a grain of truth in rumors about her forthcoming engagement with football star Nick Pérez. Nevertheless, I'm sure it is only a question of time before we see Tania and Nick on the cover of 'Hi There!' celebrating 'the wedding of the century'. If marrying someone like Tania is what happens to you if you're incredibly successful, like Pérez undoubtedly is, I shudder thinking what the price of failure might be!

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST

☛ **Fill in each blank with one suitable word (10 pts).**

Can parrots communicate?

Everyone knows that parrots can imitate human speech, but can these birds also understand meaning? Two decades ago, researcher Irene Pepperberg started working with Alex, an African grey parrot, and ever since then, she has been building (1) _____ data on him. Pepperberg, whose recently published book *The Alex Studies* makes fascinating reading, claims Alex doesn't copy speech but intentionally uses words to get (2) _____ it is that he wants.

In actual (3) _____, some of his cognitive skills are identical to those of a five-year-old child. (4) _____ a child's, Alex's learning has been a steady progression. Early on, he (5) _____ vocalize whether two things were the same or different. Now, he carries out more complex tasks. Presented (6) _____ different-coloured balls and blocks and asked the number of the red blocks, he'll answer correctly. He requests things as well. (7) _____ he ask to sit on your shoulder and you put him (8) _____ else, he'll complain: "Wanna go shoulder."

A few experts remain skeptical, seeing very (9) _____ in Alex's performance beyond learning by association, by means of intensive training. Yet Alex appears to have mastered simple two-way communication. As parrots live for 60 years or more, Alex may surprise (10) _____ all further.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

• Rewrite each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the one given. (10 pts)

1. I rarely sleep in the afternoon.
→ I'm not in
2. It was not until five years had elapsed that the whole truth about the murder came out.
→ Not for
3. It seems that no one predicted the correct result.
→ No one
4. My grandfather had completely forgotten that he phoned me last night.
→ My grandfather didn't have
5. I was not well enough to play football that day.
→ I didn't feel
6. Laura was faced by a lot of problems during her childhood. (**contend**)
→ Laura had a
7. It is usual for young children to ask a lot of questions. (**apt**)
→ Young children.....
8. David felt uncomfortable in front of all those people. (**ill**)
→ David seemed really
9. The handling of the matter has been heavily criticized by the press. (**scorn**)
→ The press.....
10. When they broke the news, she stayed perfectly calm and controlled. (**hair**)
→ When they broke the news

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ HỒNG PHONG – TP HỒ CHÍ MINH

PHẦN A: TRẮC NGHIỆM

I. PHONOLOGY (10pts)

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. kerosene | B. tinsel | C. pessimism | D. mussel |
| 2. A. <u>considerate</u> | B. <u>candidate</u> | C. <u>associate</u> | D. <u>adequate</u> |
| 3. A. <u>scowl</u> | B. <u>frown</u> | C. <u>sprout</u> | D. <u>dough</u> |
| 4. A. <u>bombard</u> | B. <u>discard</u> | C. <u>mustard</u> | D. <u>retard</u> |
| 5. A. <u>intellectual</u> | B. <u>situation</u> | C. <u>digestion</u> | D. <u>Greenwich</u> |

Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the others.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 6. A. mischievous | B. miscellaneous | C. intimacy | D. veterinary |
| 7. A. infamous | B. inventory | C. negligence | D. congenial |
| 8. A. impotent | B. ignorant | C. admirable | D. affidavit |
| 9. A. primate | B. asset | C. innate | D. preface |
| 10. A. monetary | B. paralysis | C. protagonist | D. analogous |

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURES (20pts)

11. Stephen really lost his _____ when his dental appointment was cancelled yet again.
A. head B. voice C. calm D. rag
12. Don't take it as _____ that you'll be promoted in your job; other colleagues stand a good chance too.
A. fixed B. standard C. read D. word
13. The weekend is over, so tomorrow morning it's back to the _____.
A. grind B. labour C. drudgery D. toil
14. Looking after a house, four children, a lazy husband and two dogs is real _____.
A. labour B. drudgery C. toil D. grind
15. The experimental play was only a _____ success, which disappointed the playwright.
A. local B. qualified C. reserved D. cautious
16. It takes time to get a financial system up and _____ after the introduction of a new currency.
A. walking B. proceeding C. running D. going
17. The professor's _____ theory is that singing preceded speech.
A. fancied B. fond C. pet D. preferable
18. If he tries to _____ ignorance as his excuse, just tell him we've got a copy of the authorisation with his signature on it.
A. defend B. plead C. pretend D. protest
19. We were working overtime to cope with a sudden _____ in demand.
A. boost B. impetus C. surge D. thrust
20. The confidence trickster _____ the old lady out of her life savings.
A. deceived B. misled C. robbed D. swindled
21. The door hinges had all been oiled to stop them _____.
A. Squeaking B. screeching C. shrieking D. squealing
22. You should _____ at least three days for the journey.
A. Expect B. permit C. accept D. allow
23. Few people can do creative work unless they are in the right _____ of mind.
A. frame B. trend C. attitude D. tendency
24. All the applicants for the post are thoroughly _____ for their suitability.
A. Searched B. investigated C. vetted D. scrutinized
25. "I think we ought to see the rest of the exhibition as quickly as we can, _____ that it closes in half an hour."
A. Granted B. assuming C. given D. knowing
26. Ellen decided that election to the local council would provide a _____ to a career in national politics.
A. Springboard B. turning-point C. milestone D. highway
27. I was _____ in the book I was reading and didn't hear the phone.
A. Distracted B. submerged C. gripped D. engrossed
28. It is very important to check the _____ print in any contract.
A. Little B. tiny C. small D. minute

29. The sky darkened and there was a distant _____ of thunder
A. clap B. clang C. groan D. flash
30. A common cause of _____ is the use of untreated water in the preparation of foods, which is quite common in certain underdeveloped countries
A. displeasure B. malnutrition C. eupepsia D. dysentery

III. READING COMPREHENSION

PASSAGE 1:

In the course of history, human inventions have dramatically increased the average amount of energy available for use **for each person**. Primitive people in cold regions burned animal dung to heat their caves, cook food, and drive off animals by fire. The first step toward the developing of more efficient fuels was taken when people discovered that they could use vegetable oils and animal fats **in lieu** of gathered or cut wood. Charcoal gave off a more intensive heat than wood and was more easily obtainable than organic fats. The Greeks first began to use coal for metal smelting in the 4th century, but it did not come into extensive use until the Industrial Revolution.

In the 1700s, at the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, most energy used in the United States and other nations undergoing industrialization was obtained from perpetual and renewable sources, such as wood, water streams, domesticated animal labour, and wind. These were predominantly locally available supplies. By mid-1800s, 91 percent of all commercial energy consumed in the United States and European countries was obtained from wood. However, at the beginning of the 20th century, coal became a major energy source and replaced wood in industrializing countries. Although in most regions and climate zones wood was more readily accessible than coal, the latter represents a more concentrated source of energy. In 1910, natural gas and oil firmly replaced coal as the main source of fuel because they are lighter and, therefore, cheaper to transport. They burned more cleanly than coal and polluted less. Unlike coal, oil could be refined to manufacture liquid fuels for vehicles, a very important consideration in the early 1900s, when automobiles arrived on the scene.

By 1984, non-renewable fossil fuels, such as oil, coal, and natural gas, provided over 82 percent of the commercial and industrial energy used in the world. Small amounts of energy were derived from nuclear fission, and the remaining 16 percent came from burning direct perpetual and renewable fuels, such as biomass. Between 1700 and 1986, a large number of countries shifted from the use of energy from local sources to a centralized generation of hydropower and solar energy converted to electricity. The energy derived from non-renewable fossil fuels has been increasingly produced in one location and transported to another, as in the case with most automobile fuels. In countries with private, rather than public transportation, the age of non-renewable fuels has created a dependency on a finite resource that will have to be replaced.

Alternative fuel sources are numerous, and shale oil and hydrocarbons are just two examples. The extraction of shale oil from large deposits in Asian and European regions has proven to be labour consuming and costly. The resulting product is sulfur-

and nitrogen rich, and large-scale extractions are presently **prohibitive**. Similarly, the extraction of hydrocarbons from tar sands in Alberta and Utah is complex. Semi-solid hydrocarbons cannot be easily separated from the sandstone and limestone that carry them, and modern technology is not sufficiently versatile for a large-scale removal of the material. However, both sources of fuel may eventually be needed as petroleum prices continue to rise and limitations in fossil fuel availability make alternative deposits more attractive.

31. What is the main topic of the passage?
A. applications of various fuels B. natural resources and fossil fuels
C. a history of energy use D. a historical overview of energy rates
32. The phrase “**for each person**” is closest in meaning to
A. per capita B. per household C. per family D. per one
33. It can be inferred from the first passage that
A. coal mining was essential for primitive peoples
B. the Greeks used coal in industrial production
C. the development of efficient fuels was a gradual process
D. the discovery of efficient fuels was mostly accidental
34. The phrase “**in lieu**” is closest in meaning to
A. in spite B. in place C. in every way D. in charge
35. The author implies that in the 1700s, sources of energy were
A. used for commercial purposes B. used in various combinations
C. not derived from mineral deposits D. not always easy to locate
36. According to the passage, what was the greatest advantage of oil as fuel?
A. It was a concentrated source of energy
B. It was lighter and cheaper than coal
C. It replaced wood and coal and reduced pollution
D. It could be converted to automobile fuel
37. According to the passage, the sources of fossil fuels will have to be replaced because
A. they need to be transported B. they are not efficient
C. their use is centralized D. their supply is limited
38. It can be inferred from the passage that in the early 20th century, energy was obtained primarily from
A. fossil fuels B. nuclear fission
C. hydraulic and solar sources D. burning biomass
39. The author implies that alternative sources of fuel are currently
A. being explored B. being used for consumption
C. available in few locations D. examined on a large scale
40. The word “**prohibitive**” is closest in meaning to
A. prohibited B. provided C. too expensive D. too expedient

PASSAGE 2

A fold culture is small, isolated, cohesive, conservative, nearly self-sufficient group that is homogeneous in custom and race, with a strong family or clan structure and highly developed rituals. Order is maintained through sanctions based in the

religion or family, and interpersonal relationships are strong. Tradition is paramount, and change comes infrequently and slowly. There is relatively little division of labor into specialized duties. Rather, each person is expected to perform a great variety of tasks, though duties may differ between the sexes. Most goods are handmade, and a subsistence economy prevails. Individualism is weakly developed in folk cultures, as are social classes. Unaltered folk cultures no longer exist in industrialized countries such as the United States and Canada. Perhaps the nearest modern equivalent in Anglo--America is the Amish, a German American farming sect that **largely renounces** the products and labor saving devices of the industrial age. In Amish areas, horse-drawn buggies still serve as a local transportation device, and the faithful are not permitted to own automobiles. The Amish's central religious concept of Demut, "humility", clearly reflects the weakness of individualism and social class so typical of folk cultures, and there is a corresponding strength of Amish group identity. Rarely do the Amish marry outside their sect. The religion, a variety of the Mennonite faith, provides the principal mechanism for maintaining order.

By contrast, a popular culture is a large heterogeneous group, often highly individualistic and constantly changing. Relationships tend to be impersonal, and a pronounced division of labor exists, leading to the establishment of many specialized professions. Secular institutions, of control such as the police and army take the place of religion and family in maintaining order, and a money-based economy **prevails**. Because of these contrasts, "popular" may be viewed as clearly different from "folk".

The popular is replacing the folk in industrialized countries and in many developing nations. Folk-made objects give way to their popular equivalent, usually because the popular item is more quickly or cheaply produced, is easier or time saving to use, or lends more prestige to the owner.

41. What does the passage mainly discuss?
- A. Two decades in modern society
 - B. The influence of industrial technology
 - C. The characteristics of "folk" and "popular" societies
 - D. The specialization of labor in Canada and the United States
42. The word "homogeneous" is closest in meaning to
- A. uniform
 - B. general
 - C. primitive
 - D. traditional
43. Which of the following is typical of folk cultures?
- A. There is a money-based economy.
 - B. Social change occurs slowly.
 - C. Contact with other cultures is encouraged.
 - D. Each person develops one specialized skill.
44. What does the author imply about the United States and Canada?
- A. They value folk cultures.
 - B. They have no social classes.
 - C. They have popular cultures.
 - D. They do not value individualism.
45. The phrase "largely renounces" is closest in meaning to
- A. generally rejects
 - B. greatly modifies
 - C. loudly declares
 - D. often criticizes

46. What is the main source of order in Amish society?
A. The government B. The economy
C. The clan structure D. The religion
47. Which of the following statements about Amish beliefs does the passage support?
A. A variety of religious practices is tolerated.
B. Individualism and competition are important.
C. Pre-modern technology is preferred.
D. People are defined according to their class.
48. Which of the following would probably NOT be found in a folk culture?
A. A carpenter B. A farmer C. A weaver D. A banker
49. The word "prevails" is closest in meaning to
A. dominates B. provides C. develops D. invests
50. Which of the following is NOT given as a reason why folk-made objects are replaced by mass-produced objects?
A. cost B. prestige C. quality D. convenience

IV. GUIDED CLOZE:

Choose the best answer A, B, C, or D to complete each blank (10 pts).

MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S EVE

In Europe, Midsummer Night's Eve, also known as St John's Eve, occurs on June 23rd. It originates from the pagan celebrations of the summer solstice which were held on June 21st. On that night throughout Europe bonfires were lit along hillsides to (51) _____ the shortest night of the year. It must have looked as if some kind of violent insurrection was taking place down the coast of Scotland and England, but these signal fires in fact had a very important purpose. Bones of farm animals (52) _____ the previous autumn were burned and, when the fires had gone out, the remaining ash was put to good use: it was spread on the fields to enrich the land and (53) _____ a good harvest. The word 'bonfire' is (54) _____ from 'bone fire'.

In Brazil too St John's Eve means bonfires and fireworks. Another quaint tradition involves the (55) _____ of small paper hot-air balloons, although they are prohibited by law in the cities because of the fire (56) _____. Bonfires mark the beginning of spring rather than the summer in Sweden and are lit on the last night of April. In the Swedish Midsummer's Eve ceremony, held on June 24th, a large pole, decorated with flowers and leaves, is placed in the ground.

Thistles also have a (57) _____ role in the celebration of Midsummer's Night in Europe. In the past they were thought to (58) _____ witches. The pretty, prickly plant was nailed over barn doors and used in wreaths, the circular shape being a (59) _____ of the turning of the seasons. Wheels laced with straw and soaked in pitch were lit from the bonfires and then rolled down hills.

There is less risk of fire in a tradition common to many Slavic countries. Young women and girls float little baskets of flowers and lighted candles down streams. Local boys swim out to (60) _____ a basket, find the girl it belongs to and claim a dance at the town's Midsummer's Eve Party.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 51. A. celebrate | B. honour | C. commemorate | D. commiserate |
| 52. A. revived | B. assassinated | C. slaughtered | D. sacrificed |
| 53. A. assure | B. safeguard | C. ensure | D. endanger |
| 54. A. derived | B. developed | C. evolved | D. decayed |
| 55. A. landing | B. launching | C. propelling | D. ejecting |
| 56. A. certainty | B. peril | C. jeopardy | D. hazard |
| 57. A. decisive | B. serious | C. trivial | D. significant |
| 58. A. deflect | B. ward off | C. attract | D. avert |
| 59. A. sign | B. password | C. logo | D. symbol |
| 60. A. salvage | B. rescue | C. set free | D. liberate |

PHẦN TỰ LUẬN

I. Supply each blank with the correct tense / form of the verb (20 pts).

- Hello! You (1) (be)Helen. I'm Peter's brother, George.
- We (2) (help) but you didn't tell us that you were in trouble.
- For some years now Samantha (3) (believe)..... strongly in reincarnation and (4) (try)to persuade her friends to come round to her way of thinking but they (5) (still/ not / onvince).....
- You (6) (be)sure the answer (7) (be)what it (8) (be).....? In my opinion, it isn't right. Surely you (9) (forget)(10) (include) something essential?

II. Supply each blank with ONE correct preposition/adverb particle (20 pts).

1. He says he's feeling a bit _____ colour today.
2. _____ regard to your request, I'm afraid there's nothing I can do about it.
3. She wasn't allowed in the cinema because she was _____ age.
4. The castaways were stranded _____ an island for nearly a week.
5. He is a solicitor _____ profession.
6. This coat was _____ a sale when I bought it so it was very cheap.
7. He is _____ arrears with his loan repayments.
8. I will lend you the money _____ condition that you pay it back within the month.
9. Strawberries are only _____ season in May and June.
10. He is an expert _____ name only; he actually knows very little about the subject.

III. OPEN CLOZE TEST

Fill in each gap with One suitable word. (10pts)

CHANGING CITIES

What will the city of the future look like? This question has been asked so many times over the past 500 years - and answered inconsequentially an equal (1) _____ of times - that we can be sure of one thing (2) _____: no one can predict with any (3) _____ of accuracy how cities will look 50 or 500 years from now.

The reason is simple. Cities change continually. In the last fifty years they have changed so rapidly that the oldest residents will remember a time when their city seemed to belong not just to another era (4) _____ to a different dimension.

(5) _____ is true both of planned and unplanned cities. Planned cities such as New York and Paris, which are closely organised on a grid or diagram of streets and avenues, have effectively burst at the (6) _____ this century, (7) _____ unplanned cities such as London, Tokyo and Los Angeles have grown just (8) _____ dramatically. Although their centres might remain (9) _____ as they were many years ago, their suburbs have spread like the tentacles of an octopus.

Some economists argue that expansion is a sign of a healthy economy and that expanding cities are (10) _____ that attract international investment.

IV. WORD FORMATION

<i>stand</i>	<i>delicate</i>	<i>dine</i>	<i>expose</i>	<i>terror</i>	<i>occur</i>
<i>defend</i>	<i>depend</i>	<i>welcome</i>	<i>complicate</i>		

POISONOUS SEALIFE

One of the most lethal poisons on Earth, ten thousand times more deadly than cyanide, is tetrodotoxin, more concisely known as TTX. Its potency is well known in East Asia, where it regularly kills (11) _____ who have braved the capricious (12) _____ known as fugu or puffer fish.

This toxin has a (13) _____ method of operation: twenty-five minutes after (14) _____, it begins to paralyze its victims, leaving the victim fully aware of what is happening. Death usually results, within hours, from suffocation or heart failure.

There is no known antidote. If lucky patients can (15) _____ the symptoms for twenty-four hours, they usually recover without further (16) _____. It is no ordinary poison. What is strange about its (17) _____ is that it is found in such a wide range of creatures, from algae to angelfish spanning entire kingdoms of life. It is rather unlikely that such an unusual toxin evolved (18) _____ in so many unrelated animals.

Marine biologists have discovered that the poison is produced by bacteria living in the gut of its host. The best explanation is that a symbiotic relationship exists between host and the not (19) _____ guest, where microbes exchange poison for nutrients, providing a valuable (20) _____ weapon for its host.

V. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION: Rewrite these sentences. (20pts)

- The students are a bit tired and lifeless now, but after a nap they'll be energetic again. (BEANS)
The students _____
- Tam likes to be his own boss. He never agrees to be treated less importantly than anyone else. (FIDDLE)
Tam _____
- When the old man died, his greedy children fought very fiercely over his will. (NAIL)

- My uncle did not suffer from his experience. (NONE)
My uncle was _____
- The address that Peter sent the parcel to does not exist. (SUCH)
There _____

6. Smith was about to blurt out my secret when I attracted his attention. (EYE)
Had _____
7. The standard of her homework is no longer acceptable. (SCRATCH)
Recently, her homework _____
8. When they broke the news, she stayed perfectly calm and controlled. (HAIR)

9. David feels uncomfortable in front of all those people. (ILL)
David seems really _____
10. I promised him that the situation wouldn't be repeated in the future. (WORD)
I _____ of the situation in the future.

VI. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

There are 10 mistakes in the following passage. Find and correct them. (10pts)

Jazz, from its early roots in slave spirits and the marching bands of New Orleans, had developed into the predominantly American musical style by the 1930s. In this era, jazz musicians played a lush, orchestrated style known as swing. Played in large assembly, also called big bands, swing filled the dance halls and nightclubs. Jazz, once considered risqué, was made more accessible to masses with the vibrant, swinging sounds of these big bands. Then came bebop in the mid-1940s, jazz musicians strayed away from the swing style and developed a more improvisational method of playing known as bebop. Jazz was transformed from popular music to elite art form.

The soloists in the big bands improvised from the melody. The young musicians who ushered in bebop, notable trumpeter Dizzy Gillespie and saxophonist Charlie Parker, expanding on the improvisational elements of the big bands. They played with advanced harmonies, changed chord structures, and made chord substitutes. These young musicians got their starts with the leading big bands of the day, but during World War II—as older musicians were drafted and dance halls made cutback—they started to play together in smaller groups.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN TRẦN ĐẠI NGHĨA – TP. HỒ CHÍ MINH

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

I. PHONOLOGY

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the other three.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>sweet</u> | B. <u>suite</u> | C. <u>suit</u> | D. <u>wheat</u> |
| 2. A. <u>inversion</u> | B. <u>immersion</u> | C. <u>supervision</u> | D. <u>conversion</u> |
| 3. A. <u>warranty</u> | B. <u>wasabi</u> | C. <u>wallop</u> | D. <u>wander</u> |
| 4. A. <u>sanctuary</u> | B. <u>manky</u> | C. <u>sanguine</u> | D. <u>redundant</u> |
| 5. A. <u>perpetuate</u> | B. <u>primate</u> | C. <u>certificate</u> | D. <u>conciliate</u> |

Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the other three.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 6. A. prodigy | B. biotech | C. persistent | D. eloquence |
| 7. A. conquest | B. duet | C. parade | D. deadweight |
| 8. A. asymmetric | B. respiratory | C. expertise | D. irremediable |
| 9. A. therapeutic | B. conscientious | C. fanaticism | D. orthographic |
| 10. A. hypocrisy | B. cynicism | C. paralysis | D. predestined |

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE

Choose the best answer A, B, C, or D to complete each blank.

11. You can't believe a word that woman says – she is a _____ liar.
A. dedicated B. devoted C. committed D. compulsive
12. There can be no _____ fixes or magic solutions to the problem of unemployment.
A. fast B. speedy C. quick D. sudden
13. When you come down the hill, do drive slowly because it is not _____ obvious where the turning is.
A. immediately B. directly C. instantaneously D. quite
14. At her trial in 1431 Joan of Arc was accused of being in _____ with the devil.
A. cooperation B. association C. league D. conjunction
15. The flights are full at the moment, so you'll have to _____.
A. run a stroke of luck B. get a better luck
C. be down on your luck D. take pot luck
16. I heard _____ that Jack has been dropped from the basketball team.
A. in the woods B. on the grapevine
C. under your feet D. on the olive branch
17. Jane really _____ it on thick when she told the boss that she was not feeling very well. Unfortunately for her, he realized immediately that she just wanted the afternoon off.
A. put B. spread C. laid D. painted
18. I have not got the foggiest _____ why he left so suddenly. He did not give a reason.
A. opinion B. idea C. notion D. thought
19. Many habitats change _____ the types of plants and animals that live there.
A. with respect to B. in respect for C. as for D. as against
20. Unfortunately some really ill animals have to be _____ by our center.
A. put down B. turned over C. passed away D. taken out
21. John first dabbled _____ buying old maps for his collection.
A. in B. on C. at D. for
22. It's a matter of urgency to put right at once but nothing suitable _____ to mind.
A. returns B. emerges C. sprouts D. springs
23. I drove 200 miles to the concert, only _____ that I had gone on the wrong day.
A. finding B. to find C. found D. to be finding
24. I wish I _____ a famous astronaut in the not-too-distant future.
A. would be B. will be C. were to be D. am going to be
25. He was already worried lest she _____ someone what had happened.
A. had been telling B. might have told C. should tell D. could tell
26. The collapse of tin prices in the 1980s destroyed the tin-mining industry, _____ former employees have since turned in desperation to growing coca.
A. all of whom B. none of their C. several of its D. many of whose
27. Nick _____ passwords, but using IE instead of Firefox cured the problem!
A. was forever losing B. was always lost C. is losing D. constantly lost

28. I would never have entered the woods so lightly _____ I was trespassing on his domain.
 A. did I know B. for all I knew C. I had known D. had I known
29. I'd sooner you _____ badly in the last exam.
 A. didn't done B. hadn't done
 C. couldn't do D. wouldn't have done
30. I think Candy _____ the prize if she plays this well during the competition.
 A. is in for winning B. is bound to win
 C. may as well win D. is set for winning

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passages and answer the following questions.

PASSAGE A:

Newspaper publishers in the United States have long been enthusiastic users and distributors of weather maps. Although some newspapers that had carried the United States Weather Bureau's national weather map in 1912 dropped it once the novelty had passed, many continued to print the daily weather chart provided by their local forecasting office. In the 1930's, when interest in aviation and progress in air-mass analysis made weather patterns more newsworthy, additional newspapers started or **resumed** the daily weather map. In 1935, The Associated Press (AP) news service inaugurated its WirePhoto network and offered subscribing newspapers morning and afternoon weather maps redrafted by the AP's Washington, B.C., office from charts provided by the government agency. Another news service, United Press International (UPI), developed a competing photowire network and also provided timely weather maps for both morning and afternoon newspapers. After the United States government launched a series of weather satellites in 1966, both the AP and UPI offered cloud-cover photos obtained from the Weather Bureau.

In the late 1970's and early 1980's, the weather map became an essential ingredient in the redesign of the American newspaper. News publishers, threatened by increased competition from television for readers' attention, sought to package the news more conveniently and attractively. In 1982, many publishers felt threatened by the new USA Today, a national daily newspaper that used a page-wide, full-color weather map as its key design element. That the weather map in USA today did not include information about weather fronts and pressures **attests to** the largely symbolic role it played. Nonetheless, competing local and metropolitan newspapers responded in a variety of ways. Most substituted full-color temperature maps for the standard weather maps, while **others** dropped the comparatively **drab** satellite photos or added regional forecast maps with pictorial symbols to indicate rainy, snowy, cloudy, or clear Conditions. A few newspapers, notably The New York Times, adopted a highly informative yet less visually **prominent** weather map that was specially designed to explain an important recent or imminent weather event. **Ironically**, a newspaper's richest, most instructive weather maps often are comparatively small and inconspicuous.

31. What does the passage mainly discuss?
- The differences between government and newspaper weather forecasting in the United States.
 - The history of publishing weather maps in United States newspapers
 - A comparison of regional and national weather reporting in the United States.
 - Information that forms the basis for weather forecasting in the United States
32. The word "**resumed**" in line 5 is closest in meaning to
- began again
 - held back
 - thought over
 - referred to
33. According to the passage, one important reason why newspapers printed daily weather maps during the first half of the twentieth century was
- the progress in printing technology.
 - a growing interest in air transportation.
 - a change in atmospheric conditions.
 - the improvement of weather forecasting techniques.
34. What regular service did The Associated Press and United Press International begin to offer subscribing newspapers in the 1930's?
- A new system of weather forecasting
 - An air-mass analysis
 - Twice daily weather maps
 - Cloud-cover photographs
35. The phrase "**attests to**" in line 17 is closest in meaning to
- makes up for
 - combines with
 - interferes with
 - gives evidence of
36. The word "**others**" in line 19 refers to
- newspapers
 - ways
 - temperature maps
 - weather maps
37. The word "**drab**" in line 19 is closest in meaning to
- precise
 - poor
 - simple
 - dull
38. In contrast to the weather maps of USA Today, weather maps in The New York Times tended to be
- printed in foil color.
 - included for symbolic reasons.
 - easily understood by the readers.
 - filled with detailed information.
39. The word "**prominent**" in line 21 is closest in meaning to
- complex
 - noticeable
 - appealing
 - perfect
40. The author uses the term "**Ironically**" in line 22 to indicate that a weather map's appearance
- is not important to newspaper publishers.
 - does not always indicate how much information it provides.
 - reflects how informative a newspaper can be.
 - often can improve newspaper sales.

PASSAGE B:

Our perception of the Arctic region is that its distance from industrial centers keeps it pristine and clear from the impact of pollution. However, through a process known as transboundary pollution, the Arctic is the recipient of contaminants whose sources are thousands of miles away. Large quantities of pollutants pour into our atmosphere, as well as our lakes, rivers, and oceans on a daily basis. In the last 20 years, scientists

have detected an increasing variety of toxic contaminants in the North, including pesticides from agriculture, chemicals and heavy metals from industry, and even radioactive fall-out from Chernobyl. These are substances that have invaded ecosystems virtually worldwide, but they are especially worrisome in the Arctic.

Originally, Arctic contamination was largely blamed on chemical leaks, and these leaks were thought to be "small and localized." The consensus now is that pollutants from around the world are being carried north by rivers, ocean currents, and atmospheric circulation. Due to extreme conditions in the Arctic, including reduced sunlight, extensive ice cover and cold temperatures, contaminants break down much more slowly than in warmer climates. Contaminants can also become highly concentrated due to their significantly lengthened life span in the Arctic.

Problems of spring run-off into coastal waters during the growth period of marine life are of critical concern. Spring algae blooms easily, absorbing the concentrated contaminants released by spring melting. These algae are in turn eaten by zooplankton and a wide variety of marine life. The accumulation of these contaminants increases with each step of the food chain or web and can potentially affect northerners who eat marine mammals near the top of the food chain. Pollutants respect no borders; transboundary pollution is the movement of contaminants across political borders, whether by air, rivers, or ocean currents. The eight circumpolar nations, led by the Finnish Initiative of 1989, established the Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy (AEPS) in which participants have agreed to develop an Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Program (AMAP). AMAP establishes an international scientific network to monitor the current condition of the Arctic with respect to specific contaminants. This monitoring program is extremely important because it will give a scientific basis for understanding the scope of the problem.

In the 1950's, pilots traveling on weather reconnaissance flights in the Canadian high Arctic reported seeing bands of haze in the springtime in the Arctic region. It was during this time that the term "Arctic haze" was first used, referring to this smog of unknown origin. But it was not until 1972, that Dr. Glenn Shaw of the Geophysical Institute at the University of Alaska first put forth ideas of the nature and long-range origin of Arctic haze. The idea that the source was long range was very difficult for many to support. Each winter, cold, dense air settles over the Arctic. In the darkness, the Arctic seems to become more and more polluted by a buildup of mid-latitude emissions from fossil fuel combustion, smelting and other industrial processes. By late winter, the Arctic is covered by a layer of this haze the size of the continent of Africa. When the spring light arrives in the Arctic, there is a smog-like haze, which makes the region, at times, look like pollution over such cities as Los Angeles.

This polluted air is a well-known and well-characterized feature of the late winter Arctic environment. In the North American Arctic, episodes of brown or black snow have been traced to continental storm tracks that deliver gaseous and particulate-associated contaminants from Asian deserts and agricultural areas. It is now known that the contaminants originate largely from Europe and Asia.

Arctic haze has been studied most extensively in Point Barrow, Alaska, across the Canadian Arctic and in Svalbard (Norway). Evidence from ice cores

drilled from the ice sheet of Greenland indicates that these haze particles were not always present in the Arctic, but began to appear only in the last century. The Arctic haze particles appear to be similar to smog particles observed in industrial areas farther south, consisting mostly of sulfates mixed with particles of carbon. It is believed the particles are formed when gaseous sulfur dioxide produced by burning sulfur-bearing coal is irradiated by sunlight and oxidized to sulfate, a process catalyzed by trace elements in the air. These sulfate particles or droplets of sulfuric acid quickly capture the carbon particles, which are also floating in the air. Pure sulfate particles or droplets are colourless, so it is believed the darkness of the haze is caused by the mixed-in carbon particles.

The impact of the haze on Arctic ecosystems, as well as the global environment, has not been adequately researched. The pollutants have only been studied in their aerosol form over the Arctic. However, little is known about what eventually happens to them. It is known that they are removed somehow. There is a good degree of likelihood that the contaminants end up in the ocean, likely into the North Atlantic, the Norwegian Sea and possibly the Bering Sea - all three very important fisheries.

Currently, the major issue among researchers is to understand the impact of Arctic haze on global climate change. The contaminants absorb sunlight and, in turn, heat up the atmosphere. The global impact of this is currently unknown but the implications are quite powerful.

Questions 41 – 44

Read the passage about alternative farming methods in Oregon again and look at the statements below.

Next to the statements **41 - 44** write:

TRUE if the statement is true

FALSE if the statement is false

NOT GIVEN if the information is not given in the advertisement

- 41. Industry in the Arctic has increased over the last 20 years.
- 42. Pollution absorbed by arctic algae can eventually affect humans.
- 43. Evidence that this smog has only occurred in the 20th Century has been found in the ice on the polar ice cap.
- 44. Research has shown that aerosol arctic pollutants remain the air indefinitely.

Questions 45 – 50

Complete the summary relating to Arctic Haze below.

Choose your answers from the words / phrases given below the summary.

NB There are more words than spaces, so you will not use them at all.

Example

_____ that the origins of spring, arctic haze,
first seen over the ice cap...

Answer
Theories

(eg) _____ that the origins of spring, arctic haze, first seen over the ice cap in the 1950s, came from far away were at first not (45) _____. This haze is a smog formed in the dark, arctic winter by pollution delivered to the Arctic by storms (46) _____ in Europe and Asia. It is known to be a recent phenomenon as proof from (47) _____ shows it only starting to occur in the 20th Century. The smog consists of sulphates and carbon, the latter creating the (48) _____ of the haze. Due to lack of research, the final destination of the pollution is unknown but it probably ends up in the (49) _____ and therefore into the food chain. Scientists are presently more worried about the (50) _____ effect it has on climate change.

burning	terrible	ice cores	valid	certain
originating	sea	destroying	theories	unknown
agriculture	decided	bird life	dissipating	accepted
gases	darkness	air	density	

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST

Reading the following passage and choose the options that best complete the blanks.

THE TRUTH ABOUT LOVE

This week we celebrated Valentine’s Day or rather (51)_____ romantics and those of us who are a bit soft in the head did! The fourteenth of February always gives everyone who’s anyone a chance to cast a few pearls of (52)_____ before their fellow sufferers about the nature of ‘the universal migraine’ – love. Francis Farnsworth is a case in point. I’m sure the poor old fellow has a heart of gold but he really does talk a (53)_____ of rubbish sometimes! His appearance last night on BBC 1’s ‘Let’s Talk It Over’ was no exception. He started off by having what I will politely call a difference of opinion with Tania Di Monte, author of ‘Tell me the Truth about love’. Ms. Di Monte always expresses the most extraordinary views without any apparent (54)_____ of contradiction. Last night she was boldly setting out her rules for a perfect relationship when poor old Farnsworth accidentally called her Tina. Tina is of course the name of her ex-husband Darren’s second wife and we all know that any mention him – or her – is like (55)_____ to Tania. Farnsworth kept apologizing and saying that it had been a slip of the (56)_____ brought about by a momentary (57)_____ of concentration, but it took all presenter Greg Lazzar’s skills to calm our Tania down again. Francis then started calling her ‘darling’, which only succeeded in making her even more furious. ‘(58)_____ of endearment’, he stammered as she glared at him. She had been vehemently denying that there was even a (59)_____ of truth in rumours about her forthcoming engagement to football star Nick Pérez. Nevertheless, I’m sure it is only a(n) (60)_____ of time before we see Tania and Nick on the cover of ‘Hi There!’ celebrating ‘the wedding of the century’. If marrying someone like Tania is what happens to you if you’re incredibly successful, as Pérez undoubtedly is, I shudder to think what the price of failure might be!

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| 51. A. insufferable | B. untreatable | C. incurable | D. unrecoverable |
| 52. A. knowledge | B. wisdom | C. intelligence | D. sense |
| 53. A. mould | B. load | C. pile | D. stack |
| 54. A. worry | B. anxiety | C. concern | D. fear |
| 55. A. a bull in a China shop | B. the bull by the horns | C. a red rag to a bull | D. a bull market |
| 56. A. pen | B. tounge | C. mouth | D. teeth |
| 57. A. lapse | B. error | C. mistake | D. slip |
| 58. A. Expression | B. Idiom | C. Term | D. Phrase |
| 59. A. grain | B. fragment | C. particle | D. pellet |
| 60. A. issue | B. question | C. problem | D. topic |

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES AND FORMS

Put the verbs in the brackets in the correct tenses or forms.

When Roger Bannister first ran the mile in less than four minutes on May 6, 1954, he (1) (break) _____ a barrier which (2) (now, cross) _____ hundreds of times. Similarly, in other athletic events the limits of the possible continue (3) (push) _____ back as record after record is broken.

In a less spectacular way, everyday skills such as riding bicycles seem (4) (become) _____ easier to pick up, with many children (5) (learn) _____ younger and faster than their grandparents did. And recent studies have shown that average performance in intelligence tests (6) (also, improve) _____. Since the war, the average IQ score of American children (7) (rise) _____ by about 1 point every three years, and even faster increases have occurred in Japan.

There are many possible reasons for these effects, such as better nutrition, (8) (improve) _____ teaching methods, greater availability of facilities and so on. But there may be an important underlying factor which (9) (so far, ignore) _____, namely an inherent tendency for past experience to influence present performance through a kind of collective memory to which everyone (10) (have) _____ potential access.

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS

Complete the following sentences using the verbs given. You have to use the correct tenses of the verbs and the appropriate particles.

A murder has been committed in the village of Langdon. The corpse has been found by the river in such a battered state that a young policeman had keeled (1) _____ at the sight of it. Since the police had not yet caught the murderer, the villagers were getting nervous and angry. Although the local police had subjected several people (2) _____ lengthy interviews, and although they had been snowed (3) _____ by information and suggestions from the public, they still had not identified the killer. They had sifted (4) _____ a lot of the information which they had acquired. They had even keyed (5) _____ a lot of it, in case computerized records could reveal that the murder was similar to another one which had been committed elsewhere in

the country. The police were irritated by the fact that the several members of the press tagged (6) _____ wherever they went, anxious for the police to get them (7-a) _____ immediately (7-b) _____ any new developments. Because the local police were not very experienced in murder investigations, the authorities had asked a senior police officer from the city to take (8) _____ the enquiry although the local force had not really wanted a stranger to join it (9) _____ their investigation. In the end, the new officer did no better than the locals even though more evidence was considered. After some time he succeeded in narrowing (10) _____ the list of suspects, but the police never succeeded in gathering enough evidence to charge anyone.

III. WORD FORM

Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the given words.

- So _____ was her passion for coin collecting that it wouldn't run in her blood.
(live)
- That the referee _____ such a spectacular goal met with public opposition.
(allow)
- The candidate made a(n) _____ speech that incensed all those who heard it. (flame)
- _____ beautiful, Hue, the former capital of Vietnam, is steeped in history.
(Breathe)
- Even a pilot with _____ judgment can be surprised by sudden changes in the weather. (error)
- The reckless driver was imprisoned due to his _____ of the traffic law. (observe)
- The room was _____ disorganized. (chaos)
- David and Jane are basically _____ from here, so it'll take about the same time to get to either of them. (distance)
- It's astonishing that these criminals are free to walk the streets with _____.
(punish)
- The prisoners have been held _____ for eighteen years. (communication)

IV. MISTAKE CORRECTION

Identify 10 mistakes in the following passage and correct them.

If there is one characteristic of British work in the arts that seems to stand out is its shortage of identification with wider intellectual trends. Playwrights and directors can be left-wing in their political look-out, but the plays they produce rarely convey a straightforward message. The same is largely true of British novelists and poets. Their writing is naturalistic and is not connected to particular intellectual movements. The theatre had always been very strong in Britain, especially in London. The country's most successful playwrights are those who explore the darker side of the personality and of personal relationships. In contrast, the cinema in Britain is often regarded as not quite part of the arts in all, it is simply entertainment. Britain is unique between the large European countries in giving mostly no financial help to their film industry. Classical music is also a minority interest. British seem disinterested in high education, they watch lots of television, but are enthusiastic readers. The vast majority of books reading in Britain are not classified as serious literature.

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST

Fill in each blank in the following passage with ONE suitable word to make a meaningful passage.

In many countries of Europe there has been a steady drift of people away from villages to large cities. These people, many of whom have grown up in great poverty and deprivation, hope to improve their standard of (1) _____ and see the metropolis as the solution to all their problems. In many ways, they find what they are looking for. Large cities do offer a huge number of facilities, (2) _____ which better education, better health care and improved housing are perhaps the most important. Large companies and factories, the vast (3) _____ of which pride themselves on looking after the interests of their employees, also open up any (4) _____ of career opportunities for those willing to work hard. Inevitably, however, (5) _____ comes a time when people begin to long for the simplicity of the village or small town.

Traffic problems and pollution, both of which affect most large cities today, cause the most unhappiness. For people to whom fresh air, unpolluted water and beautiful countryside are distant – (6) _____ nonetheless painful clear – memories of a previous, peaceful life in a village, the situation must at (7) _____ be unbearable. The pressure of overpopulation has meant that, in the last thirty or forty years, thousands (8) _____ thousands of new flats have been built, often with (9) _____ regard to architectural beauty and the surrounding countryside has all (10) _____ disappeared in many cases. It is no longer such an easy matter to escape the noise and turmoil of the streets and find a field or a forest where the children can play in safety.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

Rewrite the sentences with the given words or beginning in such a way that their meanings remain unchanged. You MUST NOT change the given words in any way.

A. Structures:

1. He seems to find the way Mimi behaves more a source of amusement than embarrassment.
→ Far from _____ amused by it.
2. It was not until five years had elapsed that the whole truth about the murder came out.
→ Not for _____
3. The only reason why she got promotion is that she's very competent.
→ Were it _____
4. There is grave concern about confirmed cases of cholera that originated in the makeshift shelters.
→ Of _____

B. Idiomatic expressions and collocation:

5. She gets bored quickly at parties because there is so much trivial conversation.
small
→ Too much _____ she gets bored quickly at parties.
6. The storm could completely destroy the whole village. likely
→ The storm _____ to tatters.
7. I think that my parents cope calmly with everything I do. stride
→ I'm under _____

8. He indicated quite clearly that he would do anything to obtain the contract. **lengths**
 → He gave _____
9. I'm afraid that negotiations for a settlement are completely impossible. **whatsoever**
 → I'm afraid that there _____
10. Nowadays I consider casual friendships to be far less important than I used to. **store**
 → Nowadays I don't _____

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LƯƠNG THẾ VINH – ĐỒNG NAI

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

CÂU HỎI I : PRONUNCIATION (10m)

A. Choose the words whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others (5m).

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>foul</u> | B. <u>brooch</u> | C. <u>soul</u> | D. <u>foal</u> |
| 2. A. <u>lazy</u> | B. <u>lapel</u> | C. <u>label</u> | D. <u>labourer</u> |
| 3. A. <u>breather</u> | B. <u>feather</u> | C. <u>heather</u> | D. <u>leather</u> |
| 4. A. <u>ache</u> | B. <u>orchestra</u> | C. <u>charity</u> | D. <u>chorus</u> |
| 5. A. <u>dramatic</u> | B. <u>dragoon</u> | C. <u>draft</u> | D. <u>draconian</u> |
| 6. A. <u>sın</u> | B. <u>shiver</u> | C. <u>singe</u> | D. <u>sigh</u> |
| 7. A. <u>realm</u> | B. <u>reason</u> | C. <u>beast</u> | D. <u>feature</u> |
| 8. A. <u>plumber</u> | B. <u>tomb</u> | C. <u>comb</u> | D. <u>lumber</u> |
| 9. A. <u>dealt</u> | B. <u>dreamt</u> | C. <u>heal</u> | D. <u>jealous</u> |
| 10. A. <u>brute</u> | B. <u>brush</u> | C. <u>bus</u> | D. <u>bunch</u> |

B. Put an accent mark over than main stressed syllable. (5 m)

- | | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. diaphanous | 2. impudent | 3. metropolis | 4. mezzanine | 5. recur |
| 6. deciduous | 7. domain | 8. prodigal | 9. ingot | 10. pendulous |

CÂU II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE

Choose the most suitable words or phrases. (20 m)

- I thought that Wendy's action was rather out of.....
 A. personality B. character C. being D. role
- Paul was easy to manage when he was crawling, but now he is a / an.....
 It's a little more difficult.
 A. infant B. youngster C. brat D. toddler
- Tim has been visiting some distant.....in the country.
 A. parents B. family C. relatives D. relationships
- Mary later became a / an.....of some importance in the academic world.
 A. figure B. adult C. being D. character
- With the end of childhood, and the onset of.....young people experience profound changes.
 A. teenage B. childhood C. middle age D. adolescence
- Do you think that.....will ever be able to live on other planets ?
 A. population B. human beings C. masses D. human races

7. Jean has a very easy-going....., which is why she is so popular.
A. role B. characteristic C. personality D. reputation
8. I'm sorry to, but did you happen to mention the name " Fiona " ?
A. butt in B. cut you C. intercede D. jump
9. John wassomething under his breath, but I didn't catch what he said.
A. whispering B. muttering C. growling D. swallowing
10. The two people involved in the accident were both.....dead on arrival at Kingham Hospital.
A. pronounced B. called C. defined D. stated
11. The drunken soldier was.....crazily from one side of the street to the other.
A. marching B. racing C. staggering D. scrambling
12. George suddenly.....into the room waving a telegram.
A. dashed B. slunk C. rambled D. arrived
13. Sue found it very difficult to.....the busy street.
A. pass B. overtake C. surpass D. cross
14. The police have warned tourists to look.....for pick pockets in the town centre
A. up B. down C. forward D. out
15. The children.....at the beautiful picture with a sense of wonder.
A. gazed B. admired C. glared D. glanced
16. If you want to be healthy, you should cut.....on your smoking.
A. down B. up C. through D. out
17. There were over 20.000.....at the match.
A. spectators B. viewers C. witnesses D. watchers
18. The.....of the murderer lasted six weeks.
A. process B. trial C. charge D. conviction
19. A chicken can.....up to three eggs a day.
A. lie B. lay C. put D. place
20.playing pfessional basketball, she also enjoys tennis.
A. Besides B. Moreover C. Apart D. Together

CÂU HỎI III. READING (20m)

PART A. Read the passage and then choose the correct answers to the questions (5m).

Cuisine and probably also music are the most accessible parts of a culture and, at the same time, the most resistant to outside influence. They are the first points of real physical contact with a different society. Part of knowing how to travel is to have an apprciation for other cuisines : this is still one of the rare ways in which people of different backgrounds can learn easily from each other.

It is in this sense that I am interested in other cuisines. In more than fifteen years of travelling over the last quarter of a century, I have had direct experience (in on-the-spot investigation and by studying both politcal struggles and poetry) of societies in the Middle East, South East Asia, Africa, Europe and the Americas. I have tried over the years to rapture as much as possible of their 'differences', and among them the differencebetween cuisines : this is the very essence of the pleausre of travelling. Almost everywhere I have learned how to make the local dishes that most appealed to me.

Cuisine is an art which (discounting a handful of outstanding professionals) has always been developed by amateurs or, to be more precise, by professionals who have never been recognised as such because they were women. Perhaps most of the European cuisine of the leisured classes of the nineteenth century is so unnecessarily complicated and pretentious because it was elaborated by the great chefs. Elsewhere even the most subtle cuisine, whether aristocratic or popular in origin, are relatively simple apart from a few dishes.

The art of cooking calls for a little patience, organisation and precision : that customary precision of traditional societies that seems so vague in quantified terms. It derives from an interest in the taste of food and the sheer delight of satisfying the guest. There is one other essential requirement one must cook with natural foods.

The search for provisions, from indispensable staples to the luxury of spices, has shaped the development of human societies. Through the ages, the problems of food, whether of sheer necessity or of idle indulgence, have led to conflicts, growth, trade and the discovery of the New World. (All this time most of the world has been short of food, and will continue to be so.). The culinary heritage of the world, in the sense of *haute cuisine*, is, however, the product of abundance.

1. The author is interested in other cuisines because they are
 - A. material products of different cultures.
 - B. artistic endeavours in their own right.
 - C. essential for the traveller.
 - D. accessible to any traveller.
2. The author suggests that women cooks
 - A. are unprofessional.
 - B. have been undervalued.
 - C. do not take cooking seriously.
 - D. cannot compete with male chefs.
3. What style of cooking does the writer approve of ?
 - A. nineteenth century European.
 - B. that developed by famous cooks.
 - C. simple
 - D. popular
4. The precision demanded by traditional, non-European cuisines results from
 - A. careful measurements.
 - B. the local produce.
 - C. pleasure
 - D. necessity
5. The author argues that elaborate cuisines are a product of
 - A. world-wide trade.
 - B. luxuries such as spices
 - C. a plentiful supply of foodstuffs.
 - D. the availability of leisure for all classes.

PART B. Read the following passage and choose the best answer. (5m)

Over the past 600 years, English has grown from a language of few speakers to become the dominant language of international communication. English as we know it today emerged around 1350, after having incorporated many elements of French that was introduced following the Norman invasion of 1066. Until the 1600s, English was for the most part, spoken only in England and had not extended even as far as Wales, Scotland, or Ireland. However, during the course of the next two centuries, English began to spread around the globe as a result of exploration, trade (including slave trade), colonization and missionary work. Thus, small enclaves of English

speakers became established and grew in various parts of the world. As these communities proliferated, English gradually became the primary language of international business ; banking, and diplomacy.

Currently, about 80% of the information stored on computer systems worldwide is in English. Two-thirds of the world's science writing is in English, and English is the main language of technology, advertising, media, international airports, and air traffic controllers. Today there are more than 700 million English users in the world and over half of these are nonnative speakers, constituting the largest number of nonnative users than any language in the world.

1. What is the main topic of this passage ?
A. the number of nonnative users of English
B. the French influence on the English language.
C. the expansion of English as an international language.
D. the use of English for science and technology.
2. The word emerged in paragraph 1 could be replaced by which of the following
A. appeared B. hailed C. frequented D. engaged
3. Approximately when did English begin to be used beyond England ?
A. in 1066 B. around 1350 C. before 1600 D. after 1600
4. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word stored in paragraph 2 ?
A. bought B. saved C. spent D. valued
5. According to the passage, approximately how many nonnative users of English are there in the world today ?
A. a quarter million B. half a million C. 350 million D. 700 million

PART C. READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passage and choose the best option to complete the blank or answer the question (10 m)

Ralph Earl was born into a Connecticut farm family in 1751. He chose early to become a painter and looked for what training was available in his home state and in Boston. Earl was one of the first American artists to paint landscapes. Among his first paintings were scenes from the Revolutionary war battles of Lexington and Concord. In 1778 Earl went to London to study with Benjamin West for four years.

When Earl returned to the United States, he was jailed for fourteen months for outstanding debts. While still a prisoner, he painted portraits of some of New York City's most elegant society women and their husbands. After his release, he took up the trade of itinerant portrait painter, working his way through southern New England and New York. He didn't flatter his subjects, but his portrait show a deep understanding of them; perhaps he had sprung from the same roots.

Among Earl's most famous paintings is his portrait of Justice Oliver Ellsworth and his wife, Abigail. To provide counterpoint to the severity of the couple, he accurately details the relative luxury of the Ellsworth's interior furnishings. The view through the window behind them shows sunlit fields, well-kept fences, and a bend of the Connecticut River. One of Earl's paintings is something of anomaly. Reclining Hunter, which many years was attributed to Thomas Gainsborough, shows a well-

ressed gentleman resting beneath a tree. In the foreground, he displays a pile of birds, the results of a day's hunt. The viewer can also see a farmer's donkey lying in the ground, another of the hunter's victims. This outrageously funny portrait couldn't have been commissioned – no one would have wanted to be portrayed in such an absurd way. However, this painting uncharacteristically shows Earl's wit as well as his uncommon technical skills.

- What is the author's main purpose?
 - To discuss the life and work of an American painter.
 - To compare the art of Ralph Earl and Thomas Gainsborough
 - To trace Ralph Earl's artistic influences
 - To describe the art scene in New York in the late eighteenth century
- Which of the following is NOT given in the passage as a subject of one of Earl's paintings?
 - People
 - Landscapes
 - Battle scenes
 - fruit and flowers
- According to the passage, Benjamin West was Ralph Earl's
 - subject
 - teacher
 - student
 - rival
- Which of the following could be substituted for outstanding without changing the meaning of the sentence?
 - excellent
 - shocking
 - unpaid
 - illegal
- The word itinerant is closest in meaning to which of the following?
 - traveling
 - successful
 - talented
 - innovative
- The author uses the phrase sprung from the same roots to indicate that Ralph Earl and his subjects
 - lived in the same town
 - were about the same age
 - were equally successful
 - had the same back ground
- According to the passage, one of the distinguishing features of the portrait Oliver and Abigail Ellsworth is the contrast between
 - the plainness of the figures and the luxury of the furnishings
 - the two styles used to paint the two figures
 - the sunlit fields and the dark interior
 - the straight fences and the curving Connecticut River.
- Why does the author refer to Reclining Hunter as "something of anomaly"?
 - It is so severe
 - It is quite humorous
 - It shows Earl's talent
 - It was commissioned
- The word he refers to.....
 - Ralph Earl
 - the farmer
 - the hunter
 - Thomas Gainsborough
- The author's attitude towards Ralph Earl is
 - admiring
 - antagonistic
 - neutral
 - unflattering

CÂU HỎI IV (Cloze test)

Read the following passage and choose the best word to fill each blank (10m).

When faced with some new and possibly bewildering technological change, most people react in one of two (1).....They either recoil from anything new, claiming that it is unnecessary, or too (2).....or that it somehow makes life less than (3)..... Or they learn to (4).....to the new invention, and eventually

(5).....how they could possibly have existed without it. (6).....computers as an example. For many of us, they still represent a (7).....to our freedom, and give us a frightening sense of a future in which all (8).....will be taken by machines. This may be because they seem mysterious, and difficult to understand. Ask most people what you can(9).....a home computer for, and you usually get (10).....answers about how "they give you information". In fact, even those of us who are familiar with computers, and use them in our daily work, have very little idea of how they work.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. moments | B. kinds | C. ways | D. types |
| 2. A. complicated | B. much | C. obscure | D. tiresome |
| 3. A. formerly | B. lively | C. personal | D. human |
| 4. A. adapt | B. react | C. conform | D. use |
| 5. A. decide | B. wonder | C. suppose | D. admit |
| 6. A. Discuss | B. Propose | C. Take | D. Thus |
| 7. A. hazard | B. risk | C. control | D. threat |
| 8. A. measures | B. decisions | C. chances | D. instructions |
| 9. A. run | B. apply | C. learn | D. use |
| 10. A. vague | B. search | C. up with | D. hundreds |

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES (10m)

Supply the correct verb forms.

- I hope you (not / wait) too long. I'm afraid the lift (break down). I (must) walk down the stairs from the 24th floor.
- I (work) hard on my novel all day and when this page (finish), I (write) three whole chapters.
- We (buy) tickets for the film in advance, but as the cinema is half empty, we (not / need / do) so.
- It was extraordinary ! In fact, if I (not / see) it with my own eyes, I (never / believe) it.
- I'd rather you (not / smoke) if you (not mind). Cigarette smoke (always / make) me feel ill.
- The aeroplane in which the football team (travel) crashed soon after taking off.
- It is essential that he (arrive) before seven.
- We regret (inform) you that your application (turn) down.
- She spoke about her daughter, then she went on (talk) about her son.
- In a few minutes' time, when the clock (strike) six, I (wait) here three-quarters of an hour.

II. PREPOSITIONS

Put in suitable prepositions or adverb particles (10 m)

- The husband has been apprised.....the good newshis son.
- We have not arrivedany decision.....the matter.....question.
- Everyone should assist.....the performancethese tasks.
- Let me assure youmy honest intentionsyour daughter.
- The beast was baulkedhis preythe last moment.
- I refuse to bargain.....you.....the prize.....those conditions.

7. Don't waste time brooding.....your past failures.
8. Money doesn't always conduce.....happiness.
9. I won't concede.....your demand.
10. Don't dallya woman's affections.
11. Being rich doesn't countmuch on a desert island.
12. The problem stems.....the government's lack of action.

III. WORD FORM

Give the correct form of the words in brackets : (10m)

1. In this essay you have said the same thing several times. It's very(repeat)
2. She's very efficient, andpolite to the customers. (fail)
3. He was definitely when he scored that goal. (side)
4. The project was cancelled while it was still in its(infant)
5. Noise from the factory has reached anlevel. (accept)
6. You won't persuade him to change his mind. His decision is.....(revoke)
7. Since his bad habits were never broken when he was a child, they are now.....
(correct)
8. The school has won fivegames. (succession)
9. Many fabrics are specially treated so as to be..... (shrink)
10. He has many years' experiences of the criminal(mental)

IV. MISTAKE CORRECTION (10m)

There are ten mistakes in this passage which you have to find and correct.

The potential of computers for increasing the control in organisations or society over their members and for invading the privacy of those members has caused considerable concern.

The privacy issue has been raised most insistently to respect to the creation and maintenance of data files that assemble information about persons from a multitude of sources. Files of this kind would be high valuable for many kinds of economic and social search, but they are bought at too high a price if they endanger human freedom or seriously enhance the opportunities of blackmailers. With such dangers should not be ignored, it should be noted that the lack of comprehensive data files has never before been the limiting barrier for the suppression of human freedom.

Making the computer the villa in the invasion of privacy or encroachment on civil liberties simply divert attention from the real dangers. Computer data banks can and must be given the highest degree of protection from abuse. But we must be careful, also, that we do not employ such rude methods of protection on to deprive our society of important data it needs to understand its own social processes and to analyse its problems.

Perhaps the most important question of all about the computer is when it has been done and will do to man's view of himself and his place in the universe.

CÂU HỎI V: CLOZE TEST

Fill each of the numbered blanks in the following passage with one suitable word. (10 m)

Because we feel tired at bed time. It is natural to assume that we sleep because we are tired. The points seem so obvious that(1) anyone has ever sought to

question.....(2). Nevertheless we must ask “tired.....(3) what” People certainly feel tired at the end of a hard day’s mannual work, but it is also.....(4) that office workers feel equally tired when bed-time comes. Even invalids,.....(5) to beds in wheelchairs, become tired as the evening wears(6). Moreover, the manual worker.....(7) still feel tired even(8) an evening spent relaxing in front of the television or(9) a book, activities which.....(10) to have a refreshing effect. There is no proven connection between physical exertion and the need for sleep.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20m)

A. Finish the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first one. (10m)

- 1.Absolute secrecy was crucial to the success of the mission.
- Without
- 2.He would never agree to sell his business, even if he received a very tempting offer.
- However
- 3.Something must be done quickly to solve the problem of homelessness.
- Urgent
- 4.You could be arrested for not giving a breath sample to the police.
- Refusal
- 5.Philip’s inability to make decisions dates from his accident.
- Ever

B. Rewrite the sentences in such a way that mean almost the same as those printed before them. You have to use the word in bracket in your sentences , and you mustn’t change the word in any way. (10m)

- 1. You shouldn’t take his help for granted. (assume)
- 2. This contract is not binding until we both sign it. (bound)
- 3. The architect’s new design was heavily criticised. (criticism)
- 4. We have no idea where he is. (whereabouts)
- 5. His behaviour was rather a shock to me. (aback)

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN QUANG TRUNG – BÌNH PHƯỚC

A. PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM

I. PHONOLOGY (10 điểm)

Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the other three.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>ch</u> oreograph | B. <u>Ch</u> ristianity | C. <u>stomach</u> | D. <u>ch</u> ivalry |
| 2. A. <u>o</u> rnado | B. <u>n</u> ationality | C. <u>a</u> ngel | D. <u>l</u> ame |
| 3. A. <u>pos</u> sess | B. <u>br</u> ass | C. <u>mo</u> ss | D. <u>g</u> ross |
| 4. A. <u>k</u> umquat | B. <u>pl</u> umage | C. <u>sp</u> unky | D. <u>v</u> ulnerable |
| 5. A. <u>i</u> ertia | B. <u>Ch</u> ristian | C. <u>e</u> ssential | D. <u>l</u> otion |

Choose a word in each line that has different stress pattern.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 6. A. cathedral | B. memorialize | C. reservoir | D. conservative |
| 7. A. awesome | B. commerce | C. commute | D. deduce |
| 8. A. fabulous | B. astrophysics | C. conscientious | D. chimpanzee |
| 9. A. oceanic | B. politics | C. Antarctic | D. amass |
| 10. A. sanctuary | B. perseverance | C. practicality | D. opportunist |

II. READING COMPREHENSION

A. Passage 1 (10 điểm)

Read the passage and the questions or unfinished sentences. Then choose the answer - A, B, C', or D - that you think fits best.

Disease Theories

It is perhaps obvious that diseases vary with location. People who live in cold climes, such as in Greenland, Finland, or the Falkland Islands, do not often suffer from malaria, a disease linked with tropical climates. It may also be obvious that disease can vary with aspects of culture. For instance, a dangerous parasitic infection called bilharzia is spread by snails found in bodies of water. In one Egyptian village, it was found to be much more **prevalent** among the Muslim residents than among the Christians. This was no mystery. The Muslims' ritual bathing before prayer (wudu) increased their exposure to the parasite.

Cultural factors affect not only the likelihood of disease but the very concept of disease itself. Different cultures explain and treat illness in different ways. In fact, the very meaning of the words "sick" and "healthy" can vary with time and place. In an effort to identify, classify, and explain illness, societies develop "disease-theory systems." The researchers who developed this ground-breaking analysis in 1978, George Foster and Barbara Anderson, identified three general theories used by cultures, in whole or in part, to explain disease.

The first is the personalistic theory of disease. It attributes illness to **malevolent** agents—witches, ghosts, angry gods, ancestral spirits, and the like. In other words, a "person," either temporal or spiritual, inflicts disease upon the victim. Illness may be a punishment (meted out to either an individual or a group) for something done or not done, or it may simply be an expression of the general wrath of the malevolent agent. Some cultures or subcultures are personalistic regarding all disease. **Others adopt personalistic theories for some diseases but not for others.** Members of many religious groups, for instance, have portrayed AIDS as divine retribution for an afflicted person's supposed sins. These same communities may accept an entirely scientific explanation for the causes of, say, lung cancer. According to the norms of their religious subcultures, this is not contradictory because a personalized spiritual force has the power to assert itself whenever it pleases. It may also choose not to assert itself, but to let nature operate in routine ways.

In contrast is naturalistic disease theory. It posits that illness results from impersonal, natural causes. **Here**, illness is understood not as something created by a powerful personage, but rather as the result of impersonal processes that occur in the natural world. ☐ A) Since about the 17th century

Western medicine has been highly naturalistic. It assumes scientifically provable links between poor health and toxic matter, accidents, or living organisms such as bacteria and viruses. ☐ B) Another example is the Ayurveda system, which originated in India more than 5,000 years ago. This theory links illnesses to imbalances in the mind-body system. ☐ C) It holds that the key to health is the restoration of the body's natural balance through diet, exercise, and seasonal routines. ☐ D)

A third approach looks to emotional events or conditions for the origins of disease. Much of traditional Chinese medicine is founded on the idea that emotional disharmony causes illness. In Latin America, a person showing signs of fatigue, vagueness, and confusion may be diagnosed with *susto*—or “soul loss”—an ailment caused by anxiety or fright. In a society where a naturalistic disease theory holds sway, this would not be looked on as a “real” disease, because it is psychosomatic. It has psychological or emotional causes.

Yet, the boundaries between emotion-based and naturalistic views of disease are blurring, as naturalistic studies discover new links between emotional states and measurable organ function. For example, doctors at Johns Hopkins University and elsewhere have established “broken heart syndrome” (technically, stress cardiomyopathy) as a naturalistically supportable cause of heart failure. Caused by grief over the death of a loved one or by other emotional trials, broken heart syndrome involves the sustained release of adrenaline and other stress hormones to the point where the cardiovascular system malfunctions and perhaps fails. The exact mechanisms of the syndrome have not yet been confirmed, but the links between an emotional state and organ malfunction are clear.

Of course, the primacy of an illness theory in society will help decide the nature of its health-care system. For instance, a personalistic disease theory calls for treatment by a shaman or some other spiritual adept. Only a specialist with perceived magical powers can ward off curses or break spells. Increasingly, societies demonstrate treatment patterns reflecting more than one disease theory. The aforementioned coexistence of personalistic views of AIDS and naturalistic views of other diseases is but one example. It is common in Western societies for cancer patients, disappointed in medical science, to seek spiritual cures or emotional therapy instead. Malaysian urban hospitals offer first-rate science-based treatment, but many diseases - afflicted people also seek help from a *bomoh*, or traditional Malay healer. The prevailing attitude worldwide seems to be that naturalistic healing is fine, provided it leaves room for people to seek treatments consistent with other theories of the origin of disease.

11. The word **prevalent** in the passage is closest in meaning to
A. serious B. common C. unusual D. feared
12. Why does the author mention Muslims and Christians in paragraph 1?
A. To show differences in their disease theories
B. To illustrate how culture can affect the spread of disease
C. To provide an example of how dietary habits can affect health
D. To demonstrate how religion can protect a person from disease

13. Why are Foster and Anderson notable?
- They found the snail that carries bilharzias.
 - They explained the causes of disease.
 - They defined the terms "sick" and "healthy."
 - They devised a new system for classifying beliefs about disease.
14. The word **malevolent** in the passage is closest in meaning to
- wishing to cause harm
 - weakened by disease
 - trying to help
 - having a spirit but no body
15. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.
- Cultures may hold that some agents cause disease while other agents bring healing.
 - Cultures may believe that some diseases have personal origins while others don't.
 - Some cultures hold personalistic theories of disease while others don't.
 - Some cultures hold that personal agents cause disease in their culture but not in others.
16. Which characteristic makes a personalistic theory different from other theories of disease?
- It explains the origins of disease.
 - It portrays a victim of disease as a whole person.
 - It does not encourage the treatment of disease.
 - It blames disease on a bodily or spiritual person.
17. The word **here** in the passage refers to
- in the theory
 - in the United States
 - in scientific societies
 - in nature
18. Look at the four squares [] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

The proper combination of the three depends on a person's specific body type, of which there are ten.

Where would the sentence best fit? Choose the square [] where the sentence should be added to the passage.

- 1st square
 - 2nd square
 - 3rd square
 - 4th square
19. Ayurvedic medicine is an example of
- a naturalistic theory
 - a personalistic theory
 - a mind-body system
 - a type of Western medicine
20. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 6 about broken heart syndrome?
- It is psychosomatic.
 - It is an emotion.
 - It involves an organ.
 - It involves a machine.

B. Passage 2 (10 điểm)

Read the following passage and do the task that follows. Questions 21-25.

Reading Passage 2 has eight sections A-H.

Choose the correct heading for the section A- E from the list of headings below.

Write the correct number i-x in boxes on your answer sheet.

List of Headings

- i. Summarizing personality types
- ii. Combined styles for workplace
- iii. Physical explanation
- iv. A lively person who encourages
- v. Demanding and unsympathetic personality
- vi. Lazy and careless personality
- vii. The benefits of understanding communication styles
- viii. Cautious and caring
- ix. Factual and analytical personality
- x. Self-assessment determines one's temperament

21 Section A

22 Section B

23 Section C

24 Section D

25 Section E

Communicating Styles and Conflict

Section A

As far back as Hippocrates' time (460-370 BC), people have tried to understand other people by characterising them according to personality types or temperaments. Hippocrates believed there were four different body fluids that influenced four basic types of temperament. His work was further developed 500 years later by Galen (130-200 AD). These days there are a number of self-assessment tools that relate to the basic descriptions developed by Galen, although we no longer believe the source to be the types of body fluid that dominate our systems.

Section B

The value in self-assessments that help determine personality styles, learning styles, communication styles, conflict-handling styles, or other aspects of individuals is that they help depersonalise conflicts in interpersonal relationships.

The depersonalisation occurs when you realise that others aren't trying to be difficult, but they need different or more information than you do. They're not intending to be rude; they are so focused on the task they forget about greeting people. They would like to work faster but not at the risk of damaging the relationships needed to get the job done. They understand there is a job to do, but it can only be done right with the appropriate information, which takes time to collect.

When used appropriately, understanding communication styles can help resolve conflicts on teams. Very rare are conflicts of true personality issues. Usually, they are issues of style, information needs, or focus.

Section C

Hippocrates and later Galen determined there were four basic temperaments: sanguine, phlegmatic, melancholic, and choleric. These descriptions were developed centuries ago and are still somewhat apt, although you could update the wording. In today's world, they translate into the four fairly common communication styles described below.

Section D

The sanguine person would be the expressive or spirited style of communication. These people speak in pictures. They invest a lot of emotion and energy in their communication and often speak quickly, putting their whole body into it. They are easily sidetracked onto a story that may or may not illustrate the point they are trying to make. Because of their enthusiasm they are great team motivators. They are concerned about people and relationships. Their high levels of energy can come on strong at times and their focus is usually on the bigger picture, which means they sometimes miss the details or the proper order of things. These people find conflict or differences of opinion invigorating and love to engage in a spirited discussion. They love change and are constantly looking for new and exciting adventures.

Section E

The phlegmatic person — cool and persevering — translates into the technical or systematic communication style. This style of communication is focused on facts and technical details. Phlegmatic people have an orderly, methodical way of approaching tasks, and their focus is very much on the task, not on the people, emotions, or concerns that the task may evoke. The focus is also more on the details necessary to accomplish a task. Sometimes the details overwhelm the big picture and focus needs to be brought back to the context of the task. People with this style think the facts should speak for themselves, and they are not as comfortable with conflict. They need time to adapt to change and need to understand both the logic of it and the steps involved.

Section F

The melancholic person, who is soft-hearted and oriented towards doing things for others, translates into the considerate or sympathetic communication style. A person with this communication style is focused on people and relationships. They are good listeners and do things for other people — sometimes to the detriment of getting things done for themselves. They want to solicit everyone's opinion and make sure everyone is comfortable with whatever is required to get the job done. At times this focus on others can distract from the task at hand. Because they are so concerned with the needs of others and smoothing over issues, they do not like conflict. They believe that change threatens the status quo and tends to make people feel uneasy, so people with this communication style, like phlegmatic people, need time to consider the changes in order to adapt to them.

Section G

The choleric temperament translates into the bold or direct style of communication. People with this style are brief in their communication — the fewer words the better. They are big picture thinkers and love to be involved in many things at once. They are focused on tasks and outcomes and often forget that the people involved in carrying out the tasks have needs. They don't do detail work easily and as a result can often underestimate how much time it takes to achieve the task. Because they are so direct, they often seem forceful and can be very intimidating to others. They would usually welcome someone challenging them, but most other styles are afraid to do so. They also thrive on change, the more the better.

Section H

A well-functioning team should have all of these communication styles for true effectiveness. All teams need to focus on tasks, and they need to take care of relationships in order to achieve those tasks. They need the big picture perspective or the context of their work, and they need the details to be identified and taken care of for success.

We all have aspects of each style within us. Some of us can easily move from one style to another and adapt our style to the needs of the situation at hand —whether the focus is on tasks or relationships. For others, a dominant style is very evident, and it is more challenging to see the situation from the perspective of another style.

The work environment can influence communication styles either by the type of work that is required or by the predominance of one style reflected in that environment. Some people use one style at work and another at home.

The good news about communication styles is that we all have the ability to develop flexibility in our styles. The greater the flexibility we have, the more skilled we usually are at handling possible and actual conflicts. Usually it has to be relevant to us to do so, either because we think it is important or because there are incentives in our environment to encourage it. The key is that we have to want to become flexible with our communication styles. As Henry Ford said, “Whether you think you can or you can’t, you’re right!”

Questions 26-30

- Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 2? In boxes on your answer sheet write
TRUE if the statement agrees with the information - FALSE if the statement contradicts the information NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this
- 26 It is believed that sanguine people dislike variety.
 - 27 Melancholic and phlegmatic people have similar characteristics.
 - 28 Managers often select their best employees according to personality types.
 - 29 It is possible to change one’s personality type.
 - 30 Workplace environment can affect which communication style is most effective.

III. GUIDED CLOZE (10 điểm)

Read the following passage and choose the best option that best complete the blanks.

CROCODILES

Crocodiles see well, their eyes are equipped with three eyelids, each having a different function. Their eyeballs slide back out of harms' way during an attack. Should they lose one of their eight-centimeter-long teeth, a replacement is always ready. A crocodile may go through several thousand teeth during a lifetime of over seventy years. Crocodiles cannot chew, as their teeth are (31) only to penetrate and hold. These animals can attack at any (32) of the year, but they are more active in the warmer months and when in (33) of mates. Underwater, crocodiles (34) their victims at the water's (35) by sensing any movement in the water. Once they have a hold on their victim, they drag it deep into the water to (36) They then crush and swallow it.

Many battles occur over mates. About six weeks after mating, the female (37) a nest, often on a river bank, and (38) about fifty eggs. She then seals the nest for protection and also as a way of (39) the temperature. After ten to twelve weeks the baby crocodiles come out of the eggs: only about one percent of these (40) it to adulthood, as thousands die in flooding or are eaten by fish or bigger crocodiles. In an attempt to ensure a source of healthy animals, crocodile farms have been set up, and a vast industry now exists in crocodile skin and meat.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 31. A. composed | B. constituted | C. designed | D. styled |
| 32. A. time | B. phase | C. month | D. interval |
| 33. A. discovery | B. hunt | C. exploration | D. search |
| 34. A. prefer | B. accept | C. propose | D. choose |
| 35. A. border | B. rim | C. edge | D. shore |
| 36. A. sink | B. drown | C. capsize | D. soak |
| 37. A. installs | B. makes | C. manufactures | D. produces |
| 38. A. lays | B. sets | C. drops | D. puts |
| 39. A. dominating | B. ruling | C. imposing | D. controlling |
| 40. A. reach | B. make | C. get | D. arrive |

VI. WORD CHOICE (20 điểm)

Choose the best option to complete the blanks of the following sentences.

41. "I haven't been to New York yet." "Neither _____."
 A. haven't we B. we have C. have we D. we haven't
42. You can imagine how upset I was after the closure of the magazine. Since the first day on its staff I _____ it was my best job ever.
 A. have considered B. considered C. had considered D. was considered
43. I don't think it would be wise to try to make Max change his mind about divorcing Narnara. Well, in his place I _____ her at all.
 A. would never have married B. needn't have married
 C. would never marry D. must never have married
44. _____ appears considerably larger at the horizon than it does overhead is merely an optical illusion.
 A. the moon B. that the moon C. when the moon D. the moon which
45. The genus Equus became extinct in North America during the glacial period, and it was not reintroduced until _____ by the Spaniards.
 A. brought there B. was brought there C. bringing it there
 D. it brought there
46. Her outgoing character contrasts _____ with that of her sister.
 A. sharply B. thoroughly C. fully D. coolly
47. If I were you, I'd _____ everything he says with a pinch of salt.
 A. Make B. admit C. take D. accept
48. The government has decided to spend billions of dollars on yet _____ agricultural subsidies.
 A. Extra B. other C. more D. additional
49. I have several problems at the moment, _____ the least of which is lack of money.
 A. But B. not C. only D. far

50. I'm afraid we haven't got a spare bed. Can you _____ with a mattress on the floor?
A. make do B. make by C. make over D. make up
51. What _____ the smoke and the noise, the party made me feel quite ill.
A. Because of B. through C. owing to D. with
52. The new Garden City is well worth _____ if you're in the area.
A. being seen B. a visit C. to visit D. the sight
53. Sales of the toy dropped _____ sharply when the TV news reported that a child had swallowed part of the toy and almost died.
A. out B. over C. away D. off
54. Mankind has managed to wipe _____ many kinds of animals.
A. away B. off C. out D. over
55. My father _____ when he found out that I'd damaged the car.
A. hit the roof B. saw pink elephants
C. made my blood boil D. brought the house down
56. I always get _____ in my stomach before visiting the dentist.
A. worms B. butterflies C. crabs D. hedgehogs
57. Ask David to give you a hand moving the furniture. He's as strong as _____.
A. an elephant B. a mountain C. a gorilla D. a horse
58. She _____ to being a bit nervous about making her speech.
A. asserted B. confessed C. acknowledged D. granted
59. We've bought some _____ chairs for the garden so that they are easy to store away.
A. adapting B. adjusting C. bending D. folding
60. I don't want lots of excuses; I just want to hear the _____ truth.
A. clear B. plain C. pure D. right

B. TỰ LUẬN

I. VERB TENSES AND FORMS (10 điểm)

Put the verbs in the brackets into the correct verb tenses.

- The weather (be).....bad, they couldn't but (cancel).....*cancelled*.....the camping trip.
- The huge damage (now report)..... (cause).....by the recent violent earthquake.
- I approve of people (smoke)..... public places.
- If you don't mind, I'd sooner you (practice).....your violin somewhere else.
- They were fortunate (rescue).....from the fire before the building collapsed
- She regretted (not learn).....how to ride a bicycle when she was young.
- (Make).....the same mistake twice is unforgivable.
- The US postal service policy for check approval includes a requirement that two pieces of identification.....should be presented..... (present)
- The uneaten breakfast was still on the table. She (must/ call).....away in a hurry.

II. Prepositions and Phrasal verbs (10 điểm)

Complete each sentence with a suitable particle or preposition.

1. My grandfather used to be a soldier; he has livedtwo wars.
2. I'm sorry but my hearing is not very good. Could you please speak.....?
3. There were a few things I don't like about Professor Wong's class, butand large I enjoyed it.
4. - "Will the concert start soon?"
- "It should get.....way any minute now."
5. - "Oh, you bought the new book by Richard Stone."
- "Yes, but that book is hard to come..... I looked for it in three or four bookstores."
6. The company may lose some money now, butthe long run this is a good investment.
7. They're going to tear down those old warehouses to make waya big new hotel.
8. - "I like that painting you bought. Did it cost much?"
- "No, the artist sold it to me for next.....nothing."
9. Max and Martha are good friends but sometimes they fall.....
10. Last Sunday, I went to Saigonmy uncle's car.

III. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10 điểm)

Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space.

CUSTOMER RIGHTS

I once called over the wine waiter in an expensive restaurant to tell him that I thought the wine I (0).....*had*.....ordered was off. (1)..... the mere suggestion that something(2).....be wrong, he became most unpleasant. (3).....reluctantly tastes it, however, he immediately apologised and brought another bottle. It helped that I knew I was legally (4)..... the right. (5)..... in a restaurant or a bar, the food or drink must be fit for human consumption and of a quality that you are entitled to expect in an establishment of that category. (6).....the customer, you have considerable right. The menu, for example, is a vital legal document and a restaurant can be fined up to \$5000 (7).....it fail to display one outside or immediately inside the door. Potential customers have right to know in advance what they are committing themselves to and it is an offence (8)..... the Trade Description Act for any establishment to give a false description of its food. Everything must be (9)..... it claims to be and in cases where it is not, you should complain. Fresh fruit salad must be only consist of fresh, (10).....tinned, fruit, Pâte maison must be made on the premises.

The same principle applies to wine. If you are brought a vintage different from that stated on the wine list, send it back.

IV. WORD FORMS (10 điểm)

Give the correct form of given words to complete the sentences.

Be	pessimism	anxious	assume	overwhelm
perfection	high	question	destroy	Technology

The image that we have of science has undergone radical change in the last hundred years. An enormous (1) _____ explosion, together with a number of very real _____ (2) about the environment and all the moral and political ramifications of economic growth have _____ (3) put science at the centre of public debate.

The 20th century began with a challenge to the _____ (4) that human knowledge was approaching completion. It will come, perhaps, as something of a surprise to all of us to realize that the emergence of this highly _____ (5) process came both from within and outside science.

New scientific theories _____ (6) reveal the limitations of the old perspective. We had thought that the world, understood through the medium of rational _____ (7), was, indeed, the real world. Now, we know that this was no more can move in a number of opposing directions. We can re-evaluate all knowledge _____ (8) and decide that it is eternally fragmentary and full of a vast number of _____ (9), or we can be more positive and view these vast explosion of the _____ (10) that the human imagination has so far scaled.

V. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

1. Finish each of the second sentences in such a way that they have the same meaning as the original ones. (10 điểm)

1. I was amazed when Eva got into university, given the fact that she hadn't worked hard at school.

To my

2. My brother-in-law is the most exasperating person I've ever met.

I've yet

3. I was surprised at how easy he was to talk to.

I hadn't expected

4. Philip's inability to make decisions dates from his accident.

Ever

2. Rewrite the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first. Do not change the word forms given in the parentheses. (10 điểm)

5. His irresponsible attitude is endangering his career as a doctor. (jeopardy)

.....

6. The incident ruined my chances of promotion. (paid)

.....

7. They wouldn't let the former chairman attend the conference. (barred)

.....

8. With six children to look after, she's extremely busy. (hands)

.....

9. Only final-year students are allowed to use the main college car park. (restricted)

.....

10. You'd feel better if you had a quiet holiday. (do)

.....

VI. ERROR RECOGNITION AND CORRECTION (10 điểm)

The passage below contains 10 errors. Identify and correct them. Write your answer in the space provided on the right.

Whatever may be said massive circulation magazines and newspapers, it can't hardly be argued that they are out of touch with their readers' daydreams, and therefore, the inducements they hold out to them must be a near accurate reflection of their unfulfilled wants and aspirations. Study this and you will assuredly understand a good deal of what it is that making society tick. Looking back, for example, to the twenties and thirties, we can see what circulation managers unerringly diagnosed the twin obsessions which dominated that era of mass unemployment economical insecurity and a passionate concern for the next generation.

Thus, it was that readers were recruited with offers of free insurance policies for the one, and free instant education for the other. The family with breadwinner lost an eye in a double railway derailment, and an arm in a flood, could confidently expect to collect several hundred pounds from the Daily This or the Evening That. The family who could not afford to send their son to grammatical school could find consolation in equipment him with the complete work of Shakespeare in one magnificent, easy to read volume.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN THẮNG LONG – LÂM ĐỒNG

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY (10pts)

Choose the word which has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest:

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. absin <u>th</u> e | B. soo <u>th</u> e | C. lo <u>a</u> the | D. wreath <u>e</u> |
| 2. A. cantalou <u>p</u> e | B. catastroph <u>e</u> | C. recip <u>e</u> | D. apostroph <u>e</u> |
| 3. A. month <u>s</u> | B. path <u>s</u> | C. wreath <u>s</u> | D. youth <u>s</u> |
| 4. A. <u>ex</u> punge | B. <u>ex</u> purgate | C. ext <u>e</u> rnal | D. <u>ex</u> tenuating |
| 5. A. <u>a</u> ccredit | B. sal <u>a</u> mander | C. maj <u>e</u> sty | D. <u>s</u> aliva |

Choose the word that is stressed differently from the others in the list:

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 6. A. euphemism | B. officialdom | C. arithmetic | D. millennium |
| 7. A. infamous | B. photograph | C. coherent | D. introvert |
| 8. A. ecotourist | B. contingency | C. presentiment | D. geneticist |
| 9. A. insecticide | B. mausoleum | C. metropolis | D. chameleon |
| 10. A. peninsula | B. pneumonia | C. potassium | D. adversary |

II. VOCABULARY and STRUCTURE (20 pts)

Choose the option that best completes the blank.

1. I show the painting to an expert who.....it at about \$500.
A. cost B. estimated C. assigned D. valued
2. I'd like to buy that glass vase you have in the window- the one with the roses.....on the side.
A. inscribed B. tattooed C. designed D. etched
3. According to the opinion polls, over 20% of voters in the.....General Election have yet to make up their minds.
A. forthcoming B. future C. impending D. incumbent

4. He's a fairly pleasant child but he has a strongof stubbornness when he doesn't get his own way.
A. trait B. streak C. character D. mark
5. Recent EC legislation is aimed at removing trade.....between member states.
A. barriers B. walls C. boundaries D. fences
6. During the war, the black market in luxury goods.....
A. blossomed B. flowered C. bloomed D. flourished
7. As he walked along the landing, he.....himself in the mirror at the top of the stairs.
A. glared B. glanced C. gazed D. glimpsed
8. Please don't.....it amiss if I make a few suggestions for improvement.
A. think B. assume C. take D. judge
9. It seems to be the big tour operators that take the share of the profits.
A. lion's B. snake's C. tiger's D. dog's
10. Why did you _____ and mention the party to George? It was supposed to be a surprise.
A. let the cat out of the bag B. put the cat among the pigeons
C. have kittens D. kill two birds with one stone
11. It's good I got interested in that bottle. Granny the poison taking it for her asthma medicine because the bottle was unmarked.
A. could swallow B. had swallowed
C. might have swallowed D. was able to swallow
12. The sudden expansion of heated air associated with lightning produces often heard during a storm.
A. thunder is the rumbling sound B. the rumbling sound, thunder is
C. the rumbling sound, thunder, that D. thunder, the rumbling sound
13. Unsalted butter is best for this recipe, butthat, margarine will do.
A. except B. failing C. for all of D. given
14. In many aspects, the problems that John faced are.....a young man and woman might face today.
A. much like that B. much like those C. like much those D. like much that
15. There is a real possibility that these animals could be frightened,.....a sudden loud noise.
A. being there B. should there be C. there was D. there have been
16. What the treasurer said virtually..... to a confession.
A. amounted B. came C. stood D. embodied
17. Excessive logging of forests in the past century has resulted in.....
A. which it is known as deforestation B. knowing this as deforestation
C. what becomes known as deforestation D. that is known as deforestation
18. Her political future is now hanging by a
A. rope B. cord C. thread D. string
19. The planes were delayed and the hotel was awful, butwe still had a good time.
A. on the contrary B. by the same token
C. on top of all that D. for all that
20. He has been in ever since he was convicted of taking bribes.
A. shame B. disrepute C. reproach D. disgrace

III. READING COMPREHENSION (20 pts)

1. Read the following passage and choose the best option to complete the blanks or answer the questions.

There are many theories of aging but virtually all fall into the category of being hypotheses with a minimum of supporting evidence. One viewpoint is that aging occurs as the body's organ systems become less efficient. Thus failures in the immune system, hormonal system and nervous system could all produce characteristics that we associate with aging. Following a different **vein**, many current researchers are looking for **evidence** at the cellular and sub-cellular level. It has been shown that cells such as human fibroblasts (generalized tissue cells) grown in **culture** divide only a limited number of times and then die. (Only cancer cells seem immortal in this respect.) fibroblast cells from an embryo divide more times than those taken from an adult. Thus some researchers believe that aging occurs at the cellular level and is part of the cell's genetic makeup. Any event that disturbs the cell's genetic machinery such as mutation, damaging chemicals in the cell's environment, or loss of genetic material, could cause cells to lose their ability to divide and thus bring on aging. Other theories of aging look at different processes.

Chronological aging refers to the passage of time since birth and is usually measured in years. While chronological age can be useful in estimating the average status of a large groups of people, it is a poor **indicator** of an individual person's status because there is a tremendous amount of variation from one individual to the next in regard to the rate at which biological age changes occur. For example, on the average, aging results in people losing much of their ability to perform strenuous activities, yet some elderly individuals are excellent marathon runners.

Another type of aging is cosmetic aging, which consists of changes in outward appearance with advancing age. This includes changes in the body and changes in other aspects of a person's appearance such as the style of hair and clothing, the type of eyeglasses, and the use of a hearing aid. Like chronological aging, it is frequently used to estimate the degree to which other types of aging have occurred. However, it is an inaccurate indicator for either purpose because of variation among individuals and because a person's appearance is affected by many factors that are not part of aging, including illness, poor nutrition, and exposure to sunlight.

1. The author believes the theories of aging are _____,
A. well-supported hypotheses B. poorly supported hypotheses
C. proven theories D. interesting ideas
2. The word "evidence" in the first paragraph refers to _____.
A. evidence of aging B. evidence of cancer
C. evidence of human fibroblasts D. evidence of cell division
3. The word "vein" in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
A. part of the body B. point of view C. blood vessel D. cellular level
4. The author of the article points out that cancer cells _____.
A. divide infinitely B. divide and then die
C. divide more in adults than in embryos D. bring on aging
5. The word "culture" in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
A. libraries B. a special environment
C. a society's traditions and values D. a toxic substance

6. It can be inferred from the passage that fibroblast cells _____.
 - A. divide fewer times at later stages in human life
 - B. are not a focus in cellular research on aging
 - C. are similar to cancer cells in rate of division
 - D. dysfunction in the aging process of the body's immune system
7. As explained in this passage, the theory of aging which examines the cellular level would NOT assign which of the following as a cause of aging?
 - A. Mutation.
 - B. Failure of the body's organ system.
 - C. Loss of genetic material.
 - D. Chemical damage from the environment.
8. According to the passage, chronological aging is not a good indicator of an individual's status regarding aging because _____.
 - A. elderly people are often athletic
 - B. there is individual variation in the rate of biological aging
 - C. strenuous activities are not good measure of age
 - D. it is difficult to get accurate records of birth dates
9. The author implies all of the following about cosmetic aging EXCEPT _____.
 - A. it does not occur at the same rate for all people
 - B. it is a poor indicator of chronological age
 - C. illness, poor nutrition, and exposure to sunlight cause aging to occur
 - D. it is described changes in outward appearance
10. The word "indicator" in the second paragraph means _____.
 - A. signal
 - B. a light showing the way
 - C. something showing what a situation is like
 - D. something indicating a value or a change

2. Read the following passage and answer the questions from 1 to 10.

Do you know how much salt you're eating?

- A. What did you feed your child yesterday? Cornflakes for breakfast, perhaps? Marmite sandwiches for lunch? For supper, beans on toast, with a packet of crisps as a snack somewhere in between? The menu will vary from household to household, but the chances are that you will have fed your child, and yourself, at least twice as much salt as the recommended maximum level. Despite growing awareness of the health risks involved with high salt intake, the Food Commission reports this week that many products, especially those aimed at children, are saltier than they were 25 years ago.
- B. So what are the long-term consequences for our health - and why is there so much salt in our diet? Salt has long been considered a magical substance. In Ancient Rome, it was considered so important to health that a soldier's pay included a special allowance which had to be spent on salt. In the chilly climes of northern Europe, before the development of refrigeration, salt provided one of the few ways of preserving foods to get families through the winter. And it is well known that a small amount - a tiny amount - is vital for our bodies to function properly, to keep nerve pathways working and maintain our muscles. But in a culture hooked on convenience, processed food, 90% of the population is heavily overdosing on salt which they probably don't even realise is in there.

- C. The Food Commission, which is the UK's leading independent watchdog on food issues, studied the ingredients in white bread, crisps, baked beans and canned tomato soup, comparing the salt content in 1978 with equivalent products selling today. Among the most shocking of their findings was the discovery that salt in crisps has almost doubled since 1978, from an average of 540 mg per 100 g to 1050 mg per 100 g. In the rest, there was little improvement, despite industry and government claims that salt has been cut in these processed foods.
- D. Graham MacGregor, who is professor of cardiovascular medicine at St George's Hospital, in south London, is an expert on salt. In the past, concern about salt intake has focused mainly on the middle-aged with high blood pressure and heart trouble, but according to MacGregor all of us are eating much too much salt, and the consequences for our health could be dramatic. "On average we are eating 10-12 grammes of salt a day," he says. "The recommended maximum intake for an adult is 5-6 grammes (one flat teaspoonful). Ninety per cent of the population exceed that, which puts up blood pressure in everybody, which is the major cause of strokes and heart attacks in this country. It's a very major problem. "If we did reduce total salt intake by the recommended amounts, it would save approximately 30,000 heart attacks and strokes in the UK every year."
- E. In addition to high blood pressure, strokes and heart attacks, which are two of the most common causes of death and illness in the UK, high salt intake is also associated with osteoporosis, fluid retention, asthma and stomach cancer. The risk is particularly acute in children, who are subjected to intensive marketing of snack and fast-food products that are exorbitantly high in salt. The government's Scientific Advisory Committee on Nutrition (SACN) has recommended that children under seven years should consume an average of not more than two grammes of salt a day. Those between seven and 14 should consume not more than five grammes. "The furring of the arteries starts in early childhood, and children are now eating this appalling diet which is very high in salt," says MacGregor. "People are much less aware they are eating it, but it's all hidden in these processed foods. We are talking about foods that are 20-30% more salty than sea water." As much as 80% of the salt in our diet comes from processed foods, but why do salt levels need to be so high? "Because it's completely inedible without it. It's totally tasteless," says MacGregor. "It's to cover up," agrees Anton Edelmann, head chef at the Savoy hotel in London. "It makes up for poor ingredients. It also works as a stabiliser in some foods; it retains the moisture in the food, and keeps it a little bit longer."
- F. Other conspiracy theorists speculate about the links between producers of snack foods and soft drinks - crisp manufacturer Walkers, for example, is a division of PepsiCo which produces Pepsi Cola. Salty foods lead to thirsty children, which in turn leads to increased sales of soft drinks, they suggest. Steve Chandler of the Snack, Nut and Crisp Manufacturers' Association, which represents companies such as Walkers, KP (makers of Hula Hoops) and Golden Wonder, yesterday dismissed such theories as "total nonsense" and claimed that in the past 10 years, the industry had worked hard to reduce salt levels, which escalated in the late

1970s and 80s with a massive increase in the number and variety of snack products on the market. "We've managed to pull it back to the tune of 25% over the past 10 years," he says. "We do listen to what the expert advice is. We do listen to what consumers say. We put a lot of time and effort into trying to improve the nutritional aspects of our product."

- G. The good news is that public awareness is growing. Anton Edelmann used to see customers furiously shaking salt over food he had meticulously flavoured and seasoned in his kitchen. "That's gone nowadays. People are more aware of the fact they should not eat too much salt, but they don't know how to reduce it. In an ideal world I would remove the salt cellar from the table, but I can't do that. We all eat more processed food, and that's where the problem comes in. You can't control how much salt you're eating. How can you fight this avalanche of processed foods? People say they have less time so they cook less and buy more ready-meals. I think they should work an hour less and go home and cook proper food."
- H. Tomorrow is National Salt Awareness Day. What a great day to take Anton's advice, knock off early and get home to the cooker.

Question 1-3

Reading Passage above has seven paragraphs A-H. Which paragraphs include the following information? Write the appropriate letters.

1. What the producers of snack food say about the amount of salt in their products.....
2. The writer's opinion and reason for writing the article.....
3. Medical problems associated with salt.....

Questions 4-6

Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

4. What type of food typically provides 80% of the salt in our diet?.....
5. What percentage of the UK population is eating too much salt?.....
6. What is the maximum amount of salt that children under seven should eat each day?.....

Questions 7-10

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage? Write:

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| TRUE | if the statement is true according to the passage |
| FALSE | if the statement is false according to the passage |
| NOT GIVEN | if there is no information about this |

7. People are increasingly aware of the need to reduce the amount of salt they eat.
8. High salt intake only affects your heart and blood pressure.
9. In Ancient Roman times soldiers spent a lot of money on salt.
10. Our bodies need a little salt to work properly.

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 pts)

Choose the words that best complete the sentences in the text.

For many people doing physical exercise may.....(1) a painful torturing of the body. Therefore, there's usually something we come up with that is of bigger importance than putting one's muscles through their paces

Unless we are forced to go in for a physical training, we are.....(2) to treat it as something of a lower(3) than staying in front of the TV set, spending time in a pub (4) alcoholic beverages or consuming excessive quantities of fattening confectionery in a cafe. We need to be considerably motivated to take up a body workout and build our physical fitness. What usually.....(5) individuals from..... (6) themselves to strenuous exercise is the fear of fatigue, discomfort or even the.....(7) of being outdone by true fitness zealots.

However, getting fit is fully a matter of common sense. Different forms of exercise may be of great (8) to the human body increasing its strength, flexibility and endurance. When supported by a nutritious diet, much better performance of the heart and the lungs improves the blood circulation making an individual more resistant to stressful situations as well as more(9) to infections and diseases.

In the first place, self-discipline that is requisite for proceeding with such physical effort ought to be attained to ensure that the intention of becoming healthier and more vigorous isn't(10) by any trivial impediments.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. incorporate | B. entail | C. administer | D. correspond |
| 2. A. tended | B. implied | C. affirmed | D. inclined |
| 3. A. superiority | B. privilege | C. advantage | D. priority |
| 4. A. smacking | B. sipping | C. seething | D. sniffing |
| 5. A. repels | B. denies | C. opposes | D. rejects |
| 6. A. committing | B. absorbing | C. involving | D. engrossing |
| 7. A. hindrances | B. impairments | C. preventions | D. inhibitions |
| 8. A. liking | B. benefit | C. appreciation | D. gain |
| 9. A. irresistible | B. preventative | C. immune | D. wary |
| 10. A. persecuted | B. tormented | C. harassed | D. suppressed |

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES / FORMS (10 pts)

Use the correct tense and form of the verb provided to fit each gap.

- I wish his mother (1)..... (witness) the sight of his (2)..... (award) the prize. She (3)..... (not/ regret) devoting all her youth to (4)..... (bring) up her only son after her husband's death. She (5)..... (attend) the celebration.
- You (6)(be) more careful. You (7)..... (avoid) having had this accident.
- You (8)..... (speed) then; otherwise, the policeman (9).....(stop) you.
- I (10)(help) with the performance, but I got flu the day before.

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10 pts)

Fill each gap with a suitable preposition or particle.

- I'd better get down to my duties or else my work will start to pile..... and I will have to stay in the office after hours.
- The statements that she gave were borne..... by the other witnesses, so the suspect was found guilty by the magistrate.

3. Unless the conflict between the two countries is resolved soon, the peacekeeping forces will have to step..... and restore order.
4. I didn't think he'd win the race but he brought
5. We can wear anything we like to the office,reason.
6. Would you mind doing your seat belt before we land in ten minutes.
7. No matter how hard I work on my essays, I keep getting really low grades. I think my writing teacher just has it for me.
8. If you watch your money, stay in hostels, make your own food, and plan carefully, you can get there on less than \$30000 a day.
9. To get a good price on a new notebook computer, you really need to shop There are some great bargains out there, but you have to look for them.
10. When John and Frank first met, they hit it immediately. They have been good friends ever since.

III. WORD FORMS (10 pts)

Read the text below. Use the word given in capitals to form a word that fits in the space

1. Please ensure that your child's sports clothes are clearly marked in.....ink.
(delete)
2. Your presence has enriched our lives.....(measure)
3. She dismisses astrology as.....(science)
4. Tourists try to force him to.....the order to attack. (demand)
5. He accused the local of authority of.....(administrate)
6. Poor Quentin put his head too far out of the railway carriage window and was.....by a passing train. (head)
7. The programme is a.....look at recent political events. (heart)
8. Alice is very.....She always manages to look good in photographs. (photo)
9. The case against McCarthy is based largely on.....evidence.
(circumstance)
10. The other candidates lack the.....skill. (require)

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 pts)

The passage below contains 10 errors. Identify 10 errors and correct them.

I have a briefcase full of papers which describes cases Sherlock Holmes has investigated. Some are failures since there were some final explanations for the mysteries in question. A problem without a solution may interest the specialist, but will offer little to the general reader. Among these unfinished stories is that of the yacht *Alicia*, which one morning sailed into the mist and disappeared forever; the vessel along the crew were never seen again. Then there was the case of the well-known journalist Luigi Persano, who found completely mad with a jar in front of him. A jar contained a remarkable worm, unknown by science up to that point. Apart from these mysterious cases to which Holmes did not find solutions, there are those which various influence people would rather not see on print and those which might affect the reputation of Holmes himself, for whom I have more respectness than for any man alive.

1.	6.
2.	7.
3.	8.
4.	9.
5.	10.

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10 pts)

Fill each blank with ONE word.

WORLD BOOK DAY

This year's World Book Day (WBD), which is taking place on March 2, hopes to encourage everyone, and especially children, to discover the joy of reading.

Schools and libraries are getting involved, with a packed schedule of events designed to bring books to life. (1)..... will be writers popping (2)..... schools to read from their books and answer questions, and story-telling events. Children will also be able to take part in readings so that they really have a chance to (3)..... with the books.

(4)..... a further incentive to pick up a book, WBD has joined forces with National Book Tokens to offer schoolchildren a free £1 book token. The token can be put (5)..... the cost of any book or audio book of their (6)....., or used to buy one of the six WBD £1 books. These books have been specially chosen because of their appeal to different (7)..... groups.

As well as hoping to encourage children to catch the reading bug, WBD also hopes to (8)..... reluctant adults hooked on books. So, for the first time, World Book Day will also (9)..... an adult focus, with the launch of Quick Reads, a selection of short, fast-paced stories by well-known authors. The first set of Quick Reads will be published on World Book Day, (10)..... a further collection of books being released later in the summer.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 pts)

Rewrite the sentences with the given words or beginning in such a way that their meanings remain unchanged.

- She says she finds nothing unusual about stormy weather in this country.
She says she is
- You must remember to lock the drawer whatever you do.
On.....
- No one is quite sure if the player will perform well at his new football club.
It.....
- His efforts to find a solution to the problem didn't deserve such savage criticism.
He shouldn't
- I'm not going any further till I've had something to eat. (far)
This.....
- Mary was always making John the subject of her cruel jokes. (butt)
John.....
- The M.P. often had a different opinion from the accepted Party's policies. (step)
The M.P.....

8. Stanley is rather fearful of the new algebra teacher (**awe**)
Stanley is
9. Every possible effort was made by the orphanage to find the boy's parents. (**stone**)
The orphanage.....
10. The handling of the matter has been heavily criticized by the press, (**scorn**)
The press.....

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NGUYỄN DU – ĐẮK LẮK

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY

i. Find the word that has its underlined part pronounced differently from the other three in each question.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. <u>pur</u> se | B. <u>ner</u> vous | C. <u>sur</u> prise | D. <u>wor</u> se |
| 2. A. <u>cast</u> | B. <u>nast</u> y | C. <u>broad</u> cast | D. <u>haste</u> |
| 3. A. <u>height</u> | B. <u>weight</u> | C. <u>freigh</u> t | D. <u>sleigh</u> |
| 4. A. <u>look</u> | B. <u>pull</u> | C. <u>fool</u> | D. <u>good</u> |
| 5. A. <u>barr</u> age | B. <u>park</u> ing | C. <u>rema</u> rk | D. <u>dark</u> |

ii. Find the word with the stress pattern different from that of the other three.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. atmosphere | B. pharmacy | C. release | D. document |
| 2. A. purity | B. standard | C. scientist | D. guarantee |
| 3. A. influence | B. position | C. advantage | D. occurrence |
| 4. A. magnificent | B. development | C. population | D. disposal |
| 5. A. adventurous | B. relevant | C. candidate | D. applicant |

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE:

Choose the best word or phrase to complete each sentence.

- She's so _____ skinned that nothing offends her.
A. hard B. thick C. strong D. heavy
- I'm afraid that the herring we had for dinner has given me _____.
A. sickness B. indisposition C. infection D. indigestion
- It rained for three hours _____ this afternoon.
A. big B. powerful C. long D. solid
- It was during my stay in India that I _____ taste for very hot curry.
A. gained B. acquired C. got D. received
- The government have declared a state of _____ after yesterday's earthquake.
A. crisis B. emergency C. urgency D. danger
- Thousands of _____ are fleeing the war in the north.
A. emigrants B. immigrants C. escapees D. refugees
- This lime juice needs _____ before you can drink it.
A. diluting B. dissolving C. softening D. watering
- I can get _____ on a lot less now that I don't have to pay rent.
A. over B. down C. by D. through
- Be careful not to _____ the tray too much or the glasses will slide off.
A. bend B. tilt C. incline D. twist

10. Can I _____ you to another piece of cake?
A. convince B. persuade C. attract D. tempt
11. I couldn't open the wine as I didn't have a _____.
A. corkdriver B. corkscrew C. lever D. screwdriver
12. A rude boy _____ his tongue out at me.
A. put B. stuck C. showed D. took
13. *The Times* is a newspaper with a _____ of over three million.
A. distribution B. coverage C. circulation D. sales
14. I think it's time you _____ and told him you think things should be changed.
A. killed two birds with one stone B. put the cat among the pigeons
C. took the bull by the horns D. got out of the rat race
15. It must be true. I heard it straight from the _____ mouth.
A. dog's B. horse's C. camel's D. cat's
16. I know you're upset about breaking up with Tom, but there are plenty more _____.
A. horses in the stable B. cows in the shed
C. tigers in the jungle D. fish in the sea
17. The puppy was _____ so much I nearly dropped him.
A. sniggering B. wriggling C. chuckling D. giggling
18. The judge released him on _____ but he'll have to appear in court again next week.
A. sentence B. bail C. punishment D. fine
19. Breaking his leg dealt a _____ to his chances of becoming a professional footballer.
A. thump B. strike C. hit D. blow
20. Let's make a dash for the train now as the rain seems to be _____ off.
A. reducing B. slowing C. easing D. running

III. READING COMPREHENSION:

Read the passages and the questions or unfinished sentences. Then choose the answer that you think fits best.

i. Reading 1:

The Moon has been worshipped by primitive people and has inspired humans to create everything from lunar calendars to love sonnets, but what do we really know about it? The most accepted theory about the origin of the Moon is that it was formed of the debris from a *massive* collision with young Earth about 4.6 billion years ago. A huge body, perhaps the size of Mars, struck the Earth, throwing out an immense amount of *debris* that coalesced and cooled in orbit around the Earth.

The development of the Earth is inextricably linked to the Moon; the Moon's gravitational influence upon the Earth is the primary cause of ocean tides. In fact, the Moon has more than twice the effects upon the tides than does the Sun. The Moon makes one rotation and completes a revolution around the Earth every 27 days, 7 hours and 43 minutes. This synchronous rotation is caused by an *uneven* distribution of mass in the Moon (essentially, it is heavier on one side than the other) and has allowed the Earth's gravity to keep one side of the Moon permanently facing the Earth. It is an average distance from Earth of 384,403 km.

The Moon has no atmosphere. Without an atmosphere, the Moon has nothing to protect it from meteorite impacts, and thus the surface of the Moon is covered with impact craters, both large and small. The Moon also has no active tectonic or volcanic activity, so the erosive effects of atmospheric weathering, tectonic shifts, and volcanic upheavals that tend to *erase* and reform the Earth's surface are not at work on the Moon. In fact, even tiny surface features such as the footprints left by an astronaut in the lunar soil are likely to last for millions of years, unless obliterated by a chance meteorite strike. The surface gravity of the Moon is about one-sixth that of the Earth. Therefore, a man weighing 82 kilograms on Earth would only weigh 14 kilograms on the Moon.

The geographical features of the Earth most like those of the Moon are, in fact, places such as the Hawaiian volcanic craters and the huge meteor crater in Arizona. The climate of the Moon is very unlike either Hawaii or Arizona, though. In fact the temperature on the Moon ranges between 123 degrees C to -233 degrees C.

1. What is the passage mainly about?
 - A. The Moon's effects upon the Earth
 - B. The origin of the Moon
 - C. What we know about the Moon and its differences to Earth
 - D. A comparison of the Moon and the Earth
2. The word 'massive' is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. unavoidable
 - B. dense
 - C. huge
 - D. impressive
3. The word 'debris' is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. rubbish
 - B. satellites
 - C. moons
 - D. earth
4. According to the passage, the Moon is _____.
 - A. older than the Earth
 - B. protected by a dense atmosphere
 - C. composed of a few active volcanoes
 - D. the primary cause of earth's ocean tides
5. The word 'uneven' is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. heavier
 - B. equally distributed
 - C. orderly
 - D. not uniform
6. Why does the author mention 'impact craters'?
 - A. To show the result of the Moon not having an atmosphere
 - B. To show the result of the Moon not having active tectonic or volcanic activity
 - C. To explain why the moon has no plant life
 - D. To explain the corrosive effects of atmospheric weathering
7. The word 'erase' is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. change
 - B. impact
 - C. obliterate
 - D. erupt
8. A person on the Moon would weigh less than on the Earth because _____.
 - A. of the composition of lunar soil
 - B. the surface gravity of the Moon is less
 - C. the Moon has no atmosphere
 - D. the Moon has no active tectonic or volcanic activity
9. All of the following are true about the Moon EXCEPT _____.
 - A. It has a wide range of temperatures.
 - B. It is heavier on one side than on the other.
 - C. It is unable to protect itself from meteor attacks.
 - D. It has less effect upon the tides than the Sun.

10. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A. The Moon is not able to support human life.
- B. If the Moon had no gravitational influence, the Earth would not have tides.
- C. People living in Hawaii and Arizona would feel at home on the Moon.
- D. Mars could have been formed in a similar way to the Moon.

ii. Reading 2:

Johannes Gutenberg was a pioneer in the use of movable type. When he began building a printing press in 1436, he was unlikely to have realized that he was giving birth to an art form that would take center stage in the social and industrial revolutions that followed.

Gutenberg was German, his press was wooden, and the most important *aspect* of his invention was that it was the first form of printing to use movable type. Although Laurence Koster of Haarlem also laid claim to the invention, scholars have generally accepted Gutenberg as the father of modern printing. Before Gutenberg, the printing press was used only to reproduce pictures, playing cards, and designs on cloth. Designs were cut in wood, stone or metal and transferred to parchment or vellum. Sometimes a few words of explanation were cut into the printing block, but that was the limit of text printing. Books were copied by hand by monks, which was a labor-intensive undertaking.

Detailed records of Gutenberg's life and work are *negligible*; his name does not appear on any of the works credited to him. From what is known, Gutenberg was born in Mainz, Germany, in about 1400. He worked as a silversmith and also served as a policeman. In 1438, he became a partner in a block printing firm. From 1438 to 1455, he experimented with metal type.

Perhaps his most significant *innovation* was the efficient molding and casting of movable metal type. Each separate letter was carved into the end of a steel punch which was then hammered into a copper blank. The copper impression was inserted into a mold and a molten alloy made of lead and tin was poured into it. The metal cooled quickly and the resulting reverse image of the letter was attached to a lead base. The width of the lead base varied according to the letter's size (for example, the base of an 'i' would not be nearly as wide as the base of an 'w'). This emphasized the visual impact of words and clusters of words rather than evenly spaced letters. This novelty lent elegance and sophistication to what seemed to many to be the magically perfect regularity of a printed page.

Gutenberg designed a Latin-print Bible which became his signature work. He printed approximately 300 two-volume Gutenberg Bibles, which sold for 30 florins each, or about three years of a clerk's wage. The copies of the 42-line Bible that remain – about 40 in all – are among the world's most valuable books. It is known as the 42-line Bible because most of its pages were printed in two columns forty-two lines long. The Library of Congress in Washington, D.C. has one of the three remaining complete and perfect sets.

All in all, Gutenberg's contributions to early printing technology should be classed with the greatest events in the history of the world. It caused a revolution in the development of culture, equaled by hardly any other incident in the Christian Era. Thus, not only has Gutenberg's art been inseparable from the progress of science, it has also been an indispensable factor in the education of the people at large. Culture

and knowledge, until then considered aristocratic privileges peculiar to certain classes, were popularized by typography, although in the process it unfortunately brought about an internal revolution in the intellectual world in the direction of what is profane and free from restraint.

1. What is the main topic of the passage?
 - A. The history of printing around the world
 - B. The contributions Gutenberg made to typography
 - C. The famous 42-line Bible
 - D. Different kinds of print type and their applications
2. The word 'aspect' is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. feature
 - B. type
 - C. relation
 - D. purpose
3. According to paragraph 2, how were books reproduced before the printing press?
 - A. Monks copied them by hand.
 - B. Designs were cut in wood, stone or metal and transferred to parchment or vellum.
 - C. Books were not able to be reproduced at that time.
 - D. Sometimes a few words of explanation were cut into the printing block.
4. The word 'negligible' is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. insignificant
 - B. enormous
 - C. well-known
 - D. limited
5. According to the passage, what lent elegance and sophistication to a printed page?
 - A. The letters were all the same size.
 - B. A lead base was used for the letters.
 - C. The letters 'i' and 'w' were very stylized.
 - D. The letters were aligned with perfect regularity.
6. The word 'innovation' is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. metal
 - B. blank
 - C. letter
 - D. novelty
7. Why is Gutenberg's Bible called the 42-line Bible?
 - A. The complete bible was written in 42 lines.
 - B. Most pages contained exactly 42 lines.
 - C. Only 42 lines of the bible have been found.
 - D. The bible consisted of 42 lines per volume.
8. The author implies that Gutenberg _____.
 - A. invented the printing press
 - B. was the first to print text
 - C. only printed a bible
 - D. was not successful at any job
9. In the last paragraph the author suggests that _____.
 - A. Gutenberg contributed little to the development of printing
 - B. Gutenberg's art has no connection to the progress of modern science
 - C. culture and knowledge in the Christian Era was peculiar to all classes
 - D. the invention of movable type was a significant event in world history
10. Which of the following should NOT be included in a summary of the passage?
 - A. The 42-line Bible is considered Gutenberg's finest work.
 - B. Gutenberg changed the way text is produced.
 - C. Gutenberg was one of the most famous Germans in history.
 - D. Movable metal type was invented by Gutenberg.

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST:

Choose the word or phrase that best fits each gap of the passage.

Some time ago, scientists began (1) _____ to find out whether it would be possible to set up a 'village' under the sea. A special room was built and lowered (2) _____ the water of Port Sudan in the Red Sea. For 29 days, five men lived (3) _____ a depth of 40 feet. At a (4) _____ lower level, another two divers stayed for a week in a smaller 'house'. On returning to the surface, the men said that they had experienced no difficulty in breathing and had (5) _____ many interesting scientific observations. The captain of the party, Commander Cousteau, spoke of the possibility of (6) _____ the seabed. He said that some permanent stations were to be set up under the sea, and some undersea farms would provided food for the growing population of the world.

The divers in both 'houses' spent most of their time (7) _____ the bottom of the sea. On four occasions, they went down to 360 feet and observed many extraordinary (8) _____ of the marine life, some of which had never been seen before. During their stay, Commander Cousteau and his divers reached a depth of 1,000 feet and witnessed a gathering of an immense (9) _____ of crabs which numbered, perhaps, hundreds of millions. They also found out that it was (10) _____ to move rapidly in the water in a special vessel known as a 'diving saucer'.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. experiment | B. experience | C. experiments | D. experiences |
| 2. A. under | B. into | C. down | D. below |
| 3. A. to | B. at | C. with | D. on |
| 4. A. far | B. more | C. any | D. some |
| 5. A. made | B. practised | C. done | D. exercised |
| 6. A. implanting | B. planting | C. growing | D. cultivating |
| 7. A. inquiring | B. enquiring | C. imploring | D. exploring |
| 8. A. systems | B. shapes | C. forms | D. breeds |
| 9. A. pack | B. school | C. herd | D. flock |
| 10. A. able | B. capable | C. possible | D. hardly |

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES / FORMS: Put the verbs in the correct tenses / forms.

1. Helen (type) all day and still (not finish) the report.
2. For some years now Samantha (believe) strongly in reincarnation and (try) to persuade her friends to come round to her way of thinking but they (be) still not convinced.
3. By the end of next year, sixty houses (build) on this site.
4. Someone (try) to get in through the kitchen window during the night. If you (look) carefully you (be) able to see the marks.
5. The impact of the postal strike began (feel) after only three days.

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS:

Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions or particles.

1. He's always gloating _____ his meteoric rise as an actor.
2. He was deaf _____ my requests for help.
3. I left him in the market haggling _____ the price of a shirt.
4. We're two months _____ arrears _____ the rent.

5. The expense on the new house ate _____ my savings, but it was worth it.
6. My father is always getting _____ me about my clothes.
7. The lecturer had difficulty putting _____ his ideas.
8. There was no TV so we were thrown _____ our resources.

III. WORD FORMS:

Use the correct form of the words in capitals to fit each gap.

ALL WORK AND NO PLAY...

Playing is a serious business. Children engrossed in a make-believe world, fox cubs play-fighting, kittens teasing a ball of string, aren't just having fun. Play may look like a (0) carefree and exuberant way to pass the time before the hard work of (1) _____ comes along, but there's much more to it than that. For a start, play can be dangerous and costs some animals their lives. It is also extremely (2) _____ in terms of energy. Nature tends not to waste energy so there must be a reason for this dangerous and strenuous activity. Playing is a (3) _____ for the development of intelligence. Current theories posit that more of the brain is involved in play than was previously believed. Play certainly seems to (4) _____ higher cognitive processes because it involves complex (5) _____ of playmates, ideas of reciprocity and the use of (6) _____ signals and rules.

It is already known that juveniles denied the opportunity for play lose the ability to apply social rules when they do interact with their peers. Children destined to suffer mental illnesses as adults engage in precious little social play early in life. The effect of depriving normal children of play is still (7) _____, but the implication is that (8) _____ and learning abilities could be adversely affected. With (9) _____ beginning earlier and becoming (10) _____ more exam-oriented, the time afforded to play is obviously being reduced. What the result will be is likely to cause concern.

- CARE
- ADULT
- COST
- REQUIRE
- ACT
- ASSESS
- SPECIAL
- KNOW
- CREATE
- SCHOOL
- INCREASE

IV. Error Identification: Correct the mistakes in the passage.

1. 1 There are two reasons why I wanted to study in France. I wanted to be in a
2. 2 place which was at the centre of Europe, close to other countries such as
3. 3 England and Germany. The other reason was that I had found it very
4. 4 difficult to find a place to study medicine in my own country, where there
5. 5 were only three medicine schools.
6. 6 I had spent my two last school years at a boarding school, where I made a
7. 7 lot of friends and learned to look after myself. I was nineteen when I left
8. 8 and I knew that I could deal with a student life. First of all, I had to learn
9. 9 the language of the country I would be living for quiet a while. I learnt the
10. 10 language quickly because I stayed with the French family, which was a
11. 11 great help. I was expected to speak only their language and not mine. After
12. 12 that, I looked around at an apartment to rent. I found one very next to the
13. 13 university so I went on foot every day. I was able to exercise a lot and,
14. 14 consequently, be fit all year around. My studies went very much well and I graduated at the top of the class with full honours.

I. _____	_____	_____>	_____
I. _____	_____	_____>	_____
I. _____	_____	_____>	_____
I. _____	_____	_____>	_____
I. _____	_____	_____>	_____
I. _____	_____	_____>	_____
I. _____	_____	_____>	_____
I. _____	_____	_____>	_____
I. _____	_____	_____>	_____
I. _____	_____	_____>	_____

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST

Supply **ONE** word that best fits each gap of the passage.

Advertisements

Perhaps the most creative (1) _____ of language innewspapers is in the advertisements. The writers have to catch and hold the reader’s attenttion. They often do this with a (2) _____ on words. You read the words and understand one (3) _____ and then suddenly you realise that another interpretation is also (4) _____. Through the ambiguity the advertisement has caught your attention – and the advertiser hopes you will buy the product.

Under the picture of a new car are the words: “Not another family saloon.” The dual interpretation of that phrase is (5) _____ on how it is pronounced. Misread it by putting the stress on the second word thereby projecting a message the advertiser would clearly not want, and this makes you look again and pay conscious (6) _____ to the alternative message.

Advertising copywriters frequently make (7) _____ of idioms. One advertisement showed girls wearing different coloured jeans, but none of the traditional blue ones. Underneath were the words: “Jeanius is having ideas out of the blue.” On level, that means the jeans are not ordinary blue jeans but ones in a wide range of colours. But there is also the suggestion that these new jeans are a sudden piece of inspiration, a stroke of a genius. “Out of the blue” is an idiom which (8) _____ quite unexpectedly and genius often (9) _____ getting a brilliant idea suddenly. That’s very clever, but it’s not quite the (10) _____ of it, because it’s not genius they are talking about, but Jeanius. That is another play on words – the product they are selling, after all, is just a pair of jeans.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

i. Complete the second sentence in such a way that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence.

- He don’t like it when people ring him late at night.
He disapproves at night.
- I always think about transport costs when travelling.
I always take when travelling.
- Is it likely that you will be promoted by July?
What are July?

4. The two boxers weigh exactly the same.
There boxers.
5. To the best of my knowledge, Dr Anderson is an excellent cardiologist.
As cardiologist.

ii. Complete the second sentence in such a way that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence using between three and eight words, including the word given. You must not change the word given.

1. What he told me made me very curious to hear the rest of the story. **appetite**
What he told me the story.
2. He bought a new jacket without having planned to. **spur**
He bought moment.
3. They remain close friends despite having had many arguments. **fallen**
They having had many arguments.
4. The board had a secret meeting in order to discuss changes in company policy. **doors**
The board company policy.
5. Tom's presence at parties always adds to everyone's enjoyment. **soul**
Tom the party.

TRƯỜNG THPT PLEIKU – GIA LAI

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY(5points)

A. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>m</u> ince | B. c <u>i</u> pher | C. <u>d</u> emand | D. c <u>i</u> inema |
| 2. A. <u>q</u> uestion | B. <u>q</u> uota | C. rac <u>q</u> uet | D. <u>q</u> uieten |
| 3. A. <u>p</u> olaroid | B. <u>p</u> olecast | C. <u>f</u> ossil | D. <u>g</u> host |
| 4. A. <u>e</u> xecutive | B. <u>e</u> xecrable | C. <u>e</u> xhale | D. <u>e</u> xhibition |
| 5. A. <u>s</u> tooge | B. <u>p</u> roof | C. <u>g</u> ooney | D. <u>h</u> ookworm |

B. Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the others.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. laborious | B. geological | C. delicious | D. experiment |
| 2. A. immune | B. pneumonia | C. delicate | D. insistent |
| 3. A. delicacy | B. literature | C. temperate | D. supremacy |
| 4. A. majesty | B. machine | C. magnificent | D. manure |
| 5. A. redundant | B. microscopic | C. reluctant | D. acquaintance |

II. READING COMPREHENSION

PASSAGE 1: Read the following passage and choose the best option to complete the blank or answer the question. (10 points)

The ruined temples of Angkor are perhaps one of the most impressive Seven Wonders of the World. Located in modern day Cambodia near Lake Tonle Sap, the largest freshwater lake in Asia, Angkor was the **seat** of power for the Khmer Empire from the ninth to the fifteenth century. The ruins of Angko are documented as some

of the most impressive ones in the world, rivaling the pyramids of Giza in Egypt. Why this mighty civilization died out is a question that archeologists are now only beginning to ponder. The answer, it turns out, may be linked with the availability of fresh water.

One possible explanation for the downfall of the Khmer Empire has to do with the inhabitants' irrigation system. The temple and palaces of Angkor were constructed around a series of **artificial** reservoirs and canals which were annually flooded to capacity by the Mekong River. Once filled, **they** were used to irrigate the surrounding rice patties and farmland during the course of the year. Farmers were completely dependent upon the water for their crucial rice crop. Without consistent irrigation, the farmers would have been unable to maintain functional crop production.

Scientists speculate that toward the end of the Khmer Empire the hydraulic systems of the reservoirs and canals broke down. The construction of hundreds of sandstone temples and palaces required an enormous amount of physical labor. In addition, as the capital of the Khmer Empire, Angkor contained upwards of one hundred thousand people who resided in and around Angkor. In order to feed so many people, the local farmers were driven to grow food quicker and more efficiently. After centuries of continual use, the irrigation system was pushed beyond its capacity. Soil erosion, nutrient depletion, and the loss of water led to decrease in the food supply. With less food available, the people of Angkor slowly began to migrate to other parts of Cambodia thus leaving the marvelous city of Angkor to be swallowed by the jungle. Therefore, it is speculated that the Khmer Empire may have fallen victim to its own **decrepit** infrastructure.

1. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. Modern day agricultural procedures in Cambodia.
- B. A possible explanation for the decline of a civilization.
- C. The essential role water plays in farming.
- D. Religious temples of the ancient Khmer Empire.

2. The passage preceding this one most likely discusses _____.

- A. architecture of ancient Asian civilization
- B. religious practices of the people of Angkor
- C. the form of government practiced by the Khmer Empire
- D. the other six wonders of the world

3. According to the passage, Lake Tonle Sap in Cambodia _____.

- A. is an enormous fresh body of water in Asia
- B. was unable to supply enough fish for the people of Angkor
- C. became polluted due to a population explosion
- D. is one of the Seven Wonders of the world

4. The word "seat" in paragraph 1 closest in meaning to _____.

- A. battle
- B. chief
- C. location
- D. summit

5. Why does the author mention the hydraulic systems of the reservoirs?

- A. They supplied irrigation from the Indian Ocean.
- B. They became non-functional due to overuse.
- C. They were destroyed by nearby warrior tribes.
- D. They helped transport the sandstone for constructing temples.

6. The word "artificial" in paragraph 2 closest in meaning to _____.
 A. man-made B. numerous C. natural D. insincere
7. The word "they" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.
 A. rice patties B. farmland
 C. reservoirs and canals D. temples and places
8. It can be inferred from the passage that the inhabitants of the Khmer Empire _____.
 A. were intentionally starved by the farmers
 B. lost their food source due to excess rainfall
 C. supplemented their diets with meat hunted in the nearby jungles
 D. depended upon rice as their main source of food
9. All the following are mentioned as events that can affect food supply EXCEPT _____.
 A. erosion of soil B. contamination of soil
 C. reduction of nutrients D. loss of water supply
10. The word "decrepit" in the last sentence of the passage is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. deteriorated B. incomplete C. disorganized D. beneficial

PASSAGE 2: Read the following passage and choose the best option to complete the blank or answer the question. (10 points)

A recent survey of crime statistics shows that we are all more likely to be burgled now than 20 years ago and the police advise everyone to take a few simple precautions to protect their homes. The first fact is that burglars and other intruders prefer easy opportunities, like a house which is very obviously empty. This is much less of a challenge than an occupied house, and one which is well-protected. A burglar will wonder if it is worth the bother. There are some general tips on how to avoid your home becoming another crime statistic. Avoid leaving signs that your house is empty. When you have to go out, leave - at least one light on as well as a radio or television, and do not leave any curtains wide open. The sight of your latest music centre or computer is enough to tempt any burglar. Never leave a spare key in a convenient hiding place. The first place a burglar will look is under the doormat or in a flower pot and even somewhere more 'imaginative' could soon be uncovered by the intruder. It is much safer to leave a key with a neighbour you can trust. But if your house is in a quiet, desolate area be aware that this will be a burglar's dream, so deter any potential criminal from approaching your house by fitting security lights to the outside of your house. But what could happen if, in spite of the *aforementioned precautions*, a burglar or intruder has decided to target your home. Windows are usually the first point of entry for many intruders. Downstairs windows provide easy access while upstairs windows can be reached with a ladder or by climbing up the drainpipe. Before going to bed you should double-check that all windows and shutters are locked. No matter how small your windows may be, it is surprising what a narrow gap a determined burglar can manage to get through. For extra security, fit window locks to the inside of the window. What about entry via doors? Your back door and patio doors, which are easily forced open, should have top quality security locks fitted. Even though this is expensive it will be money well spent. Install a burglar alarm if you can afford it as another line of defence against intruders. A

sobering fact is that not all intruders have to break and enter into a property. Why go to the trouble of breaking in if you can just knock and be invited in? Beware of bogus officials or workmen and, particularly if you are elderly, fit a chain and an eye hole so you can scrutinise callers at your leisure. When you do have callers never let anybody into your home unless you are absolutely sure they are genuine. Ask to see an identity card, for example. If you are in the frightening position of waking in the middle of the night and think you can hear an intruder, then on no account should you approach the intruder. Far better to telephone the police and wait for help.

1. A well-protected house _____
 - A. is regarded as a challenge by most criminals
 - B. is a lot of bother to maintain
 - C. is less likely to be burgled
 - D. is very unlikely to be burgled
2. According to the writer, we should
 - A. give the impression that our house is occupied when we go out
 - B. avoid leaving our house empty
 - C. only go out when we have to
 - D. always keep the curtains closed
3. The writer thinks that hiding a key under a doormat or flower pot
 - A. is a useful place to hide it
 - B. is imaginative
 - C. is where you always find a spare key
 - D. is a predictable place to hide it
4. The "*aforementioned precautions*" refer to steps that
 - A. will tell a burglar if your house is empty or not
 - B. will not stop an intruder if he has decided to try and enter your home
 - C. are the most important precautions to take to make your home safe
 - D. will stop a potential burglar
5. Gaining entry to a house through a small window.
 - A. is surprisingly difficult
 - B. is less likely to happen than gaining entry through a door
 - C. is tried only by very determined burglars
 - D. is not as difficult as people think
6. According to the writer, window locks, security locks and burglar alarms
 - A. are good value for money
 - B. cost a lot of money but are worth it
 - C. are luxury items
 - D. are absolutely essential items
7. The writer argues that fitting a chain and an eye hole
 - A. gives you time to check if the visitor is genuine
 - B. will prevent your home being burgled
 - C. avoids you having to invite people into your home
 - D. is only necessary for elderly people
8. The best title for the text is
 - A. Increasing Household Crime
 - B. What To Do If a Burglar Breaks into Your Home
 - C. Protecting Your Home from Intruders
 - D. Burglary Statistics

III. GUIDED CLOZE

Read the following passage and choose the options that best complete the blanks. (10 points).

A popular character in the nation's top television soap is (1)_____ for something of which she was probably innocent. Having been found guilty of a series of fraudulent acts, she contemplates months of incarceration. A good story-line, but wait! Within hours the television station is being (2)_____ with calls of protest. A national newspaper soon (3)_____ up a campaign to have her freed. Thousands of T-shirts are printed with slogans calling for her release. Offices and factory floors echo to the sounds of animated debate. It is even mentioned in Parliament. It's easy to (4)_____ off such idiocies as 'a bit of fun', but there's surely a more serious side. A fair proportion of viewers were obviously (5)_____ in by the story to such an extent that their perception of fact and fiction was clearly (6)_____. Everywhere, millions will (7)_____ over their 7-day TV guide to get a preview of the week's soaps. If a character is (8)_____ to be past his or her sell-by date, and the decision has been taken to write him or her out, possibly to have them killed off in spectacular fashion, viewing figures are likely to soar by up to 25%. A life-threatening fire can be (9)_____ upon to add millions to the ratings. A major wedding can find half of Britain sitting (10)_____ to the screen! It's all very strange.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. A. jailed | B. prisoned | C. sentenced | D. charged |
| 2. A. bombed | B. attacked | C. streamed | D. inundated |
| 3. A. opens | B. starts | C. puts | D. establishes |
| 4. A. laugh | B. smile | C. take | D. put |
| 5. A. thrown | B. carried | C. indulged | D. taken |
| 6. A. blurred | B. hampered | C. tampered | D. glossed |
| 7. A. flick | B. go | C. pore | D. sit |
| 8. A. decided | B. resolved | C. deemed | D. suspected |
| 9. A. leaned | B. construed | C. relied | D. improved |
| 10. A. swamped | B. stuck | C. paralysed | D. glued |

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB FORM / TENSES (10 points)

Put the verbs given in brackets into their appropriate tenses or forms.

1. The little boy had a lot of trouble (convince) _____ everyone that he (see) _____ a mermaid.
2. I was terribly disappointed (discover) _____ that he (lie) _____ to me.
3. I really didn't expect (introduce) _____ to the president.
4. The sunlight (come) _____ through the window (wake) _____ me up early every morning.
5. The girl got into a lot of trouble. She (not, tell) _____ a lie.
6. I appreciate (tell) _____ the news.
7. The anthropologist (leave) _____ the village when she (collect) _____ enough data.

8. He saves £500 a year. By the time he (retire) _____ he (save) _____ £20,000.
9. The fog (come) _____ down suddenly and I suppose they(not, know) _____ which way (turn) _____. If only they (have) _____ a map and compass with them, 'they (not, drown) _____
10. You (telephone) _____ for ages. You (not, finish) _____?

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10 points)

Part 1: Complete each of the following sentences with (a) suitable prepositions or particles.

THE POWER OF THE UNCONSCIOUS MIND

Suddenly you find that you have lost all awareness of what you were going to say next, though a moment ago the thought was perfectly clear. Or perhaps you were (1) _____ the verge of introducing a friend, and his name escaped you, as you were about to utter it. You may say you cannot remember; in all probability, though, the thought has become unconscious, or at least momentarily separated from consciousness. We find the same phenomenon (2) _____ our senses. If we concentrate hard on a continuous note, which is (3) _____ the edge of audibility, the sound seems to stop at regular intervals and then start again. Such oscillations are the result of a periodic decrease and increase in our attention, not due to any variation in the note.

But when we are unconscious (4) _____ something it does not cease to exist, any more than a car that has disappeared round a corner has vanished into thin air. It is simply (5) _____ of sight. Just as we may later see the car again, so we come across thoughts that were temporarily lost from us.

Thus, part of the unconscious consists of a multitude of temporarily obscured thoughts, impressions, and images that, in spite of being lost, continue to have an influence on our conscious minds. A man who is distracted or 'absent-minded' will walk across the room (6) _____ search of something. He stopped, in a quandary - he has forgotten what he was (7) _____. His hands grope (8) _____ the objects on the table as if he were sleepwalking or (9) _____ hypnosis; he is oblivious (10) _____ his original purpose, yet he is unconsciously guided by it. In the end, he realizes what it is that he wants. His unconscious has prompted him.

Part 2: Fill in each blank with a suitable particle.

1. We had some problems when we checked _____ the hotel. They had reserved the room under the wrong name.
2. My book club meets regularly to discuss selected novels. In fact, we are getting _____ next week to talk about a really unique mystery novel called Illusion.
3. I can mail the letter for you. I go _____ the post office on my way to work..
4. In the dream, my wallet turned _____ a butterfly and flew away. Isn't that symbolic. I think I'd better stop spending so much money.
5. Before the plane takes _____, the flight attendant told everyone to fasten their seat belts and put their chairs in an upright position.
6. Don't forget to put your gloves _____. It is cold outside!
7. The police chased the robber down the street and through the park but they couldn't catch him. He got _____ by jumping on the back of a passing truck.

8. Fred told us to keep _____. He said the dog was very aggressive and that it might even be rabid.
9. I am looking _____ an apartment near the beach. I would like a studio or a one bedroom with a view of the ocean.
10. I can't believe how much John takes _____ his father. They look and act exactly the same.

III. OPEN CLOZE TEST

Fill in each blank with ONE appropriate word. (20 points)

Passage 1:

ICE-FISHING

Every weekend, hundreds of Russians trudge for miles across snow and ice to indulge in the one thing which they really enjoy: ice-fishing

(1) _____ finding a suitably desolate spot of their own, they drill a hole in the ice, dip in their line and wait for the fish to bite. With (2) _____ company whatsoever, save that of the relentless howling of the wind, they sit for hours huddled over the frozen Moscow river, never exchanging more than the merest of grunts or nods with a fellow fisherman, should one pass by. (3) _____ the practitioners of this bizarre sport may say, the rewards of ice-fishing do not include the fish they hope to catch. To say the least these are inedible. Could it be, then, that they do it (4) _____ and simply for the challenge? Yet another case of man battling against the elements?

In fact, the majority of Russians do not understand why so large a number of their countrymen can waste the precious hours of winter daylight on (5) _____ appears to be such a pointless activity. After all, they cannot understand why anybody should risk life and limb to catch fish which are usually thrown back into the river. For although ice-fishing may appear to be safe, it can be very dangerous indeed. In fact, (6) _____ unpredictable are the movements of ice-floes, that every year lives are put in danger or (7) _____ altogether.

Fishermen can find themselves swept away and stranded on sheets of ice, and, even if rescued by helicopter within a few hours, will perish in the sub-zero temperatures. Such is the expense of these rescue operations that there have been signs of a backlash among non-fishermen recently, many of whom have demanded that fishermen be fined for recklessly endangering their lives and the lives of others. Some have even suggested that the stranded fishermen (8) _____ not be given the (9) _____ bit of help - after all, they have only themselves to blame for their unhappy predicament. (10) _____ to say, the fishermen themselves do not seem to care one way or the other. For them, the risk and sacrifices they make are part and parcel of the mysterious allure of ice-fishing.

Passage 2:

After living (1) _____ the threat of extinction for more than 30 years, the national bird of the United States has been granted an official reprieve, as the bald eagle and twenty-eight other animal and plant species have been earmarked (2) _____ removal from America's list of endangered species. The bald eagle, also known as the white-headed sea eagle, took pride of place at the top of a list of species likely to be taken off the endangered register in the coming years. The proposed 'delistings' are (3) _____ promoted. (4) _____ the US interior secretary to

counter a growing feeling among Republicans that endangered-species laws do not work. Charges of ineffectiveness have been (5) _____ against these laws before, but more recently it has even been suggested that the situation may actually have been (6) _____ worse by them. The recovery of the bald eagle follows thirty-one years on the critical list. Its numbers had been (7) _____ to fewer than five hundred by the use of pesticides that reacted adversely (8) _____ its reproductive system. The number of nesting pairs is now estimated at five thousand. The interior secretary claims that the new list was a vindication of the legislation under which the eagle, a national symbol (9) _____ originally from the Indians, and more than a thousand other species were protected. (A spokesperson denied that it was simply a publicity stunt timed to coincide (10) _____ the swearing in of the president for his second term.). Until now, few species have ever been removed from the list. When they were, it was usually because they had become extinct.

IV. WORD FORMATION

Part 1: Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the given words. (10 points)

1. The new system _____ with existing telephone equipment. (**face**)
2. Archaeologists have _____ an entire Roman city. (**cover**)
3. Many advertisements work at a _____ level. (**conscious**)
4. He wondered _____ what would happen. (**idle**)
5. She _____ the kettle with fresh water. (**fill**)
6. Ministers have dismissed the rumours of a bribery scandal as _____. (**sense**)
7. The ship was blown off course by _____ weather conditions. (**normal**)
8. The burglars gained entry to the building after _____ alarm. (**able**)
9. Statistical graphs may be inaccurate and _____. (**lead**)
10. The school believes in _____ teaching method. (**active**)

Part 2: Complete the following passage with the correct forms of the given words. (10 points)

Last year I resigned my post as a Head of Department at a large comprehensive school.

After 23 years of teaching, I had simply had enough of a job which is becoming increasingly (1) _____. As a Departmental Head, I saw at close hand the effect of the government's increased (2) _____ in educational matters; the job is now ten times more (3) _____ than it was when I started out.

Not content with loading teachers down with paperwork, the government has also imposed standard national tests on pupils as young as six, a fact which has left many teachers (4) _____ with their profession. But that side of things is by no means all. There is also the growing (5) _____ of the pupils, including the girls. There are the frequent little acts of (6) _____ which teachers have become almost (7) _____ to stop, now that the right to discipline pupils has been all but taken from them. There is the restlessness and sheer (8) _____ of children brought up on a diet of computer games and violent videos. Some people dismiss any link between computer games and a (9) _____ in attention span, but few of them are teachers.

When I started out, I used to enjoy teaching history, my chosen discipline, to (10) _____ pupils; now I do so every Tuesday evening, teaching local history to pensioners.

**Problem
Involve
Bureau**

**Enchant
Aggressive
Rude
Power**

Boring

Reduce

Respect

V. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

Rewrite the sentences with the given words or beginning in such a way that their meanings remain unchanged.

- 1. It's difficult to answer her question adequately.
Hers
- 2. The manager is not to be disturbed.
On no account
- 3. If you didn't contribute generously, we couldn't continue our work.
But for.....
- 4. Although he was very tired, he agreed to play tennis.
Tired
- 5. I didn't realise how much he was influenced by his brother.
I didn't realise the extent.....
- 6. When Mary was pregnant, all she wanted to eat was jelly. CRAVING
.....
- 7. The interview panel thought that Sarah had a very good manner. IMPRESSION
.....
- 8. Organic vegetables are said to be healthy. WONDERS
.....
- 9. The fact that he will never race again is something he cannot accept. TERMS
.....
- 10. Pandas need a special diet, without it they perish. PROVIDED
.....

VI. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

In most lines of this text there is one unnecessary word. It is either incorrect grammatically, or does not fit the sense of the text. For each line write the unnecessary word in the space beside the text. Tick each correct line.

- 1. During the 1960s, the Berkeley campus of the University of California came to
A
national attention as a result its radical political activity.
B C D
- 2. Because of the flourish with which John Hancock signed the Declaration of
A
Independence, his name become synonymous with signature.
B C D
- 3. On the floor of the Pacific Ocean is hundreds of flat-topped mountains more than a
A B C D
mile beneath sea level.
- 4. William Hart was an act best known for his roles as western heros in silent films.
A B C D
- 5. Prior to an extermination program early in the last century, alive wolves roamed
A B C
across nearly all of North America.
D

6. The state seal still used in Massachusetts designed by Paul Revere, who also designed the first Continental currency.
A B C D
7. Artist Gutzon Borglum designed the Mount Rushmore Memorial and worked on project from 1925 until his death in 1941.
B C D
8. Sapphires weighing as much as two pounds have on occasion mined.
A B C D
9. Like snakes, lizards can be found on all others continents except Antarctica.
A B C D
10. Banks, savings and loans, and finance companies have recently been doing home equity loans with greater frequency than ever before.
C D

TRƯỜNG THPT KON TUM – KON TUM

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (60pts -- 0.1/ sentence x 60)

I. PHONOLOGY

Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the other three

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. kingdom | B. mountain | C. begin | D. passage |
| 2. A. jellyfish | B. herbicide | C. carnivore | D. entrapment |
| 3. A. investigate | B. population | C. diversity | D. technology |
| 4. A. reconstruction | B. vegetation | C. destruction | D. circulation |
| 5. A. enthusiasm | B. parade | C. festival | D. recipient |

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the other three.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 6. A. figure | B. generous | C. bridge | D. disadvantage |
| 7. A. mutual | B. charity | C. Christmas | D. child |
| 8. A. power | B. slow | C. snow | D. show |
| 9. A. solitude | B. wilderness | C. gigantic | D. ignorantly |
| 10. A. driven | B. direction | C. gratitude | D. diverse |

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE

Choose the best option A, B, C or D to finish each of the following sentences.

- We must send _____ Aid to the refugees
A. Humanism B. Human C. Humanitarian D. Humane
- People have used coal and oil to _____ electricity for a long time.
A. cultivate. B. breed. C. raise. D. generate.
- I _____ our teacher tomorrow, so I shall give him your note
A. have seen B. was going to see C. shall have seen D. am seeing
- We will go skiing if it _____ this week
A. snowed B. is snowing C. will snow D. snows

5. Wildlife all over the world is in.....
A. Death B. danger C. threat D. risk
6. Without plants, most water would _____ as soon as it falls
A. run by B. run after C. run away D. run off
7. We are considering having _____ for the coming New Year.
A. redecorated our flat B. to redecorate our flat
C. our flat to be redecorated D. our flat redecorated
8. "You should stop working too hard _____ you'll get sick."
A. or else B. if C. in case D. whereas
9. _____ anything suspicious arise, please let me know at once.
A. Should B. Would C. Can D. Did
10. _____ his advice, I would never have got a job.
A. Except B. Apart from C. But for D. If
11. I'd rather you _____ in here.
A. don't smoke B. shouldn't smoke
C. didn't smoke D. not smoke
12. She _____ about the time, her friend was also late.
A. needn't worry B. didn't need to worry
C. needn't have worried D. needn't worrying
13. It is hard to get _____ him; he is such an aggressive man.
A. by B. on with C. into D. over to
14. In many big cities, people have to _____ up with noise, overcrowding and bad air.
A. keep B. catch C. face D. put
15. You've had a _____ escape. I thought you'd never get away from him
A. near B. close C. narrow D. short
16. Do you think Ms. Brown will _____ for Parliament in the next election?
A. sit B. run C. walk D. stand
17. In my opinion, there are five most important _____ which are necessary for true friendship to exist: unselfishness, constancy, loyalty, trust, and sympathy.
A. quantities B. qualities C. characteristics D. grades
18. We are now facing with the problem of _____
A. destruction B. deforestation C. ferestation D. deforest
19. She showed her _____ by asking lots of trivial questions.
A. experience B. experienced C. inexperienced D. inexperience
20. China is one of the most _____ populated areas in the world.
A. wastefully B. perfectly C. densely D. completely

III. READING COMPREHENSION

READING 1: Read the following passage and choose the best option to complete the blank or answer the question

Today we take electricity for granted and perhaps we do not realize just how useful this discovery has been. Steam was the first invention that replaced wind power. It was used to drive engines and was passed through pipes and

radiators to warm rooms. Petrol mixed with air was the next invention that provided power. Exploded in a cylinder, it drove a motor engine. Beyond these simple and direct uses, those forms have not much adaptability.

On the other hand, we make use of electricity in thousands of ways. From the powerful voltages that drive our electric trains to the tiny current needed to work a simple calculator, and from the huge electric magnet in steel works that can lift 10 tons to the tiny electric magnet in a doorbell, all are powered by electricity. An electric current can be made with equal ease to heat a huge mass of molten metal in a furnace, or to boil a jug for a cup of coffee.

Other than atomic energy, which has not as yet been harnessed to the full, electricity is the greatest power in the world. It is flexible, and so adaptable for any task for which it is wanted. It travels so easily and with incredible speed along wires or conductors that it can be supplied instantly over vast distances.

To generate electricity, huge turbines or generators must be turned. In Australia they use coal or water to drive this machinery. When dams are built, falling water is used to drive the turbines without polluting the atmosphere with smoke from coal.

Atomic power is used in several countries but there is always the fear of an accident. A tragedy once occurred at Chernobyl, in Ukraine, at an atomic power plant used to make electricity. The reactor leaked, which caused many deaths through radiation.

Now scientists are examining new ways of creating electricity without harmful effects to the environment. They may harness the tides as they flow in and out of bays. Most importantly, they hope to trap sunlight more efficiently. We do use solar heaters for swimming pools but as yet improvement in the capacity of the solar cells to create more current is necessary. When this happens, electric cars will be viable and the world will rid itself of the toxic gases given off by trucks and cars that burn fossil fuels.

1. The author mentions the sources of energy such as wind, steam, petrol in the first paragraph to _____.

- A. suggest that electricity should be alternated with safer sources of energy
- B. emphasize the usefulness and adaptability of electricity
- C. imply that electricity is not the only useful source of energy
- D. discuss which source of energy can be a suitable alternative to electricity

2. Before electricity, what was sometimes passed through pipes to heat rooms?

- A. Gas.
- B. Petrol.
- C. Steam.
- D. Hot wind.

3. What does the author mean by saying that electricity is flexible?

- A. It is cheap and easy to use.
- B. It is used to drive motor engines.
- C. It can be adapted to various uses.
- D. It can be made with ease.

4. What do we call machines that make electricity?

- A. Voltages.
- B. Electric magnets.
- C. Generators or turbines.
- D. Pipes and radiators.

5. The main forms of power used to generate electricity in Australia are _____.

- A. atomic power and water
- B. water and coal
- C. sunlight and wind power
- D. wind and gas

6. The word "**they**" in the last paragraph refers to _____.
 A. harmful effects B. the tides C. scientists D. new ways
7. Electric magnets are used in steel works to _____.
 A. lift heavy weights up to ten tons B. test the steel for strength
 C. heat the molten steel D. boil a jug of water
8. The advantage of harnessing the power of the tides and of sunlight to generate electricity is that they _____.
 A. do not pollute the environment B. are more reliable
 C. are more adaptable D. do not require attention
9. Which of the following power sources causes pollution by emitting harmful gases?
 A. Sunlight. B. Petrol. C. Water. D. Wind.
10. The best title for this passage could be _____.
 A. "Types of Power Plants" B. "Electricity: Harmful Effects on Our Life"
 C. "How to Produce Electricity" D. "Why Electricity Is So Remarkable"

READING 2: Questions 1 – 10

Questions 1 – 8: The reading passage has nine paragraphs A – I. From the list below choose the most suitable headings for B – I. Write the appropriate number (i – xiv) beside in boxes 1 – 8 on your answer sheet. There are more headings than paragraphs, so you do not have to use them all.

List of headings

- | | |
|-------|----------------------------|
| i. | The traveler's character. |
| ii. | Disproportionate growth. |
| iii. | Pilots and aircrew. |
| iv. | Additional action. |
| v. | Smaller seats. |
| vi. | Uncomfortable aeroplanes |
| vii. | Origins. |
| viii. | A major threat. |
| ix. | Demands for change. |
| x. | Business people. |
| xi. | The roots of the problem. |
| xii. | The pace of life. |
| xiii. | Links to the surroundings. |
| xiv. | Personal experience. |

Air Rage

(A) The first recorded case of an airline passenger turning seriously violent during a flight, a phenomenon now widely known as "air rage", happened in 1947 on a flight from Havana to Miami. A drunk man assaulted another passenger and bit a flight attendant. However, the man escaped punishment because it was not then clear under whose legal control a crime committed on plane was, the country where the plane was registered or the country where the crime was committed. In

1963, at the Tokyo convention, it was decided that the laws of the country where the plane is registered take precedence.

- (B) The frequency of air rage has expanded out of proportion to the growth of air travel. Until recently few statistics were gathered about air rage, but those that have been indicate that passengers are increasingly likely to cause trouble or engage in violent acts. For example, in 1998 there were 266 air rage incidents out of approximately four million passengers, a 400% increase from 1995. In the same period American Airlines showed a 200% rise. Air travel is predicted to rise by 5% internationally by 2010 leading to increased airport congestion. This, coupled with the flying public's increased aggression, means that air rage may become a major issue in coming years.
- (C) Aside from discomfort and disruption, air rage poses some very real dangers to flying. The most extreme of these is when out of control passengers enter the cockpit. This has actually happened on a number of occasions, the worst of which have resulted in the death and injury of pilots or the intruder taking control of the plane, almost resulting in crashes. In addition, berserk passengers sometimes attempt to open the emergency doors while in flight, putting the whole aircraft in danger. These are extreme examples and cases of air rage more commonly result in physical assaults on fellow passengers and crew such as throwing objects, punching, stabbing or scalding with hot coffee.
- (D) The causes of air rage are not known for certain, but it is generally thought that factors include: passenger behavior and personality, the physical environment and changes in society. A recent study has identified the issues that start the incidents to be as follows.

Alcohol	25%
Seating	16%
Smoking	10%
Carry on luggage	9%
Flight attendants	8%
Food	5%

- (E) One of the major causes seems to be the passenger's behavior or their personality. Fear of flying and the feeling of powerlessness associated with flying can lead to irritable or aggressive passengers. Also, alcohol consumed on a plane pressurized to 8000ft affects the drinker more quickly and the effects are stronger. Many people do not take account of this and drinking may increase any negative reaction to the flying environment they have, which, combined with the lowering of their inhibitions, may cause air rage. Smoking withdrawal, which some liken in severity to opiate withdrawal, is another major cause of air rage incidents. Passengers caught smoking in the toilets occasionally assault flight attendants and have been known to start fires. When conflicts occur in these conditions, they can escalate

into major incidents if the passenger has a violent personality or a fear of flying and because of the enclosed nature of a plane offers no option of retreat as would be natural in a “fight or flight” reaction.

(F) Some people feel that the physical environment of a plane can lead to air rage. Seats on most airlines have become smaller in recent years as airlines try to increase profits. This leads to uncomfortable and irritated passengers. Also, space for carry on luggage is often very small. Because up to 8% of checked in luggage is lost, misdirected or stolen, passengers have been trying to fit larger carry on items into these small storage areas and this can lead to disputes that can escalate into air rage. Airlines could also be to blame by raising passengers’ expectations too high with their marketing and advertising. Many air rage incidents start when disappointed passengers demand to be resealed. Finally, there is some evidence to show that low oxygen levels can raise aggression level and make people feel more desperate. Airlines have lowered oxygen levels to save money. Now the level of oxygen in the air that the pilots breathe is ten times higher than in cabin class.

(G) Another reason that has been suggested is that society is getting ruder and less patient. The increased congestion at airports, longer queues and increased delays have only added to this. In addition, some air rage incidents have been linked to the demanding nature of high achieving business people, who do not like people telling them what to do and resent the power that the cabin staff have over them. For them, a flight attendant is a waiter or waitress who should do what the passenger wants.

(H) The strongest calls for action to control air rage have come from pilots and aircrew. The International Transport Workers’ Federation argues that there are too many loopholes that let people escape punishment and that the penalties are too light. They want to notify all passengers of the penalties for air rage before taking off, rather than after the passenger begins to cause serious problems, when it may be too late. The Civil Aviation Organisation has been organizing international cooperation and penalties have increased in recent years. The most severe punishment so far has been a 51 month jail sentence, a fine to pay for the jet fuel used and 200 hours community service for a man who attempted to enter the cockpit and to open the emergency door of a domestic US flight.

(I) Various other measures are being used to control air rage. Air crew are getting training on how to calm passengers and how to predict where incidents might result in air rage and take action to prevent this. Other measures include, strengthening doors to stop people entering the cockpit, training crew in the use of plastic restraints to tie down unruly passengers and having pilots divert their planes if passengers cause problems. Banning passengers who are guilty of air rage from flying has also been tried to a lesser extent

Example:

Paragraph A	Answer: vii
-------------	-------------

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Paragraph B | 2. Paragraph C | 3. Paragraph D | 4. Paragraph E |
| 5. Paragraph F | 6. Paragraph G | 7. Paragraph H | 8. Paragraph I |

Questions 9 – 10: Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F)

9. The environment in a plane makes disagreements more likely to become serious problems.
10. It has been impossible to ban passengers with histories of air-rage.

IV. GUIDED CLOZE

Read the following passage and choose the options that best complete the blanks.

In this age of (1)_____ telephone networks and electronic mail, it seems that fewer and even fewer people are taking time to sit down and write letters (2)_____ friends and relatives. For hundreds of years, letters were the only way to keep (3)_____ people who were any distance away and letter-writing was seen as an important skill for all learned people (4)_____.

Gradually, (5)_____, the importance of writing letters is decreasing to a point that majority of us have to (6)_____ a special effort to turn out something worthwhile when we apply for a job or make a complaint. In business circles the tendency is for routine communications to become shorter. (7)_____ clients may appreciate a detailed letter, an employee who sends out long letters is often regarded as (8)_____. Many people prefer the telephone in all circumstances and its speed is essential in many situations but (9)_____ have you put the telephone down, dissatisfied with what you have managed to say? I don't think I'll throw my (10)_____ away yet.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. progressive | B. advanced | C. highly-developed | D. all are correct |
| 2. A. to | B. from | C. for | D. with |
| 3. A. in step with | B. in contact with | C. on good terms with | D. in favour of |
| 4. A. to be mastered | B. mastering | C. to master | D. mastered |
| 5. A. therefore | B. however | C. in short | D. for example |
| 6. A. make | B. do | C. cause | D. create |
| 7. A. Even though | B. As though | C. Despite | D. However |
| 8. A. unimportant | B. inefficient | C. unusual | D. impossible |
| 9. A. how often | B. how long | C. how much | D. how about |
| 10. A. letter | B. telephone | C. pen | D. effort |

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES / FORMS

Give the correct verb tense or verb form for each gap of the passage.

One cold winter morning on December 17th, a small blue car stopped on a bridge in a provincial town in Northern Germany. Three men dressed in heavy black coats got out and stood on the bridge. While they

(1. wait)_____ there, they kept on (2. look) _____ over the side. Fifteen minutes later, a motor boat (3. sail) _____ past and drew up by the river-bank. Three men got out of the boat and looked up at the bridge. The men on the bridge silently walked down the stone steps (4. lead) _____ to the river- bank. No words (5. speak)_____ when they met the men from the boat. After a while, the motor boat (6. move) _____ off and three men returned to the bridge. Now only two of them (7. wear) _____ black coats. The third (8. dress) _____ in a light grey jacket. Anyone who (9. watch) _____ the scene might not have realized the two master spies (10. exchange) _____ on that cold winter morning.

II. PREPOSITIONS & PHRASAL VERBS

Complete the following passage with prepositions.

Everyone loved Miss Welding. She taught me between the ages (1) _____ 13 and 17 and was instrumental (2) _____ my becoming an actress. She knew I was interested in acting, but it just wasn't an option in my world. My father was a driving examiner and I wasn't exposed to acting (3) _____ a career. It was Miss Welding who told me (4) _____ the National Youth Theatre, which was an organization I was unaware (5) _____. She suggested I look (6) _____ it and think (7) _____ going there. About ten years after I left school, when I was (8) _____ the Royal Shakespeare Company and playing fairly high-profile parts, I got a letter (9) _____ Miss Welding saying she was following my career with interest, but as (10) _____ as I know, she never came to see me perform. She certainly never came to see me backstage.

III. WORD FORMS

Supply the correct form of word in bold.

The Real Walkers Company offers a (1. **SELECT**) _____ of small group walking holidays which explore some delightful hidden corners of Europe, the Americas and Australasia. There is something for everyone to enjoy on these holidays, (2. **REGARD**) _____ of age or level of (3. **FIT**) _____. The brochure includes various destinations and a range of itineraries. These range from sightseeing tours of (4. **HISTORY**) _____ cities to undemanding walking trips in unspoilt coastal and country regions and, for the more (5. **ADVENTURE**) _____ traveller, challenging mountain or hill-walking expeditions. But it would be (6. **FAIR**) _____ to give the impression that these holidays are just about walking. According to the brochure, an (7. **ENJOY**) _____ of

walking is often the thing that brings together a group of like-minded people, who share the (8. **PLEASE**) _____ of good companionship in (9. **ATTRACT**) _____ surroundings. The company believes that its tour leaders are the key to its success. These people are fully trained and are particularly keen to (10. **SURE**) _____ that each individual traveller makes the most of their trip.

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

Identify 10 errors in the following passage and correct them.

As we feel tired at bed-time, it is natural to assume that we sleep because we are tired. The point seems so obviously that hardly anyone has ever sought to question it. Nevertheless, we must ask "tired of what?" People certainly feel tired in the end of a hard day's manual work, but it is also true that office workers feel equally tired when bed-time come. Even invalids, confined to beds or wheelchairs, become tired as the evening wears on. Moreover, the manual workers will still feel tired even after an evening spent relaxing in front of the television or read a book, activities which ought to have a refreshing effect. There is no proof connection between physical exertion and the need for sleep. People want to sleep, however little exercises they have had. Nor is the desire for sleep relating to mental fatigue. In fact, sleep comes more slowly to people who have had an intellectual stimulating day, just because their minds are still full in thoughts when they retire. Ironically, one way of sending someone to sleep is to put him or her into boring situation where the intellectual effort is minimal.

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST

Fill in each numbered space with one appropriate word

WIND POWER

The power of the wind has been used for centuries to directly drive various machines to perform such tasks as grinding wheat or pumping water. Recently, (1) _____, the wind has joined other natural forces such as water and steam as a viable method of generating electricity.

Traditional means of electricity generation using coal or oil-fueled (2) _____ have two major drawbacks; they pollute the environment and the (3) _____ they use are inefficient and non-renewable. In response to growing environmental awareness there have been (4) _____ for a greener alternative. Nuclear power, while more efficient and less (5) _____, is seen by many people as unacceptable, because of the (6) _____ of accidents such as those that happened at Chernobyl or Three Mile Island. Wind power, however, is clean, renewable and, with modern (7) _____, surprisingly efficient.

The use of wind power is (8) _____ less advanced in the USA. Only 5% of America's power comes from the wind, although it is (9) _____ that this could be increased to as high as 12% with no changes to the power grid. However, there is an increased interest in wind power. There are plans to build a huge offshore wind farm off the coast of Cape Cod on the North East seaboard. The farm will take (10) _____ over 25 square miles, have 170 turbines and produce 420Mw at a cost of \$600m. If constructed, it will be the world's second biggest wind farm, after the 520Mw farm planned in Ireland.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

Rewrite the sentences with the given words or beginning in such a way that their meanings remain unchanged.

1. Keeping calm is the secret of passing your driving test

→ As long as _____

2. Immediately after his arrival, things went wrong.

→ No sooner _____

3. The police let him leave after they had questioned him.

→ He _____

4. He said he was not guilty of stealing the car.

→ He denied _____

5. "What's the height of the mountain?", Lee asked his father

→ Lee asked his father how _____

6. Roberto arrived late this morning because his train was delayed. (TIME)

→ _____

7. Abdul's mother didn't let him play on the computer until he had done his homework. (MADE)

→ _____

8. Nicholas finally managed to get his new video recorder to work. (SUCCEEDED)

→ _____

9. Today's meeting is postponed and it will be held next week. (PUT)

→ _____

until next week.

10. Floods meant rescue workers could not get through to the village. (PREVENTED)

→ _____

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ QUÝ ĐÔN – BÌNH ĐỊNH

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONETICS (10 points)

Pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the rest.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. nu <u>u</u> ance | B. nu <u>u</u> meracy | C. cu <u>u</u> rdle | D. pu <u>u</u> tative |
| 2. A. ta <u>b</u> ulate | B. dra <u>b</u> onian | C. sa <u>n</u> ctuary | D. pla <u>t</u> eau |
| 3. A. arthri <u>t</u> is | B. as <u>i</u> nine | C. aspi <u>r</u> ate | D. phi <u>l</u> ately |
| 4. A. gno <u>m</u> ic | B. ha <u>l</u> itosis | C. cro <u>t</u> chet | D. po <u>s</u> tdate |
| 5. A. da <u>u</u> b | B. ta <u>u</u> nt | C. fa <u>u</u> x | D. tra <u>u</u> matic |
| 6. A. drea <u>d</u> locks | B. trea <u>d</u> mill | C. sea <u>m</u> less | D. trea <u>d</u> le |
| 7. A. dr <u>i</u> vel | B. sl <u>i</u> ver | C. sl <u>i</u> ther | D. tri <u>d</u> ent |
| 8. A. cu <u>r</u> rb | B. lu <u>r</u> ve | C. mu <u>r</u> ky | D. pu <u>r</u> vey |
| 9. A. sti <u>n</u> gy | B. se <u>r</u> ge | C. para <u>p</u> legia | D. w <u>i</u> ggle |
| 10. A. sc <u>i</u> ntillate | B. tra <u>n</u> scend | C. sc <u>i</u> schist | D. sc <u>y</u> the |

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE (20 points)

- Diseases began spreading in the _____ of the disaster.
A. wake B. awareness C. Place D. way
- Could you get an extra _____ of milk for me, please?
A. bar B. slice C. carton D. packet
- It was rather silly of them to go to the sea without a ship to _____ radio.
A. beach B. coast C. bay D. shore
- _____ gene in the human genome to be thoroughly understood, many human diseases could be cured or prevented.
A. Each B. Since C. If each D. Were each
- Over the past several decades, radio telescopes _____ of the universe from the one disclosed by ordinary telescopes.
A. have given scientists quite a different view
B. have quite a different view given scientists
C. quite a different view have given scientists
D. have they given scientists quite a different view
- There are two small rooms in the beach house, _____ served as a kitchen.
A. the smaller of which B. the smallest of which
C. the smaller of them D. smallest of that
- It's hard to do _____ to such a masterpiece.
A. judgement B. justice C. fair play D. fairness
- Don't _____ ! I haven't finished the explaining yet!
A. hang up B. hold on C. hang on D. call up
- When his alarm went off, he shut it off and slept for _____ 15 minutes.
A. another B. others C. other D. the other
- I was told yesterday that the car had been fixed but it's broken down _____ again.
A. even B. still C. yet D. right
- Jane was full of _____ towards her stepmother.
A. retribution B. resentment C. reprisal D. vengeance

12. Factories are having to _____ all production processes and, in some cases, the workforce too.
 A. slim B. simplify C. streamline D. train
13. Who needs more than the _____ necessities of life?
 A. naked B. pure C. bare D. sole
14. It is often difficult for a householder to _____ squatters and regain possession of his or her property.
 A. eliminate B. withdraw C. evict D. vacate
15. People can make themselves walk on nails or through fire. It's a question of mind over _____.
 A. body B. material C. matter D. facts
16. With _____, it's easy to see that a mistake has been made.
 A. rear view B. overlook C. retrospect D. hindsight
17. The woman accused of shoplifting was found not guilty and was _____.
 A. acquitted B. liberated C. excused D. interned
18. You are not supposed to park on the hard _____ except in an emergency.
 A. lane B. shoulder C. leg D. area
19. A lot of old _____ were settled in the New York gangland killings of 1960s.
 A. quarrels B. criminals C. scores D. feuds
20. We should never have quarreled like that. Let's bury the _____ and forget all about it.
 A. axe B. argument C. hatchet D. subject

III. READING COMPREHENSION (20 points)

Reading 1: Read the following passage, and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 26 to 35.

Charles Lindbergh was born in Detroit, Michigan, in 1902 but was raised on a farm in Minnesota, where his father was elected to the U.S. Congress in 1907. From then on, he spent his boyhood alternately in Washington, D.C., Detroit, and Little Falls, Minnesota.

Because Lindbergh exhibited exceptional mechanical talent, in 1921 he was admitted to the University of Wisconsin to study engineering. However, the young man was seeking more challenging endeavors, and two years later he became a stunt pilot who performed feats at county fairs and public assemblies. This unusual and dangerous undertaking paid off handsomely in the sense that it allowed him to gain a diverse and well-rounded experience in aeronautics. He particularly delighted in what he called "wing-walking" and parachute jumping.

After a year of training as a military cadet, Lindbergh completed his program at the Brooks and Kelly airfields at the top of his class and earned the rank of captain. Robertson Aircraft Corporation of St. Louis, Missouri, offered him employment as a mail pilot to run the routes between St. Louis and Chicago, and Lindbergh retained his position with the company until 1927. During this period, he set out to win the Raymond B. Orteig prize of \$25,000 to be awarded to the first pilot to fly non-stop

from New York to Paris. This ambition would irreversibly change his life and accord him a prominent place in the history of aviation.

Embarking on the greatest adventure of his time, Lindbergh left Roosevelt Field at 7:52 A.M. on May 20, 1927, and landed at Le Bourget Field at 5:24 P.M. the next day. Fearing that he would be unknown when he arrived, Lindbergh carried letters of introduction to dignitaries in Paris, but when his plane came to a stop, he was overwhelmed by tremendous welcoming crowds. He was decorated in France, Great Britain, and Belgium, and President Coolidge sent a specially designated cruiser, the Memphis, to bring him back. His accomplishments in aeronautics brought him more medals and awards than had ever been received by any other person in private life.

1. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
 - A. A Benchmark Adventure in Aeronautics
 - B. The Early Life of Charles Lindbergh
 - C. Groundbreaking Events in Aviation
 - D. Charles Lindbergh's Explorations
2. According to the passage, Lindbergh did not complete his degree because he _____.
 - A. opted for the life of an exhibition pilot
 - B. Pursued training in the military
 - C. Was seeking a sedentary lifestyle.
 - D. set out to win recognition
3. In the second paragraph, the word "assemblies" is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. hearings
 - B. houses
 - C. gatherings
 - D. Shows
4. In the second paragraph, the word "undertaking" refers _____.
 - A. studying at the university
 - B. exhibiting mechanical talent
 - C. seeking challenging endeavors
 - D. performing feats
5. In the second paragraph, the word "handsomely" is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. honorably
 - B. handly
 - C. well
 - D. in time
6. It can be inferred from the passage that as a military cadet, Lindbergh _____.
 - A. was in top form
 - B. earned a good salary
 - C. was the best among students
 - D. trained with the best students
7. The author of the passage implies that Linbergh's job with Robertson Aircraft Corporation _____.
 - A. required regular intercity flights
 - B. was not intended as long-term employment
 - C. required him to perform dangerous flights
 - D. necessitated his running long distance
8. In the third paragraph, the word "irreversibly" is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. forever
 - B. formerly
 - C. irresistibly
 - D. only
9. It can be inferred from the passage that in the early 1920s it was NOT common for young people to _____.
 - A. study engineering
 - B. train as officers
 - C. go on exhibition tours
 - D. be elected to an office
10. A paragraph following the passage would most probably discuss _____.
 - A. the development of commercial and military aviation
 - B. the reduction of the government to Lindbergh's flight
 - C. the effect of instant celebrity on Lindbergh
 - D. Lindbergh's aircraft and engine modifications

Reading 2: Read the following passage, and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 1 to 10.

Coincident with concerns about the accelerating loss of species and habitats has been a growing **appreciation** of the importance of biological diversity, the number of species in a particular ecosystem, to the health of the Earth and human well-being. Much has been written about the diversity of terrestrial organisms, particularly the exceptionally rich life associated with tropical rain-forest habitats. Relatively little has been said, however, about diversity of life in the sea even though coral reef systems are comparable to rain forests in terms of richness of life.

An alien exploring Earth would probably give priority to the planet's dominant, most distinctive feature - the ocean. Humans have a **bias** toward land that sometimes gets in the way of truly examining global issues. Seen from far away, it is easy to realize that landmasses occupy only one-third of the Earth's surface. Given that two-thirds of the Earth's surface is water and that marine life lives at all levels of the ocean, the total three dimensional living space of the ocean is perhaps 100 times greater than that of land and contains more than 90 percent of all life on Earth even though the ocean has fewer distinct species.

The fact that half of the known species are thought to inhabit the world's rain forests does not seem surprising, considering the huge numbers of insects that comprise the bulk of the species. One scientist found many different species of ants in just one tree from a rain forest. While every species is different from every other species, their genetic makeup constrains them to be insects and to share similar characteristics with 750,000 species of insects. If basic, broad categories such as phyla and classes are given more emphasis than differentiating between species, then the greatest diversity of life is unquestionably the sea. Nearly every major type of plant and animal has some representation **there**.

To appreciate fully the diversity and **abundance** of life in the sea, it helps to think small. Every spoonful of ocean water contains life, on the order of 100 to 100,000 bacterial cells plus assorted microscopic plants and animals, including larvae of organisms ranging from sponges and corals to starfish and clams and much more.

1. What is the main point of the passage?
A. Humans are destroying thousands of species.
B. There are thousands of insect species.
C. The sea is even richer in life than the rain forests.
D. Coral reefs are similar to rain forests.
2. The word "**appreciation**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. ignorance B. recognition C. tolerance D. forgiveness
3. Why does the author compare rain forests and coral reefs?
A. They are approximately the same size.
B. They share many similar species.
C. Most of their inhabitants require water.
D. Both have many different forms of life.
4. The word "**bias**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. concern B. disadvantage C. attitude D. prejudice
5. The passage suggests that most rain forest species are _____.
A. insects B. bacteria C. mammals D. birds

6. The word "**there**" in paragraph 3 refers to _____.
 A. the sea B. the rain forests C. a tree D. the Earth's surface
7. The author argues that there is more diversity of life in the sea than in the rain forests because _____.
 A. more phyla and classes of life are represented in the sea
 B. there are too many insects to make meaningful distinctions
 C. many insect species are too small to divide into categories
 D. marine life-forms reproduce at a faster rate
8. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as an example of microscopic sea life?
 A. Sponges B. Coral C. Starfish D. Shrimp
9. Which of the following conclusions is supported by the passage?
 A. Ocean life is highly adaptive.
 B. More attention needs to be paid to preserving ocean species and habitats.
 C. Ocean life is primarily composed of plants.
 D. The sea is highly resistant to the damage done by pollutants.
10. The word "**abundance**" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. resources B. surplus C. luxury D. plentifulness

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 points)

Circle the answer (A, B, C, D) that best fits each gap.

Life is a circle – Beginning to end, end to beginning. Take Bob for example. This is Bob five years ago, alone, shabby flat, no car, no television, (1) _____ in debt. Bob is a mess, barely keeping his head above (2) _____. He (3) _____ out a living selling burgers and he is paid a pittance. He is (4) _____ at the bank and horribly behind with his rent. His life is a succession of unpaid bills, (5) _____ debts and angry exchanges with his bank manager. Bob needs a plan.

So he asks his parents for money. It's not a bad plan as plans go. His parents aren't short of a bob or two. They could help him to (6) _____ his debts and get back on his feet again. "*Money doesn't grow on trees, Bob. We can't afford (7) _____ you that kind of money.*" His mother – the woman who spends money like there is no tomorrow. "*Tighten your (8) _____, son. We haven't got that kind of money.*" His father – the man who spent close (9) _____ \$4,000 on a set of plastic chairs for the garden, who's got thousands tucked (10) _____ in a Swiss bank. Rejected, dejected. Bob returns to his miserable flat and the ever-shifting mountain of brown envelopes that are stacked high on his doormat. Despair gathers him in and whispers in his ear – he is doomed to a life of abject poverty.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. A. strongly | B. heavily | C. flatly | D. wholly |
| 2. A. heat | B. gear | C. water | D. dirt |
| 3. A. ekes | B. finds | C. falls | D. counts |
| 4. A. overtaken | B. overrated | C. overcast | D. overdrawn |
| 5. A. outstanding | B. outdated | C. underpaid | D. underhand |
| 6. A. pay for | B. pay off | C. pay up | D. pay through |
| 7. A. giving | B. to give | C. given | D. to have given |

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------|-----------|----------|
| 8. A. pocket | B. fist | C. shirt | D. belt |
| 9. A. by | B. at | C. on | D. about |
| 10. A. off | B. in | C. around | D. away |

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES AND FORMS: (10 points)

Give the correct tenses or forms of the verbs in brackets

- There (be)(1).....nothing else to say, he (declare)(2).....the meeting close.
- The man (enter)(3)..... the small inn, his right arm (wound).....(4)..... supposedly by a bullet. He stared into me and then made his way for the table in the far corner.
- It's a pity that you (not ask).....(5)....., for I (help).....(6)..... you.
- The manager (move)(7)..... that the meeting.....(8)..... (adjourn).
- It's a great pity you (not come)(9)..... to Brighton with us last Saturday. As you have never seen the sea before, it (be)(10)..... a new experience for you.

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10 points)

From the verbs given, form suitable phrasal verbs and fill in the blanks with their correct forms or tenses.

- When they split up, she herselfwork to try to forget him.
- He managed to himself my entire family.
- The other lads were themfight.
- We've been by rules and regulations for too long.
- Are you compliments?
- If you it, we could walk into town.
- She try to the tears.
- She tried to himconversation.
- He successmaterial wealth.
- Could you your ealier statement?

III. WORD FORMS (10 points)

Supply the correct form of the word in parentheses.

- We bought legal protection as anto our home insurance policy. (add)
- Now I can still feel theof our victory. (glow)
- Joining the saving plan is aJust do it. (brain)
- Don't be so (dramatic)
- The drug causes some babies to be born with limbs. (shape)
- If you want to store your beef to last longer, it should be(vacuum)
- Driving through the total darkness was slightly aexperience. (real)
- It's yet another novel set in the grooves of (academy)
- The people's committee is criticizing the Prime Minister for passing..... social and economic policies. (get)

10. We know that it is not always easy to make anspeech. Celebrities are often carried away by the emotion of the moment. (accept)

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 points)

The passage below contains 10 mistakes. Write the mistakes in the space provided.

Birds that feed on flocks commonly retire together into roosts. 00.... on.....
The reasons for roosting commune are not always obvious, but 1.
there are some likely benefit. In winter especially, it is important 2.
for birds to keep warmth at night and conserve precious food 3.
reserves. One way to do this is to find the sheltered roost. Solitary 4.
roosters shelter in dense vegetation and enter a cavity – horned larks 5.
dig hole in the ground and ptarmigan burrow into snow banks - 6.
but the effect of sheltering is magnified by several birds huddling
together in the roosts, as wrens, swifts, brown creepers,
bluebirds, and anis can. Body contact reduces the surface area 7.
exposed to the cold air, so the birds keep each other warm. 8.
Two kinglets huddling together was found to reduce their heat 9.
Losses with a quarter and three together saved a third of their 10.
heat.

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10 points)

Fill each blank with one suitable word.

Frankenstein's Real Creator

In these days of genetic engineering, it is not unusual to hear the name Frankenstein invoked by those who fear the consequences when humans seek to create a being in their own (1)_____.

Often overlooked, however, is the fact that the tale originated, not as a folk legend, still less as a wildly original film script, but as a literary (2)_____. Even today, to read the chilling story of an inventor and the uncontrollable monster he created is at once both a thought-provoking and an (3)_____ experience. What's more, the (4)_____ popularity of the novel, and its modern-day relevance are all the more remarkable when we remember it was written almost 200 years ago, by an 18-year-old woman called Mary Shelley. Over the decades, (5)_____ films have attempted to capture the full horror of her story, but none have come close to equalling the power of Mary Shelley's frightening prose. Amongst (6)_____ and commentators, Frankenstein has long been (7)_____ as a powerful piece of gothic fiction, representing as it does an (8)_____ fusion of contemporary philosophy, literary skill and (9)_____ vision. It is only recently, however, with increased media attention devoted to the philosophical issues her novel raises, that there has been a more general (10)_____ of interest in Mary herself.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 points)

Rewrite the sentences in such a way that they mean almost the same as the sentences printed before them.

- 1. At first I felt so tense, but her smile helped me to get back my confidence.
→ Her smile melted

2. I have got a computer already. I won't pay that much money for another.
→ I am not shelling
 3. This conservation programme is financed from advertising revenue.
→ This conservation programme derives
 4. The council should have appreciated people's real needs.
→ The council should have borne.....
- Key-word transformation:**
5. Critics are hoping the new director can bring some positive changes into the French film industry. (**breathe**)
→
 6. The terrorist attack on the Capital Trade Center was very much like the 11 – 9 attack on the WTO building. (**carbon**)
→
 7. It is very difficult to give the exact value of a table like this, but it's probably worth about \$ 5000. (**figure**)
→
 8. Five boys on a motorbike at the speed of 60 mph is very likely to end up in hospital. (**recipe**)
→
 9. Detectives had stopped working on the Hornsey murders case three years previously. (**book**)
→
 10. He really disappointed me when breaking the promise to help me out. (**teeth**)
→

TRƯỜNG THPT CHU VĂN AN – NINH THUẬN

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS: (60ms)

I. PHONOLOGY : (10ms)

***Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others (5ms).**

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. close | B. close-up | C. nose <u>g</u> ay | D. nos <u>y</u> |
| 2. A. tom <u>b</u> | B. tom <u>b</u> oy | C. tom <u>b</u> stone | D. com <u>b</u> |
| 3. A. practi <u>s</u> ed | B. use <u>d</u> | C. pass <u>e</u> d | D. releas <u>e</u> d |
| 4. A. <u>ch</u> ampagne | B. <u>ch</u> aos | C. machi <u>n</u> e | D. <u>ch</u> inoiserie |
| 5. A. clo <u>th</u> es | B. sou <u>th</u> ern | C. sou <u>th</u> | D. nor <u>th</u> ern |

*** Choose the words with the different stress pattern from the others (5ms).**

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. A. trigonometry | B. explanatory | C. immediately | D. democracy |
| 2. A. tremem <u>d</u> ous | B. enor <u>m</u> ous | C. seri <u>s</u> ious | D. delici <u>s</u> ous |
| 3. A. explorat <u>i</u> on | B. faciliti <u>e</u> s | C. scienti <u>f</u> ic | D. educat <u>i</u> on |
| 4. A. abnorma <u>l</u> ity | B. automati <u>c</u> ally | C. metropolita <u>n</u> | D. miraculou <u>s</u> ly |
| 5. A. continenta <u>l</u> | B. conservat <u>i</u> on | C. revolut <u>i</u> on | D. particula <u>r</u> |

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR: (20ms)

Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence.

1. Brunch" is combined from _____.
A. break and bunch B. breakfast and lunch
C. break and lunch D. breakfast and bunch
2. _____ the weather forecast, it will rain heavily later this morning.
A. On account of B. According to C. Beacause of D. Due to
3. Give me your telephone numberI need your help.
A. in case B. so that C. unless D. whether
4. He didn't _____ to help her even though she was very ill.
A. shake a leg B. open an eye C. bend his arm D. lift a finger
5. The social services are chiefly _____ with the poor, the old and the sick.
A. influenced B. related C. suffered D. concerned
6. I'm sorry, but I _____ seeing the manager at once.
A. arrange for B. look for C. agree with D. insist on
7. I would rather you _____ to school on time.
A. to go B. go C. going D. went
8. He kept his marriage a secret for years ,but eventually the truth _____
A came out B. came through C. went out D turned out
9. While southern California is densely populated, _____ live in the northern part of the state.
A. many people B. a few of people
C. a number people D. few people
10. The house possesses extensive _____ with gardens, tennis courts and an orchard.
A. surroundings B. ground C. property D. fields
11. Diamonds are often found in rock formations called pipes, _____ the throats of extinct volcanoes.
A. they resemble B. there is a resemble to
C. in which they resemble D. which resemble
12. The girl who found the ring received a generous _____ of \$5.
A. cash B. allowance C. reward D. prize
13. _____ can be defined as communication include handshakes, holding hands, kissing, back slapping, a pat on the shoulder, and brushing an arm.
A. Touches B. Eye contact
C. Facial expressions D. Wink
14. I will back you up in whatever you do.
A. support you B. help you C. sue you D. disturb you
15. Housing construction and _____ have rapidly changed the face of this town. It has become more and more beautiful.
A. overpopulation B. deforestation
C. modernization D. environmental pollution
16. Many Scientists are sure there is _____ on other planets.
A. creature B. life C. people D. existence

17. When I mentioned the party, he was all ears.
 A. deaf B. partially deaf
 C. listening neglectfully D. listening attentively
18. “_____ detective stories?”
 – “In my opinion, they are very good for teenagers.”
 A. How about B. Are you fond of
 C. What do you think about D. What do people feel about
19. _____ for your help, I wouldn't have completed the course.
 A. It had not been B. It had been
 C. Hadn't it been D. Wouldn't it be
20. “How kind, you really shouldn't have bothered.” – “_____.”
 A. It was nothing, really B. Don't worry, I didn't bother
 C. Why not? I was happy D. It was a very good thing

III. READING COMPREHENSION (20ms)

* Reading 1: (10ms)

Read each of the following selections carefully. After each selection, there are questions to be answered to be completed. Choose the best answer: (10 ms)

Choose the answer (A, B, C, D) or statements which you think fits best.

The sun today is a yellow dwarf star. It is fueled by thermonuclear reactions near its center that convert hydrogen to helium. The Sun has existed in its present state for about 4 billion, 600 million years and is thousands of times larger than Earth.

By studying other stars, astronomers can predict what the rest of the Sun's life will be like. About 5 billion years from now, the core of the Sun will shrink and become hotter. The surface temperature will fall. The higher temperature of the center will increase the rate of thermonuclear reactions. The outer regions of the Sun will expand approximately 35 million miles, about the distance to Mercury, which is the closest planet to the Sun. The Sun will then be a red giant star. Temperatures on the Earth will become too hot for life to exist.

Once the Sun has used up its thermonuclear energy as a red giant, it will begin to shrink. After it shrinks to the size of the Earth, it will become a white dwarf star. The Sun may throw off huge amounts of gases in violent eruptions called nova explosions as it changes from a red giant to a white dwarf.

After billions of years as a white dwarf, the Sun will have used up all its fuel and will have lost its heat. Such a star is called a black dwarf. After the Sun has become a black dwarf, the Earth will be dark and cold. If any atmosphere remains there, it will have frozen onto the Earth's surface.

1. What is the primary purpose of this passage?

- A. To alert people to the dangers posed by the Sun.
 B. To discuss conditions on Earth in the far future.
 C. To present a theory about red giant stars.
 D. To describe changes that the Sun will go through.

2. The word “fueled” in line 1 is closest in meaning to _____

- A. powered B. bombarded C. created D. propelled

3. The word "**state**" in line 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
- A. shape B. condition C. location D. size
4. It can be inferred from the passage that the Sun _____.
- A. is approximately halfway through its life as a yellow dwarf.
 B. has been existence for 10 billion years.
 C. is rapidly changing in size and brightness.
 D. will continue as a yellow dwarf for another 10 billion years.
5. What will probably be the first stage of change as the Sun becomes a red giant?
- A. Its core will cool off and use less fuel.
 B. Its surface will become hotter and shrink.
 C. It will throw off huge amounts of gases.
 D. Its center will throw smaller and hotter.
6. When the Sun becomes a red giant, what will conditions be like on Earth?
- A. Its atmosphere will freeze and become solid.
 B. It will be enveloped in the expanding surface of the Sun.
 C. It will become too hot for life to exist.
 D. It will be nearly destroyed by nova explosions.
7. As white dwarf, the Sun will be _____.
- A. the same size as the planet Mercury.
 B. thousands of times smaller than it is today.
 C. around 35 million miles in diameter.
 D. cold and dark.
8. According to the passage, which of the following best describes the sequence of stages that the Sun will probably pass through?
- A. Yellow dwarf, white dwarf, red giant, black giant.
 B. Red giant, white dwarf, red dwarf, nova explosion.
 C. Yellow dwarf, red giant, white dwarf, black dwarf.
 D. White dwarf, red giant, black dwarf, yellow dwarf.
9. The word "**there**" in the last sentence of paragraph 4 refers to _____.
- A. our own planet B. the outer surface of the Sun
 C. the core of a black dwarf D. the planet Mercury
10. Which of the following best describes the tone of the passage?
- A. Alarmed B. Pessimistic C. Comic D. Objective

*** Reading 2: (10ms)**

Read the following passages and choose the best answers to the comprehension questions.

- 1 The word laser was coined as an acronym for Light Amplification by the stimulated Emission of Radiation. Ordinary light, from the Sun or a light bulb, is emitted spontaneously, when atoms or molecules get rid of the excess energy by themselves, without any outside intervention. Stimulated emission is different
- 5 because it occurs when an atom or molecule holding onto excess energy has been stimulated to emit it as light.
- Albert Einstein was the first to suggest the existence of stimulated emission in a paper published in 1917. However, for many years, physicists thought that atoms

and molecules always were much more likely to emit light spontaneously and that stimulated emission thus always would be much weaker. It was not until after the Second World War that physicists began trying to make stimulated emission dominate. They sought ways by which one atom or molecule could stimulate many others to emit light, amplifying it to much higher powers.

The first to succeed was Charles H. Townes, then at Columbia University in New York. Instead of working with light, however, he worked with microwaves, which have a much longer wavelength, and built a device he called a "maser", for Microwave Amplification by the Stimulated Emission of Radiation. Although he thought of the key idea in 1951, the first maser was not completed until a couple of years later. Before long, many other physicists were building masers and trying to discover how to produce stimulated emission at even shorter wavelengths.

The key concepts emerged about 1957. Townes and Arthur Schawlow, then at Bell Telephone Laboratories, wrote a long paper outlining the conditions needed to amplify stimulated emission of visible light waves. At about the same time, similar ideas crystallized in the mind of Gordon Gould, then a 37-year-old graduate student at Columbia, who wrote them down in a series of notebooks. Townes and Schawlow published their ideas in a scientific journal, *Physical Review Letters*, but Gould filed a patent application. Three decades later, people still argue about who deserves the credit for the concept of the laser.

1. The word "**coined**" in line 1 could best be replaced by _____.
A. created B. mentioned C. understood D. discovered
2. The word "**intervention**" in line 4 can best be replaced by _____.
A. need B. device C. influence D. source
3. The word "**it**" in line 6 refers to _____.
A. light bulb B. energy C. molecule D. atom
4. Which of the following statements best describes a **laser**?
A. A device for stimulating atoms and molecules to emit light
B. An atom in a high-energy state
C. A technique for destroying atoms or molecules
D. An instrument for measuring light waves
5. Why was Towne's early work with stimulated emission done with microwaves?
A. He was not concerned with light amplification.
B. It was easier to work with longer wavelengths.
C. His partner Schawlow had already begun work on the laser.
D. The laser had already been developed.
6. In his research at Columbia University, Charles Townes worked with all of the following EXCEPT _____.
A. stimulated emission B. microwaves
C. light amplification D. a maser
7. In approximately what year was the first maser built?
A. 1917 B. 1951 C. 1953 D. 1957

8. The word "**emerged**" in line 22 is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. increased B. concluded C. succeeded D. appeared
9. The word "**outlining**" in line 23 is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. assigning B. studying C. checking D. summarizing
10. Why do people still argue about who deserves the credit of the laser?
 A. The researchers' notebooks were lost.
 B. Several people were developing the idea at the same time.
 C. No one claimed credit for the development until recently.
 D. The work is still incomplete.

IV. CLOSE TEST: (10ms)

Choose the most suitable word for each space.

According to a magazine article I read recently, we (1)_____ live in an age of increasing leisure. Not only are more and more people reaching retirement age with their taste for enjoyment and even adventure relatively intact but the working week is becoming shorter and the opportunities for leisure are becoming greater and greater all the time. Not to mention the fact that people (2)_____ to spend less time traveling to work or may even be working from home. What I can't understand, however, is who these people are. As far as I can (3)_____ the whole thing is another one of those journalistic fictions. I admit that there are a lot of retired people (4)_____ but I am not sure that all of them are dashing about learning hang-gliding or sailing single-handed (5)_____ the world. My own parents seem to (6)_____ most of their time gazing at the television. And as for the shorter working week, I wish someone (7)_____ remind my company about it. I seem to be working longer and longer hours all the time. The little leisure time I have is eaten into by sitting in the traffic jams or waiting for trains to (8)_____ up at rain-swept platforms. I haven't noticed any dramatic improvements in my (9)_____ either, but perhaps I just have to wait until I get my (10)_____.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. A. presently | B. at the moment | C. now | D. at this time |
| 2. A. use | B. tend | C. have | D. demand |
| 3. A. concern | B. imagine | C. expect | D. tell |
| 4. A. in our days | B. in these times | C. nowadays | D. now and again |
| 5. A. round | B. over | C. through | D. into |
| 6. A. have | B. use | C. save | D. spend |
| 7. A. would | B. to | C. had | D. might |
| 8. A. keep | B. line | C. show | D. set |
| 9. A. cost of living | B. lifestyle | C. lifeline | D. livelihood |
| 10. A. pension | B. retirement | C. insurance | D. salary |

B. WRITTEN TEST: (70ms)

I. VERB TENSES / FORMS

Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets: (10ms)

- Whatever happens, I (**meet**)_____ you here in a week's time.
- Don't worry. We _____ (**finish**)_____ the report by 11.
- He looked frightened as if he _____ (**see**)_____ a ghost.
- It has been suggested that the government (**assist**)_____ the poor in improving their living condition.

5. I would rather (**not be**) _____ absent from class yesterday.
6. He can't but (**accept**) _____ the judge's decision as final.
7. He pretended (**forget**) _____ the man's name.
8. You must tell me the truth. I insist on (**tell**) _____ the truth.
9. Were I (**know**) _____ the answer, I (**tell**) _____ you right away.

II. Write the phrasal verbs in the correct tenses to complete these sentences (10ms)

**break down *make out *get over *pass away *stand for*
**run out of *set off *break up *tell off *come across*

1. She _____ from a serious sickness recently.
2. We must _____ early on Sunday morning to avoid the traffic.
3. I was _____ by the teacher because I hadn't done my home work.
4. I _____ milk yesterday. Please have some tea instead.
5. His car _____ on the way to the airport so he was late for his flight.
6. I couldn't _____ what he had talked about because I was not used to his accent.
7. Brendan and Linda _____ two months ago, but they still talk to each other.
8. Everybody was upset when the old lady _____, she used to be a very nice woman.
9. Those three letters are an abbreviation. They _____ something.
10. I _____ an old school friend of mine when I was traveling in Canada.

III. GIVE THE CORRECT FORMS OF THE WORDS IN BRACKETS: (10ms)

1. The man's _____ of the crime only made matters worse. (**DENY**)
2. Most of the area has been _____. (**ELECTRICITY**)
3. You should use it as a study room. It's _____ quiet. (**COMPARE**)
4. At the moment there is no _____ of the Prime Minister resigning. (**LIKE**)
5. The _____ of natural resources by artificial products is not always possible. (**PLACE**)
6. His boss told him off because he had behaved _____. (**RESPONSIBLE**)
7. The _____ accused the government of an evasion of responsibility. (**OPPOSE**)
8. Our city has some open spaces, but they are not very _____. (**ACCESS**)
9. Is it possible to _____ between a hobby and an interest? (**DISTINCT**)
10. Carol's new catering business turned out to be very _____. (**BENEFIT**)

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10ms)

1. Although most people are known that there is a list of the Seven World Wonders,
A B C
only few can name them.
D
2. Champagne is a traditional beverage to serve on New Year's Eve and New Year's Day.
A B C D
3. It is an opportunity for all family members to gather, exchange wishes, and having
A B C D
dinner together.

4. Anthropologists agree that our primitive ancestors who inhabited the tropics probably have natural protection against the sun
A B
C D
5. Jack is looking for another job for he says he is really fed up of doing the same thing every day.
A B C D
6. There are many another people who are members of the swimming club.
A B C D
7. It is essential that the temperature is not elevated to a point where the substance formed may become unstable and decompose into its constituent elements.
A B
C D
8. When coming back, I saw that the shirt I wanted to buy had sold.
A B C D
9. Studies reveal that people who eat the great amount of salt suffer the most from hypertension.
A B C D
10. Mrs. Barnes, who was so proud of her new car, drove to work when the accident happened and damaged her car.
A B
C D

V. OPEN CLOSE TEST:

Read the passage carefully then fill a suitable word in each blank below (10ms).

During the last 400 years, most scientists have relied (1) mathematics for the development of their (2) or discoveries. However, one great (3) scientist,

Michael Faraday, did not make use of mathematics. Faraday, the (4) of a poor (5), was born in London in 1791 and had no education beyond reading and writing.

In 1812, Faraday was hired as a bottle washer by (6) great chemist Humphrey Davy. Later, Faraday became a greater scientist than Davy, making the last years of Davy's life embittered with jealousy.

Faraday made the first electric motor in 1821, a device that used (7) to produce movement. Then Faraday became (8) in the (9) between electricity and magnetism. In 1831, he discovered that when a magnet is moved near a wire, electricity flows in the wire. With this discovery, he produced a machine for making electricity called (10). Faraday then went on to show how electricity affects chemical substances.

Because Faraday believed that money should be given to the poor, when he grew old, he was very poor. However, Queen Victoria rewarded him for his discoveries by giving him a stipend and a house. He died in 1867.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION: (20ms)

* Complete each of the second sentences so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, using the word given in brackets. DO NOT CHANGE THE WORD GIVEN. (10ms)

1. Peter didn't feel like going to the party. (MOOD)

→

2. There has been a belief that she is in a good condition. (IT)

→

3. Her hobby is one thing that she doesn't intend to give up. (INTENTION)

→

4. There is no point in seeing that film (WORTH)

→

5. It snowed so they cancelled the flight. (OWING)

→

* Finish the second sentence so that it has the same meaning: (10ms)

6. The gate is closed to stop the children running into the road.

→ The gate is closed so that.....

7. He looks nothing like his father.

→ He doesn't take.....

8. "I 'm sorry, Peter" said Mary, "I'm afraid I 've damaged your car"

→ Mary apologised.....

9. She finds it easy to study maths.

→ She has no.....

10. You can only get dishes and bowls with this design in Poland.

→ Only.....

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ KHIẾT – QUẢNG NGÃI

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (60pts)

I, PHONOLOGY (10pts)

1. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently.

1. A. fought B. bought C. drought D. ought

2. A. promise B. device C. surprise D. realise

3. A. noon B. tool C. foot D. spoon

4. A. think B. there C. theme D. thumb

5. A. machine B. church C. China D. chase

2. Choose the word that has a different stress pattern from the others.

6. A. consequently B. profile C. initiate D. project

7. A. obedience B. curriculum C. benefactor D. moustache

8. A. arithmetic B. assassinate C. agriculture D. controvert

9. A. compulsory B. technology C. academic D. eliminate

10. A. inheritance B. mathematician C. communication D. tuberculosis

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE (20pts)

1. No sooner had we started the picnic _____ the rain began pouring down!
A. than B. when C. that D. and
2. You really shouldn't buy that car. I know the engine is fine, but most of the bodywork has been _____ away by rust.
A. eaten B. dissolve C. crumbled D. erases
3. Not only _____ visit Japan but they plan to stop off in the USA as well?
A. they plan to B. they must C. will they D. are they paying
4. I'll hand over all my files to my assistant before I _____.
A. am leaving B. leave C. will leave D. shall leave
5. By the time Brown's daughter graduates, _____ retired.
A. he B. he has C. He'll being D. he'll have
6. _____ you try, you can never get them all right.
A. How hard B. however hard C. For as hard as D. so hard as
7. On _____ he had won, he jumped for joy.
A. telling B. he was told C. being told D. having told
8. _____ earlier, I would have done it for you.
A. Had I known B. If I knew C. did I know D. by knowing
9. Conservationists are worried that many potential valuable _____ of plants and animals are threatened with extinction.
A. examples B. brands C. variations D. species
10. He had an excellent grade in his examination _____ the fact that he hadn't worked particularly hard.
A. in spite of B. although C. because of D. on account of
11. The girl felt _____ with hunger.
A. faintly B. fainting C. fainted D. faint
12. During the war, the black market in luxury goods _____.
A. flourished B. flowered C. bloomed D. blossomed
13. The job requires a(n) _____ for hard work in different conditions.
A. ability B. skill C. faculty D. capacity
14. Strong protests were made _____ with demands for an international enquiry.
A. joined B. added C. coupled D. included
15. Although I explained the situation he didn't seem to _____ the degree of danger he was in.
A. seize B. grab C. catch D. grasp
16. The restaurant is popular with film stars and the _____.
A. like B. same C. similar D. such
17. As he walked along the landing, he _____ himself in the mirror at the top of the stairs.
A. glimpsed B. glanced C. gazed D. glared
18. He was caught using forged bank notes to pay for goods and charged with _____.
A. deception B. fraud C. embezzlement D. theft
19. Mohandas K. Gandhi, _____ Mahatma, lived a noble life of poverty to work for independence.
A. that was called B. was called C. called D. calling

20. The politician gave a press conference to deny the charges that had been _____ at him.

- A. targeted B. levelled C. accused D. blamed

III. READING COMPREHENSION (20pts)

Passage 1. Read the passage below carefully and choose the best answer.

Langston Hughes was one of the greatest American writers of the twentieth century. He was born in Joplin, Missouri, and moved to Cleveland at the age of 14. Several years later he spent one year in Mexico before attending Columbia University in New York. For a few years after that, he roamed the world as a seaman, visiting **ports** around the world and writing some poetry. He returned to the United States and attended Lincoln University, where he won the Witter Bynner Prize for undergraduate poetry. After graduating in 1928, he traveled to Spain and to Russia with the help of a Guggenheim fellowship. His novels include *Not without Laughter* (1930) and *The Big Sea* (1940). He wrote an autobiography in 1956 and also published several collections of poetry. The collections include *The Weary Blues* (1926), *The Dream Keeper* (1932), *Shakespeare in Harlem* (1942), *Fields of Wonder* (1947), *One Way Ticket* (1947), and *Selected Poems* (1959). A man of many **talents**, Hughes was also a lyricist, librettist, and a journalist. As an older man in the 1960s, he spent much of his time collecting poems from Africa and from African-Americans to popularize black writers. Hughes is one of the most **accomplished** writers in American literary history, and he is seen as one of the artistic leaders of the Harlem Renaissance, the period when a neighborhood that was predominantly black produced a flood of great literature, music, and other art forms **depicting** daily city life for African-Americans.

1. What is the main topic of this passage?

- A. The life of Langston Hughes B. The Harlem Renaissance
C. African-American writers D. American twentieth-century writers

2. Where was Langston Hughes born?

- A. Spain B. New York C. Missouri D. North Carolina

3. As used in the passage, which of the following words could best replace the word "**ports**"?

- A. islands B. ships C. friends. D. harbors

4. To which of the following movements might *Shakespeare in Harlem* refer?

- A. The Civil War B. The Harlem Riots
C. The Harlem Renaissance D. The Civil Rights Movement

5. What provided Hughes with assistance for his travel to Spain and Russia?

- A. His job as a reporter B. His career as a soldier
C. A literary fellowship D. A college study program

6. The word "**talents**" in the passage could be replaced by which of the following?

- A. desires B. abilities C. strategies D. careers

7. According to the author, what did Hughes do during the later years of his life?

- A. write short stories B. popularize African-American writers
C. advocate racial equality. D. write about life in Harlem

8. Which of the following could best replace the word "**accomplished**" as used in the passage?

- A. successful B. prolific C. brilliant D. imaginative

9. Which of the following can best substitute for the word "**depicting**" in the passage?

- A. congratulating B. blessing C. screening D. portraying

10. According to the passage, Langston Hughes was all of the following EXCEPT:

- A. a novelist B. a poet C. a historian D. a journalism.

Passage 2. Read the passage below carefully and choose the best answer.

When the first white men came to America, they found vast amounts of natural resources of tremendous value. Forests covered a large part of the nation; later gas, oil and minerals were found in unbelievable amounts. There was a great abundance of very **fertile** soil. Forests, prairies, streams, and rivers abounded with wildlife. So vast were these resources that it seemed that they could never be used up. So forests were destroyed to make way for farmland. Grassland and prairies were plowed and harrowed. Minerals and oil were used in great quantities to supply a young industrial nation. Almost every river became the scene of factories, mills and power companies. Mammals and birds were **slaughtered** for food and sports. Within a short time, the results were obvious. Floods caused millions of dollars' worth of damage yearly.

The very fertile soil washed away or blew up in great clouds. The seemingly **inexhaustible** oil and minerals showed signs of depletion. Rivers were filled with silt from eroding farms and wastes from factories. Many of the rivers were made unfit for fish. Several species of birds disappeared, and some mammals seemed on the **verge** of going. Future timber shortages were predicted. In short, Americans soon came to realize that some sort of conservation program must be set up, if future, as well as present, Americans were to share in the resources that are the **heritage** of every American.

1. The title below that best expresses the main idea of this selection is

- A. what the first white men found in America.
B. the causes of timber shortages.
C. the loss of topsoil.
D. the story of America's natural resources.

2. It seemed to the early American settlers that _____.

- A. game was scarce. B. forests should not be cut.
C. the natural resources were inexhaustible. D. there was a shortage of minerals.

3. The use of America's natural resources by the early settlers was _____.

- A. careless B. scientific C. unbelievable D. predicted

4. Much of the fertile soil of America has _____.

- A. sunk deep into the earth B. been eroded by wind and water
C. been covered by lakes D. become the scene of factories

5. One reason many of our rivers are no longer suitable living places for fish is that _____.

- A. too many fish have been caught
B. floods have caused much damage
C. a conservation program has been set up
D. factories have dumped wastes into the rivers

6. Another word for "fertile" is _____.
A. wet B. productive C. useful D. irrigated
7. Another word for "slaughtered" is _____.
A. killed B. caught C. reared D. wounded
8. Another word for "verge" is _____.
A. peak B. brink C. occasion D. possibility
9. The word "inexhaustible" is closest meaning to _____.
A. boundless B. uncountable
C. very tired D. that cannot be used up
10. The word "heritage" is closest meaning to _____.
A. ownership B. possession
C. things have been passed on from earlier generations D. property

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10pts)

1. Read the following passage and decide which option A, B, C or D best fits each space (10 points):

Reports that the government is about to _____ (1) the go ahead to plans for the building of a new runway at London's Gatwick airport have angered local residents and raised fears of increased noise and exhaust pollution. The (2) _____ plans also include permission for additional night flights and will (3) _____ the compulsory purchase of farmland, as well as the demolition of a number of private homes. According to sources close to the Ministry of Transport, the government is known to be concerned by the increasing (4) _____ of traffic at London Heathrow, where there are no plans for further runways in the foreseeable (5) _____. Gatwick is widely (6) _____ as a better (7) _____ for expansion than London's third airport, Stansted, which still suffers from poor transport links. A spokesperson for the Keep Gatwick Quiet association, (8) _____ up of local people, accused the government of going back on promises made before the General Election. "We were told then that the airport authority had no (9) _____ of building another runway, and we believe that the government has a duty to (10) _____ its pledges. "Prominent figures in the government are also believed to be concerned at the news, although the Prime Minister, interviewed last night, is quoted as saying that reports were "misleading". However, he would not give an assurance that plans for building a runway had definitely been rejected.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. sign | B. make | C. give | D. approve |
| 2. A. controversial | B. debatable | C. notorious | D. doubtful |
| 3. A. involve | B. concern | C. assume | D. need |
| 4. A. sum | B. size | C. volume | D. length |
| 5. A. years | B. period | C. time | D. future |
| 6. A. regarded | B. believed | C. felt | D. held |
| 7. A. potential | B. outlook | C. prospect | D. likelihood |
| 8. A. made | B. set | C. brought | D. taken |
| 9. A. desire | B. intention | C. wish | D. objective |
| 10. A. bear out | B. count on | C. pull off | D. stand by |

2. Read the passage and choose the word or phrase that best fits each space. Circle the letter A, B, C or D.

Do you want to take part in the battle to save the world's wildlife? Animal Watch is a book which will (1) you in the fight for survival that (2) many of our endangered animals and show how they struggle on the (3) of extinction. As you enjoy the book's 250 pages and over 150 color photographs, you will have the (4) of knowing that part of your purchase money is being used to (5) animals (6) From the comfort of your armchair, you will also discover the terrible results of human (7) for land, flesh and skins.

Animal Watch is packed with fascinating facts. Did you know that polar bears cover their black noses (8) their (9) so they can hunt their prey in the snow without being seen, for example? Or that for each orangutan which is captured, one has to die?

This superb publication has so impressed Britain's leading wildlife charity that it has been chosen as Book of the Year, a (10) awarded to books which are considered to have made a major contribution to wildlife conservation. You will find Animal Watch at a special low introductory price at all good bookshops, but hurry while stocks last.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. A. combine | B. involved | C. bring | D. lead |
| 2. A. meets | B. opposes | C. forces | D. faces |
| 3. A. edge | B. start | C. limit | D. end |
| 4. A. satisfaction | B. enjoyment | C. virtue | D. value |
| 5. A. enable | B. help | C. allow | D. assist |
| 6. A. preserve | B. conserve | C. revive | D. survive |
| 7. A. greed | B. interest | C. care | D. concern |
| 8. A. with | B. by | C. for | D. from |
| 9. A. feet | B. claws | C. paws | D. toes |
| 10. A. symbol | B. title | C. trademark | D. nickname |

B. WRITTEN TEST (70pts)

I. VERB TENSES/FORMS (10pts)

Supply the correct form of the VERB in brackets to complete the passage.

Man has made great strides in all the fields of science, particularly medicine. For instance, research work in the laboratories at last (1. CONQUER) _____ poliomyelitis, one of the most devastating diseases. Although the Salk vaccine (2. NOT BE) _____ one hundred percent effective. It (3. DECREASE) _____ the case of polio considerably.

Tuberculosis once (4. KNOW) _____ as the white plague (5. STUDY) _____ intensively. As a matter of fact, it is curable if is detected in its early stages. We still have cancer (6.DEAL) _____ with, but research workers and doctors all over the world are striving to find a way to prevent and cure it. (7. JUDGE) _____ form past experience we can expect that encouraging news (8.ISSUE) _____ from time to time.

Heart disease, the greatest killer of mankind, is now in the process of being overcome. An example of the techniques that (9. DEVELOP) _____ is that of heart massage: when a heart stops nowadays while a patient is under anesthesia, the doctor opens the chest, massages the heart and revives the patient. Even a few years ago, such an operation would (10. BE) _____ inconceivable.

Yes, science, which is just another term for knowledge, is helping mankind.

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10pts)

1. Choose the best answer.

1. I won't _____ these excuses any longer ! I demand to see the manager.
A. put up with B. put off again C. put up for D. put off with
2. This jacket is the kind of thing I want. Can I _____ ?
A. try it on B. dress it C. take it off D. wear them
3. I hear that miniskirts are coming back into fashion, I wonder if they'll really _____ again.
A. catch up B. catch on C. catch out D. catch hold
4. I don't believe a word she said; I think she just made _____ that story.
A. down B. out C. off D. up
5. Alex complained that no one invited him to any social events and that he felt _____.
A. turn out B. left out C. omitted out D. gone out
6. Steve _____ his chances of passing by spending too much time on the first question.
A. threw on B. threw off C. threw away D. threw in
7. Mr Jones gave his sons some money to _____ them up in business.
A. get B. set C. put D. make
8. My application for a trading license was _____.
A. held down B. turned down C. put down D. let down
9. There is more here than I can _____ on my own.
A. cope with B. do with C. make out D. go for
10. In the early years of the twentieth century, several rebellions _____ in the northern parts of the country.
A. rose up B. turned out C. came up D. broke out

2. Complete the passage with suitable prepositions.

Not everyone who blows (1) _____ a building is a terrorist. Demolition technicians use explosive to destroy old buildings in order to make room (2) _____ new ones. Building demolition is not as simple as just placing a bomb in a building. It is a complex process that takes weeks of planning and preparation

Before a building is destroyed, all valuable material is removed so that it can be recycled. In addition, all the glass is taken out of the building. After all of these materials have been taken out of building, demolition technicians place explosives (3) _____ some of the walls (4) _____ the building. They always choose the walls that hold most of the weight of the building. This way, the building actually falls (5) _____ its own weight and fewer explosives are used.

Finally, after all the preparations have been completed, it's blast time. Before technicians actually blow up the building, they carefully check to make sure that nothing

(6)_____ the building or too close (7)_____ it. After all the safety checks have been made, the chief technician counts (8)_____ from ten (9)_____ zero, he presses a button, and BOOM! The building falls (10)_____ a perfectly planned explosions.

III. WORD FORMS (10pts)

1. Give the correct form of the words in brackets (10 points).

- 1. Forcing children to use their right hand can cause _____ of school, which can impact their academic development. (HATE)
- 2. I admire her _____ beauty. She's old but she's still beautiful. (TIME)
- 3. Although we were in danger, Ann seemed quite _____ (CONCERN)
- 4. The statue is a lifelike _____ of Chris Jesus. (REPRESENT)
- 5. The principal said some _____ words to the pupils before the exam. (COURAGE)
- 6. The _____ horse ran away from the fire.(FRIGHT)
- 7. _____ are unpleasant, but it will be nice when we get into the new house. (MOVE)
- 8. The meeting has been _____ arranged for 3 p.m. next Friday.(PROVIDE)
- 9. Jim is very disorganized and not very _____ (BUSINESS)
- 10. Her _____ has made her a lot of enemies (SPEAK)

2. Read the passage and fill each blank with the correct form of the word given

THE ART OF GIVING AND TAKING

Gift exchange, which is also called (0) **ceremonial** (CEREMONY)exchange, is the transfer of goods or services that, although regarded as (1).....(VOLUNTEER) by people involved, is part of the expected social (2)..... (BEHAVE). Gift exchange may be distinguished from other types of exchange in several respects: the first offering is made in a generous manner and there is no haggling between donor and (3)..... (RECEIVE); the exchange is an expression of an existing social relationship or the establishment of a new one that differs from (4)..... (PERSON) (market relationships; and the profit in gift exchange may be in the sphere of social relationship and prestige rather than in material advantage. The gift-exchange cycle entails (5)..... (OBLIGE) to give, to receive, and to return. Sanctions may exist to induce people to give, (6).....(APPROVE) or loss of prestige resulting from a failure to do so. (7).....(REFUSE) to accept a gift may be seen as rejection of social relations and may lead to enmity. The reciprocity of the cycle rests in the necessity to return the gift; the prestige associated with the appearance of (8).....(GENEROUS) dictates that the value of the return be(9).....(APPROXIMATE) equal to or greater than the value of the original gift. Alongside its obvious economic functions, gift exchange is (10)..... (SIGNIFY) expression of social relations.

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10pts)

1. Identify and correct the one word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct.

- 1. A progress has been made toward finding a cure for bird flu.
A B C D
- 2. Can't you think of anything more intelligent to tell?
A B C D

3. There are only few people who still want to stay in the village.
A B C D
4. All almost the electricity for industrial use comes from large generators driven by
A B C D
stream turbines.
5. The more you pull on a square knot, the tightest it gets
A B C D
6. Please remember not calling my house between 3 p.m and 4 p.m this afternoon.
A B C D
7. When you firstly meet someone, you should not ask personal questions.
A B C D
8. Walking into the kitchen, I saw my mother washed the dishes.
A B C D
9. Kim missed her plane yesterday because a traffic jam on her way to the airport.
A B C D
10. People have used leather to make shoes since hundreds of years.
A B C D

- 2. There is one mistake in each of the following sentences. Find and correct it.**
1. For such an experience and able teacher, discipline was not a problem.
 2. Peter's father had him to repeat the poems many times.
 3. They didn't seem to take any notice of that the teacher said.
 4. Tom's very good at science when his brother is absolutely hopeless.
 5. I watched the train to leave until it was out of sight.
 6. Maria asked Sandra whether she knew the post office had been at strike for the past week.
 7. Never before have so many people in the United States interested in soccer.
 8. Despite the identity of the attacker is known to the police, no name has been released.
 9. Nobody watched, so the little boy took the packet of sweets from the shelf and putting it in his pocket.
 10. More and more women are now joining the pay labor force worldly.

	Mistakes	Correction		Mistakes	Correction
1			6		
2			7		
3			8		
4			9		
5			10		

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10pts)

- 1. Fill in each gap with one suitable word.**
- Although the world's energy resources have (1) _____ many millions of years to produce, we (2) _____ quickly beginning to exhaust these supplies. Recently UN committee reported that (3) _____ world's oil and gas supplies would (4) _____ about 100 years if used carefully.
- The report stated that there (5) _____ be enough oil and gas for a century only if the present demand could (6) _____ controlled. If the demand continued

- (7) _____ grow, the report said that fuel supplies would last for less (8) _____ forty years. According to the report, (9) _____ governments now take steps to control the amounts of fossil fuels (10) _____ are used.

2. Read the passage and fill in each blank with ONE suitable word.

EARTHQUAKES

An earthquake is one of the most terrifying natural phenomena. We generally think (1) _____ the ground we stand on as solid and completely stable. An earthquake can shatter that idea instantly when we see the ground move and buildings fall (2) _____. We only hear about earthquakes in the news every now and again, but (3) _____ are actually an everyday occurrence. In fact, our planet experiences (4) _____ than three million earthquakes a year. However, the vast majority of (5) _____ earthquakes are extremely weak, and some of the stronger quakes affect uninhabited places, where they go largely unnoticed. It is only big quakes (6) _____ densely populated areas that get our attention. (7) _____ quite recently, nobody was sure what caused earthquakes. There is still a certain amount of mystery surrounding them today, (8) _____ we now have a much clearer understanding of the natural movements of rock beneath the surface of the earth that (9) _____ the ground above shake. Enormous progress has been made over the past century.

Seismologists have identified the forces that cause earthquakes, and developed technology that can tell us (10) _____ size. They can even say where major earthquakes are likely to occur. Unfortunately, what they have not yet found is a way of predicting exactly when an earthquake is going to happen.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20pts)

Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence given.

1. She became interested in wildlife conservation, so she joined Greenpeace.
But.....
2. Lately I have thought of nothing but work.
I have been rather.....
3. You brought the umbrella but it didn't rain.
You needn't.....
4. They are soon accustomed to swimming
It is.....
5. She is proud of being such a good cook.
She prides.....
6. The heavy rain made it impossible for us to have our picnic.
Had.....
7. His jealousy increases with his love for her.
The more.....
8. "If you wanted to use my car, you should have asked me first, Tom" said Mary.
Mary criticized
9. He not only failed in his exam but also had a road accident.
Not only.....
10. I will marry her and I don't care how old she is.
No matter.....

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY (10ps)

A. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>ab</u> dominal | B. <u>ab</u> olitionist | C. <u>ab</u> ominate | D. antibi <u>o</u> tic |
| 2. A. app <u>re</u> ciable | B. atro <u>c</u> ious | C. <u>c</u> ensorious | D. cre <u>t</u> aceous |
| 3. A. <u>f</u> ungicide | B. indu <u>c</u> tive | C. <u>m</u> ustard | D. mu <u>t</u> inous |
| 4. A. rasp <u>b</u> erry | B. <u>p</u> sychology | C. <u>p</u> aediatrics | D. <u>p</u> tomaine |
| 5. A. <u>s</u> chedule | B. <u>s</u> chema | C. <u>s</u> cholastic | D. <u>c</u> hronic |

B. Choose the word whose stress is different from the others.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. sanitary | B. tentacle | C. prosperity | D. momentary |
| 2. A. locate | B. unique | C. ballet | D. metric |
| 3. A. differential | B. preferential | C. assassinate | D. complimentary |
| 4. A. carnivore | B. accomplice | C. bewilder | D. delusive |
| 5. A. prophesy | B. atmosphere | C. hemisphere | D. ideology |

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE (20ps)

Choose the best answer.

- His wife died last year and he still can't _____ to terms with her death.
A. come B. go C. get D. contribute
- Nobody expected Sally to resign. It came out of the _____.
A. sky B. blue C. dream D. cloud
- The governments are trying to stamp on _____ behaviour such as vandalism.
A. momentous B. dishonest C. antisocial D. controversial
- I watched the street performers for a bit with a group of other _____.
A. witnesses B. onlookers C. observers D. viewers
- He _____ as a soldier in the army as soon as he quit high school.
A. joined B. enrolled C. registered D. enlisted
- One of the main _____ in many people's lives is to earn a living.
A. motives B. dynamics C. characteristics D. motivations
- I am fully prepared for my interview and I am confident that I can answer any questions they may care to _____ me.
A. throw at B. drop on C. slide to D. roll to
- For food to be _____, it must be free of added chemicals, both in the growing of the food and in the killing of the pests that might damage the crop.
A. fresh B. organic C. green D. healthy
- Police have discovered that _____ money was used to pay for the goods.
A. copy B. false C. fake D. counterfeit
- I'm afraid we have _____ a lot of criticism over our decision to close the hospital.
A. come in for B. come round C. come out with D. come up with
- _____ arranged a loan from the bank, we couldn't have been able to move house.
A. I hadn't B. Hadn't I C. Had I not D. If I had no

12. The hotel _____ have received our booking as they had no reservation under the name "Wright".
 A.might not B.can't C.may not D.mustn't
13. Only by trying again and again _____ to unlock the door.
 A.he managed B.was he managed C.did he manage D.had he managed
14. If I _____ you a pet crocodile, what would you do with it?
 A.were going to give B.could give C.were for giving D.were to give
15. We _____ have spent all that time looking for a bank- there was a cash machine here!
 A.needn't B.mustn't C.can't D.could
16. Sometimes you can't prove someone is telling the truth- you have to take it on _____.
 A.trust B.safety C.faith D.honesty
17. She was unaware that she had been under _____ since her arrival.
 A.review B.consideration C.discussion D.surveillance
18. In his lifetime he was one of the world's richest men, and is believed _____ his fortune by arms dealing.
 A.to be making B.to have made C.to have been made D.to make
19. I won't _____ my neighbours parking their cars in front of my house.
 A. allow B.let C.permit D.have
20. The car skidded to a halt after _____ its headlights smashed in the crash.
 A.having B.making C.letting D.doing

III. READING COMPREHENSION (20ps).

READING 1

Ismene Brown takes a teddy-bear to work with her. She is a **sub-editor** for a newspaper, and the teddy comes in handy as a preventative measure against repetitive strain injury (**RSI**). The term describes a variety of musculo-skeletal disorders of the hand, wrist, arms, elbow, shoulder and neck, caused by frequent, identical movements. On advice from her physiotherapist, Ismene puts the teddy under her right wrist and it allows the blood to flow more freely throughout her arm. RSI is causing acute problems for many journalists who use new technology. The Financial Times suffered an epidemic when 35 of the paper's journalists were confirmed by the company doctor as suffering from RSI. There were 18 to 20 cases in the serious category, and a further 30 to 40 people who experienced tolerable pains from time to time, according to a National Union of journalists officer at the newspapers. "Serious" means they've been off work for many months, with no signs of improvement and no way of even doing other things with their limbs'.

One production editor describes the symptoms of RSI: "At first, I had a numb feeling in my fingertips, with pins and needles, cold hands, tingling and a general feeling that I wasn't all right. Then it got increasingly worse, with more acute pain throughout my wrist".

The newspaper used a complex American computer system that caused nearly 100 cases of RSI on the Los Angeles Times. Not much hand movement is required to make all the necessary keyboard strokes. Sub-editors and writers may keep their hands in the same positions for long periods, preventing a regular blood flow.

The Financial Times switched off screens for fifteen minutes at 3 pm and 5 pm, when journalists were forced to take breaks. This apparently helped, but with constant deadline pressures some argued that it could serve to exacerbate the problem, and more frequent, but shorter breaks might be more effective.

The term RSI originates from Australia where, in 1985-1986, the country's **white collar workers** experienced a national outbreak of the syndrome. Since then, though, it has subsided, giving rise to two different theories-that the medical profession started ignoring it, so it went away, or that people gradually found ways of coping with it.

1. The word "sub-editor", refers to
 - A. an assistant editor
 - B. person who checks information
 - C. person who correct his own pieces of writing for publication
 - D. person who edits his own texts
2. RSI is treated as
 - A. long-lasting illness in which the muscles become gradually weaker
 - B. symptoms which make muscles stiff
 - C. disorders of muscles and framework of bones
 - D. disturbance of the normal working of the body
3. RSI is caused by a movement which is both
 - A. jerky and sporadic.
 - B. unchanging and recurrent.
 - C. mechanical and varied.
 - D. awkward and irregular.
4. Why does Ismene take a teddy bear to work?
 - A. To keep her company when work becomes repetitive.
 - B. To protect her from the glare of her computer screen.
 - C. To prevent injury to her arm while she is working.
 - D. To tuck under her arm for support while working.
5. Serious cases of RSI are defined as
 - A. necessitating a long period of absence from work.
 - B. the inability to perform other functions at work.
 - C. experiencing bearable pain on a constant basis.
 - D. the inability to enjoy the work which they are doing.
6. What caused the cases of RSI on the Los Angeles Times?
 - A. An out-of-date computer system.
 - B. A lack of adequate training in the use of equipment.
 - C. A sophisticated computer system necessitating little physical input.
 - D. An over-complicated computer system requiring frequent repetitive movement.
7. Although journalists on The Financial Times took two short breaks,
 - A. this had no effect whatsoever on performance.
 - B. the number of breaks was considered to be over-generous.
 - C. most people were convinced it made the problem worse.
 - D. this did not completely resolve the problem.

8. White-collar workers are
- A. rescue workers
 - B. social workers
 - C. office workers
 - D. workers who wear white costumes
9. According to the writer, it appears that since 1985 RSI
- A. has increased dramatically
 - B. has spread to the medical profession.
 - C. is no longer so widespread.
 - D. is undergoing intense medical research.
10. The syndrome RSI seems to have disappeared
- A. because people have found out a cure for it
 - B. because there has been occupational therapy
 - C. because there have been medical advances in the treatment
 - D. but people haven't been sure about its adequate reasons

READING 2

For the questions 1-10 read through the following text and then choose from the list A-J the best phrase to fill each of the blanks.

- A. It was abandoned briefly in the 1970s
- B. Trademark designs
- C. The version with which we are familiar now was introduced in 1924
- D. Universal certainly chose their name for this reason
- E. In the era of silent films
- F. The Warner Brothers trademark began life as a rather austere shield
- G. The trademarks which we would recognise today have undergone many transformations over the years
- H. Paramount's snowy peak has survived virtually unchanged
- I. It has gone through many transformations
- J. The logo was used at the start of every film

(1) _____-or logos- identifying film companies have been around since cinema's early days.(2) _____, viewers looked for the name of the company before they looked for who the stars were and they were rarely interested in the director.(3) _____ by many film companies and it was an important part of each studio's publicity.(4) _____ and quite detailed accounts survive concerning some of them.(5) _____ since the original company was founded.The image was taken from a childhood memory of a mountain in Utah, where its founder grew up, while the title was borrowed from the name of a construction site down the road from his office.(6) _____ but was soon redesigned into the form we would recognise today.(7) _____ but the company soon returned to it,coloured blue and orange and floating in front of a blue sky.Logos that feature blue skies form a kind of species within the field of film company trademarks, with Warner Brothers,Columbia and Paramount all using it as a background.(8) _____ - they all want to be the greatest and the largest and to become part of the everyday landscape.(9) _____ and their logo also features the sky in another sense- seeing it all from outer space.(10) _____, with the early orbiting plane being replaced by the famous mirrored globe.

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10ps)

Read the passage below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.

Did you know that on average we take home 150 plastic bags annually? In other words, that means a global figure of one million plastic bags taken home every minute. We are sure you'll agree this is a truly (1) _____ statistic.

Plastic bags can't be simply (2) _____ of along with your domestic rubbish - they can blow off landfill sites and become highly (3) _____ litter which can remain in the environment for a number of years. They are not only an eyesore but they are a (4) _____ to the environment too. For example, plastic bags almost dammed the Buriganga river in Bangladesh, and they are widely (5) _____ responsible for causing devastating floods there on two occasions.

They also (6) _____ a particular threat to wildlife. More and more (7) _____ dead turtles and whales are discovered washed up on beaches, killed by swallowed plastic bags. To marine life, a plastic bag closely (8) _____ a jellyfish.

These are the reason why you should reuse plastic bags you already have or take a small rucksack on trips to the supermarket. Why not take (9) _____ now and show how much you care about the environment (10) _____ taking this small step.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. striking | B. shocking | C. astonishing | D. terrifying |
| 2. A. disposed | B. thrown | C. finished | D. used |
| 3. A. evident | B. observable | C. visible | D. marked |
| 4. A. risk | B. danger | C. difficulty | D. problem |
| 5. A. shown | B. taken | C. made | D. held |
| 6. A. model | B. set | C. pose | D. generate |
| 7. A. repeatedly | B. frequently | C. usually | D. generally |
| 8. A. resembles | B. reminds | C. equates | D. appears |
| 9. A. responsibility | B. advantage | C. action | D. account |
| 10. A. by | B. from | C. with | D. via |

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES/ FORMS (10ps)

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense or form.

1. The faulty goods had better (return) _____ to the shop by Friday.
2. This castle (must /build) _____ over 200 years ago.
3. Recent advances in human embryology and genetic engineering (raise) _____ the issue of how this knowledge ought to be used.
4. There are two main areas in which such research (regard) _____ as being beneficial, and the first of these is in the field of conception.
5. The second area is that of research into genetically (transmit) _____ diseases.
6. This time next week, he (attend) _____ a press conference in Geneva.
7. I'm on the island for my two -week vacation and I (love) _____ every minute of it.
8. They (should /let) _____ us know they were changing their plans.
9. He is exhausted because he (ski) all day.
10. He was the first suspect (question) _____.

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10ps)

A. Supply the missing preposition

1. I advised you _____ going to the dangerous mountainous area.
2. Your hands smell _____ perfume, don't they?
3. The audience threw a lot of empty bottles _____ the footballers.
4. Who'll compensate me _____ my loss of property?
5. They charge him _____ murder.

B. Fill in the blank with a suitable phrasal verb in its correct tense or form.

1. The car _____ on the way to the airport and I had to take a taxi.
2. When did Jane first _____ acupuncture?
3. _____ leaflets on the streets has to be one of the most boring jobs.
4. Two people _____ by a car on a pedestrian crossing this morning.
5. You can _____ me for support in the meeting.

III. WORD FORMS (10ps)

Give the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. (Enter) to museums and galleries should be free so that everyone can take advantage of them.
2. He (hear) my phone call to the bank but I didn't know this.
3. Almost everyone has some idea of what (globe) warming is all about, but no one is quite sure about its consequences.
4. (Immigrate) to the US must complete all appropriate forms before entering the country.
5. The results suggest that it is not productive to spend long and exhausting hours exercising when working out for a short time and more (energy) achieves the same results.
6. (Compete) sports and a team spirit build up one's character.
7. She is also a regular (contribute) to cookery programmes on national television.
8. Research in many areas needs to be regulated rather (ban).
9. The monster in the films are only (imagine) ones.
10. Gym (member) has soared in recent years, much to the delight of the health and fitness industries.

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10ps)

There are 10 mistakes in the short passage. Find them and correct them.

Young people are extreme critical of decisions made by persons in authority. This attitude is not always accept to the more powerful members of a society. They may feel threatened with the idealism of some university students; an idealism which often prevents the latter from viewing an issue objectively. Yet without student protests, certain injustices within society might never be expose.

Although the community and the media usually attack student unrest at the time, many years latter, as community attitudes change, the reasons for that student action become clearer, and generally their ideas, if not their methods, are considered more acceptable. If we can understand that it is probably, in societies best interest for the young people to question existing attitudes and injustices, we might realise that we would do well to listen more closely to which they have to say.

Perhaps older people should become more tolerant of the ideas and creative expression of the youth generation. Too often the ideas they express are dismissed simply because they are new. In the other hand, young people ought to recognise when they are being impossibly selfish and their demand are too impractical.

V. OPEN CLOSE TEST (10ps)

Read the passage and fill in each of the blanks with a suitable word

One of the most (1) _____ archaeological finds in the world must be the Terracotta Army. The clay figures that guard the tomb of the first Chinese (2) _____, Qin Shihuangdi, were actually found accidentally by Chinese peasants while (3) _____ a well. Further excavations were carried (4) _____ and it was shown that they had been placed around the tomb after Qin Shihuangdi's burial.

Qin Shihuangdi came to power at the age of thirteen and during his (5) _____ there were three attempts to assassinate him. This may explain why, (6) _____ being such a young age, he had begun making arrangements for an (7) _____ tomb to be built for his death. Included in these plans were, of course, the warriors that made up the army.

The figures (8) _____ the tomb were made with incredible attention to detail – each one has a face that is unmistakable and individual. In fact, it is believed that each one has the (9) _____ of a real soldier. For over two thousand years, (10) _____ amazing figures have kept a continual watch over the tomb.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20ps)

Finish the sentence or rewrite it so that it has a similar meaning. Use the word given in capital letters and the word mustn't altered in any way.

1. It is alleged that the manager of the club is considering resignation.

The manager _____

2. If you don't pay on time, your booking will be cancelled.

Failure _____

3. They realized that something was wrong when they set foot in the room.

Only when _____

4. My grandfather had completely forgotten that he phoned me last night.

My grandfather didn't have any _____

5. In his previous job, Ted travelled a lot.

Ted would _____

6. The view from the summit is spectacular.

(WORLD) _____

7. Your attitude will have to change if you want to succeed.

(LEAF) _____

8. Our boss gets very annoyed when we criticize him.

(BULL) _____

9. Thunder and lightning terrify me.

(DEATH) _____

10. Apparently the entire market was destroyed in a fire a few months ago.

(UP) _____

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY

Pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from those of the other words.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>per</u> mission | B. <u>dec</u> ision | C. <u>lei</u> sure | D. <u>oc</u> cas <u>i</u> on |
| 2. A. <u>to</u> mb | B. <u>com</u> batant | C. <u>com</u> ber | D. <u>sub</u> tl <u>e</u> t <u>y</u> |
| 3. A. <u>inf</u> amous | B. <u>fame</u> | C. <u>str</u> anger | D. <u>dan</u> ger |
| 4. A. <u>ch</u> aperon | B. <u>char</u> ity | C. <u>ch</u> allenge | D. <u>Ch</u> arlie |
| 5. A. <u>f</u> ur <u>l</u> | B. <u>f</u> ur | C. <u>f</u> ur <u>z</u> e | D. <u>f</u> ur <u>i</u> er |
| 6. A. <u>tele</u> cast | B. <u>tele</u> metry | C. <u>tele</u> scope | D. <u>tele</u> ology |
| 7. A. <u>com</u> plete | B. <u>com</u> mand | C. <u>com</u> mon | D. <u>com</u> munity |
| 8. A. <u>lux</u> ury | B. <u>ex</u> ample | C. <u>ex</u> ist | D. <u>ex</u> empt |
| 9. A. <u>learn</u> ed | B. <u>sac</u> red | C. <u>belov</u> ed | D. <u>photogr</u> aphed |
| 10. A. <u>rise</u> | B. <u>rin</u> se | C. <u>brow</u> se | D. <u>bru</u> ise |

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE

Choose the best answer.

- Having decided to rent a flat, we _____ contacting all the accommodation agencies in the city.
A. set to B. set off C. set out D. set about
- The school authorities _____ the child's unruly behaviour on his parents' lack of discipline.
A. attribute B. accuse C. blame D. ascribe
- After months of bitter arguing the couple had to accept that they were _____.
A. incongruous B. incompatible C. dissident D. disaffected
- In the hands of reckless driver a car becomes a _____ weapon.
A. lethal B. fatal C. mortal D. venal
- What the company needs is a _____ actor who can take on a variety of roles.
A. variable B. changeable C. versatile D. diverse
- The feuding families have been _____ enemies for years.
A. sworn B. promised C. cursed D. blood
- Please don't _____ it a miss if I make a few suggestions for improvements.
A. think B. assume C. take D. judge
- It's a shame they didn't pick you up, but it doesn't _____ out the possibility that you might get a job in a different department.
A. strike B. cancel C. draw D. rule
- Don't thank me for helping in the garden. It was _____ pleasure to be working out of doors.
A. mere B. simple C. sheer D. plain
- As of yet, no acceptable means of resolving international disputes has been established.
A. So far B. until then C. Recently D. However
- I reckon Martin is _____ of a nervous breakdown.
A. in charge B. under suspicion C. on the verge D. indicative

12. At no time _____ you pay a rise.
 A. did I ever promise B. do ever I promise
 C. I have ever promised D. had ever I promised
13. It had been announced that the proposed new office block _____ because of the current economic situation.
 A. will not be now built B. will now not be built
 C. will not now be build D. now will not be built
14. Hardly had he sat down _____ he was sent for again.
 A. when B. than C. after D. that
15. Every Christmas of my childhood was the same. My father _____ late for lunch, weighed down with presents for the family.
 A. would arrive B. had arrived
 C. was arriving D. was used to arriving
16. _____ further rioting to occur, the government would be forced to use its emergency powers.
 A. Should B. Did C. Were D. Had
17. Don't worry about the lunch. I'll _____ it.
 A. look to B. see for C. see to D. look over
18. Dick put _____ ball in _____ net in _____ second half but _____ goal was disallowed.
 A. a/a/a/a B. the/the/the /the C. the/the/a/a D. a/a/the/the
19. Up the stairs _____ the plump old housekeeper _____
 A. X/puffed B. did/ puff C. X/puff D. puffed/ X
20. The trouble with Tom is that he _____ sport.
 A. is obsessed in B. is keen of C. is obsessed with D. in favour of

III. READING COMPREHENSION: Read the passages and choose the best answer:

Reading 1

In 776 B.C, the first Olympic Games were held at the foot of Mount Olympus to honour the Greek's chief god, Zeus. The warm climate for outdoor activities, the need for preparedness in war, and their lifestyle caused the Greeks to create competitive sports. Only the elite and military could participate at first, but later the Games were open to all free Greek males who had no criminal record. The Greeks emphasized physical fitness and strength in their education of youth. Therefore, contests in running, jumping, discus and javelin throwing, boxing, and horse and chariot racing were held in individual cities, and the winners competed every four years at Mount Olympus. Winners were greatly honoured by having olive wreaths placed on their heads and having poems sung about their deeds. Originally these contests were held as games of friendship, and any wars in progress were halted to allow the game to take place. They also helped to strengthen bonds among competitors and the different cities represented. The Greeks attached so much importance to the Games that they calculated time in four-year cycles called "Olympiads" dating from 776 B.C. The contests coincided with religious festivities and constituted an all-out effort on the part of the participants to please the gods. Anyone who disobeyed the rules were dismissed and seriously punished. These athletes brought shame not only to themselves, but also to the cities they represented.

1. Which of the following is not true?
 - A. Winners placed olive wreaths on their own heads.
 - B. The games were held in Greece every four years.
 - C. Battles were interrupted to participate in the games.
 - D. Poems glorified the winner in song.
2. The word “**elite**” is closest in the meaning to
 - A. aristocracy
 - B. brave
 - C. intellectuals
 - D. muscular
3. Why were the Olympics held?
 - A. To stop war
 - B. To honour Zeus
 - C. To crown the best athletes
 - D. To sing songs about athletes
4. Approximately how many years ago did these games originate?
 - A. 800 years
 - B. 1,200 years
 - C. 2,300 years
 - D. 2,800 years
5. What conclusion can we draw about the ancient Greek?
 - A. They are pacifists.
 - B. They believed athletic events were important.
 - C. They were very simple.
 - D. They couldn’t count, so they used “Olympiads” for dates.
6. What is the main idea of this passage?
 - A. Physical fitness was an integral part of the lives of the ancient Greeks.
 - B. The Greeks severely punished those who did not participate in physical fitness programs.
 - C. The Greeks had always encouraged everyone to participate in the games.
 - D. The Greeks had the games coincide with religious festivities so that they could go back to war when the games were over.
7. The word “**deeds**” is closest in meaning to
 - A. accomplishments
 - B. ancestors
 - C. documents
 - D. property
8. Which of the following was ultimately required of all athletes competing in the Olympics?
 - A. They must have completed military service.
 - B. They had to attend special training sessions.
 - C. They had to be Greek males with no criminal record.
 - D. They had to be religious.
9. The word “**halted**” means most nearly the same as
 - A. encouraged
 - B. started
 - C. curtailed
 - D. fixed
10. What is an “Olympiad”?
 - A. The time it took to finish the games.
 - B. The time between games.
 - C. The time it took to finish a war.
 - D. The time it took the athletes to train.

Reading 2

The sun today is a yellow dwarf star. It is **fueled** by thermonuclear reactions near its center that convert hydrogen to helium. The Sun has existed in its present **state** for about 4 billion, 600 million years and is thousands of times larger than the Earth. By studying other stars, astronomers can predict what the rest of the Sun’s life will be like. About 5 billion years from now, the core of the Sun will shrink and become hotter. The surface temperature will fall. The higher temperature of the center will increase the rate of thermonuclear reactions. The outer regions of the Sun will expand

approximately 35 million miles, about the distance to Mercury, which is the closest planet to the Sun. The Sun will then be a red giant star. Temperatures on the Earth will become too hot for life to exist.

Once the Sun has used up its thermonuclear energy as a red giant, it will begin to shrink. After it shrinks to the size of the Earth, it will become a white dwarf star. The Sun may throw off huge amounts of gases in violent eruptions called nova explosions as it changes from a red giant to a white dwarf.

After billions of years as a white dwarf, the Sun will have used up all its fuel and will have lost its heat. Such a star is called a black dwarf. After the Sun has become a black dwarf, the Earth will be dark and cold. If any atmosphere remains there, it will have frozen onto the Earth's surface.

1. What is the primary purpose of this passage?
 - A. To alert people to the dangers posed by the Sun.
 - B. To discuss conditions on Earth in the far future.
 - C. To present a theory about red giant stars.
 - D. To describe changes that the Sun will go through.
2. The word 'fueled' is closest in meaning to
 - A. powered
 - B. bombarded
 - C. created
 - D. propelled
3. The word 'state' is closest in meaning to
 - A. shape
 - B. condition
 - C. location
 - D. size
4. It can be inferred from the passage that the Sun
 - A. is approximately halfway through its life as a yellow dwarf.
 - B. has been in existence for 10 billion years.
 - C. is rapidly changing in size and brightness.
 - D. will continue as a yellow dwarf for another 10 billion years.
5. What will probably be the first stage of change as the Sun becomes a red giant?
 - A. Its core will cool off and use less fuel.
 - B. Its surface will become hotter and shrink.
 - C. It will throw off huge amounts of gases.
 - D. Its center will grow smaller and hotter.
6. When the Sun becomes a red giant, what will conditions be like on Earth?
 - A. Its atmosphere will freeze and become solid.
 - B. It will be enveloped in the expanding surface of the Sun.
 - C. It will become too hot for life to exist.
 - D. It will be nearly destroyed by nova explosions.
7. As a white dwarf, the Sun will be
 - A. the same size as the planet Mercury.
 - B. thousands of times smaller than it is today.
 - C. around 35 million miles in diameter.
 - D. cold and dark.
8. According to the passage, which of the following best describes the sequence of stages that the Sun will probably pass through?
 - A. Yellow dwarf, white dwarf, red giant, black giant.
 - B. Red giant, white dwarf, red dwarf, nova explosion.
 - C. Yellow dwarf, red giant, white dwarf, black dwarf.
 - D. White dwarf, red giant, black dwarf, yellow dwarf.

9. The word '**there**' in the last sentence of paragraph 4 refers to
 A. our own planet. B. the outer surface of the Sun.
 C. the core of a black dwarf. D. the planet Mercury.
10. Which of the following best describes the tone of the passage?
 A. Alarmed B. Pessimistic C. Comic D. Objective.

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST

Choose the word which best fits each gap of the passage.

Any change in one part of an ecosystem can cause changes in other parts. Droughts, storms, and fires can change ecosystems. Some changes (1)ecosystems. If there is too (2)rainfall, plants will not have enough water to live. If a kind of plant dies off, the animals that (3)..... it may also die or move away. Some changes are good for ecosystems. Some pine forests need (4)for the pine trees to reproduce. The seeds are sealed inside pinecones. Heat from a forest fire melts the seal and lets the seeds (5).....Polluting the air, soil, and water can harm ecosystems. Building (6)on rivers for electric power and irrigation can harm ecosystems (7)..... the rivers. Bulldozing wetlands and cutting down (8)..... destroy ecosystems. Ecologists are working with companies and governments to find better ways of (9)..... fish, cutting down trees, and building dams. They are looking for ways to get food, lumber, and other products for people (10)..... causing harm to ecosystems.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. A. harms | B. harmful | C. harmless | D. harm |
| 2. A. little | B. a little | C. few | D. a few |
| 3. A. fed | B. feed | C. feed on | D. food |
| 4. A. flame | B. fires | C. blaze | D. burning |
| 5. A. out | B. in | C. go | D. fly |
| 6. A. moats | B. ditches | C. bridges | D. dams |
| 7. A. on | B. around | C. over | D. under |
| 8. A. hills | B. jungles | C. forests | D. woods |
| 9. A. catching | B. holding | C. carrying | D. taking |
| 10. A. avoid | B. without | C. not | D. no |

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES/ FORMS

Put the verbs given in brackets into their appropriate tenses or forms.

- The little boy had a lot of trouble (convince).....everyone that he (see)..... a mermaid.
- I was terribly disappointed (discover).....that he (lie).....to me.
- I really didn't expect (introduce).....to the president.
- The sunlight (come).....through the window (wake).....me up early every morning.
- The girl got into a lot of trouble. She (not tell).....a lie.
- I (appreciate).....(tell).....the news.
- The anthropologist (leave).....the village when she (collect)..... enough data.

8. He saves \$500 a year. By the time he (retire)....., he (save)..... \$20,000
9. The dog came down suddenly and I suppose they didn't know which way to turn. If only they (have)..... a map and compass with them, they (not drown).....
10. You (telephone)..... for ages. You (not finish).....?

II. PREPOSITIONS and PHRASAL VERBS

Choose the suitable words in the box to fill in the blanks.

<i>a. in the middle and late</i>	<i>b. settle up</i>	<i>c. get round to</i>	<i>d. came over</i>
<i>e. get through</i>	<i>f. make up for</i>	<i>g. fell out</i>	<i>h. in i. out j. suits</i>

1. If you pay the restaurant bill with your credit card, I'll _____ with you later.
2. It's difficult to _____ to the customer helpline in the morning.
3. My friend and I _____ last week because she thinks I'm in love with her boyfriend.
4. I hope I will be able to _____ answering the letter thisIn the mid- and late evening.
5. As you've arrived late, you'll have to _____ the time you have lost.
6. _____ 20th century, technological advances expanded the definition of the book to include audio books and electronic books or e-books.
7. The price of excursions is included _____ the cost of the holiday.
8. The uniform seems to _____ him so much. He looks stronger in it.
9. I meant to sound confident at the interview but I'm afraid I _____ as dogmatic.
10. I can lend you five pounds to help you _____ until you've had time to go to the bank.

III. WORD FORMS: Put the word in brackets into the correct form.

1. The unresponsive audience made the lecturer somewhat (heart)_____. What a shame.
2. She's quite an (eye)_____
3. His family suffered from his (expend)_____
4. The (edit)_____ staff consists of ten experienced journalists.
5. This leads to more pressure being put on the (adequate)_____ public transport system.
6. The nineteenth century faith in the power of science is now very (question)_____
7. A person with an (inferior)_____ complex can be very disagreeable.
8. There was loud (laugh)_____ as the clown fell off the ladder.
9. People used to suffer from their life-time physical (normal)_____
10. They won the case because of the (appear)_____ in court of the defendant.

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION: Pick out 10 unnecessary words in the paragraph.

Caring for your teeth and gums should be include avoiding such sugary drinks and food, especially between the meals. Regularly remove the plague and debris from off your teeth with a toothbrush. Use a small-headed brush of a medium hardness. This type of brush will easily reach to the awkward areas of the mouth. Brush your teeth after each meal, especially more after breakfast and after the last food or drink of the day. Bleeding gums are such a common occurrence of that most the people think it is normal. In fact, bleeding and inflammation of the gums are signs of a common disease- periodontal disease- which may gradually destroys the tissues supporting your teeth. Periodontal disease affects teenagers and adults, and is the commonest cause of tooth loss in amongst adults. It is caused by the continued presence of plaque on the teeth.

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST

Fill in each blank with one suitable word.

The first London to Brighton run took place on November 14th, 1896. It was organised to celebrate the (1).....of a law which made it easier for cars in Britain to be driven on the roads. Before then, the law required a driver and an engineer in the car and a man walking in front of the vehicle with a red flag warning of its approach.

Since then, this annual run has become one of the most popular events on the British motoring calendar, (2).....crowds of over one million lining the route. Only the (3).....oldest cars, constructed during the ten years between 1895 and 1905, are allowed to take part in it. Lovingly polished by their drivers, who are dressed in the clothing of the (4)....., the cars leave Hyde Park in London at 7.30 am and arrive, (5)....., in Brighton some three hours later.

The 60 - mile run is not a race- there's an official coffee stop on the (6)..... and the cars are restricted to an average speed of only 30kph. The only (7)..... for finishing is a medal, which is awarded to everyone who reaches Brighton before 4pm. The run traditionally (8)..... participants from all four (9).....of the world, including Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia. Since the youngest car is nearly a hundred years old, some of them (10).....down of course. But for the owners of the 400- plus vehicles, it's simply being there that brings the greatest pleasure.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

1. The brochure gives hardly any useful information.

Precious _____

2. I have frequently made stupid mistakes like that.

Many's _____

3. Trudy was quite relieved when she found out the truth.

It was something _____

4. What put me off the idea was simply how expensive it was going to be.

The sheer _____

5. He didn't mention our previous conversation at all. (preference)

6. I don't feel like going to the party (mood)

7. "Please don't take my money, it's all I've got," said the old woman to the intruder (pleaded)

8. My impression of her is that she is a very effective teacher. (strikes)

9. We never purchase small quantities as we would make less profit (bulk)

10. Nowadays goods are often acquired but not paid for immediately (credit)

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN BẾN TRE – BẾN TRE

CÂU HỎI 1: PHONOLOGY (10 điểm)

Pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the rest.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. A. sweat | B. leather | C. heal | D. head |
| 2. A. bamboo | B. igloo | C. book | D. taboo |
| 3. A. massage | B. carriage | C. voyage | D. dosage |
| 4. A. tank | B. sand | C. bank | D. rank |
| 5. A. paths | B. months | C. mouths | D. wreaths |

Pick out the word which is stressed differently from the rest.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 6. A. necessity | B. industry | C. quantity | D. company |
| 7. A. apartment | B. contentment | C. investment | D. movement |
| 8. A. musician | B. director | C. programmer | D. developer |
| 9. A. astronaut | B. sharpener | C. elector | D. carpenter |
| 10. A. although | B. until | C. unless | D. unto |

CÂU HỎI 2: VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE (20 điểm)

Choose the best option to complete each of the following sentences

- I wouldn't have realized about the possible risk of setting the factory on fire if Bob hadn't _____ my attention to it.
A. sought B. drawn C. showed D. caught
- It was mindless of you to _____ Sam in the face. You should never have done it if you expect him to love you.
A. slam B. clap C. slap D. clasp
- I can hardly think of Jenny being able to _____ the aim she has set herself.
A. implement B. accomplish C. triumph D. succeed
- It had been assumed Phillip would take over the manager's post after the man retired. But, it never came to _____ since he'd decided to change his place of work.
A. final B. pass C. occurrence D. being
- Eric's father works as an interpreter. The man is _____ in three languages.
A. fluent B. outspoken C. speechless D. knowledgeable
- Our karate master is as quick as _____.
A. wave B. thunder C. current D. lightning
- Her perfect manners and exceptional erudition is an effect of her strict upper-class _____.
A. upstanding B. upkeep C. upbringing D. uphold
- This pupil is notorious for playing _____ from his mathematics lessons.
A. truant B. runaway C. absent D. joyride
- Andrew is a very disciplined employee. He _____ great importance to coming to work in time.
A. affixes B. attributes C. admits D. attaches
- The scientists broke down as they realized that all their efforts had gone to _____.
A. loss B. failure C. waste D. collapse

11. A major source of rock salt is domes, _____ of rock salt embedded in surrounding layers of earth.
- A. are that vertical cylinders B. that vertical cylinders
C. cylinders are vertical D. vertical cylinders
12. Hot springs are one of the most characteristic features of areas of recent volcanic activity, although _____ in other areas less abundantly.
- A. also to have occurred B. their occurrence also
C. also occur D. they do also occur
13. A lingua franca is any auxiliary language, _____ a rudimentary kind, used as a medium of communication between people who speak different languages.
- A. of which usually B. which usually of
C. is usually of D. usually of
14. _____ both safety and reliability have always been primary goals of the railway mechanical engineer.
- A. Railroad history B. Railroad history includes
C. Throughout railroad history D. In railroad history there are
15. In the late 1970's and early 1980's, the United States developed the reusable space shuttle _____ to space cheaper and easier.
- A. to make access B. and making access
C. which made accessible D. and made accessible
16. The basis premise behind all agricultural production is _____ available the riches of the soil for human consumption.
- A. to be made B. the making
C. making is D. to make
17. A situation in which an economic market is dominated by a _____ is known as a monopoly.
- A. single of a product seller B. product single of a seller
C. seller of a product single D. single seller of a product
18. Newspaper publishers in the united states have estimated _____ reads a newspaper every day.
- A. nearly 80 percent of the adult population who
B. it is nearly 80 percent of the adult population
C. that nearly 80 percent of the adult population who
D. that nearly 80 percent of the adult population
19. Nylon was _____ the human-made fibers.
- A. the first of which B. what the first of
C. it the first of D. the first of
20. _____ to The United States House of Representatives in 1791, Nathaniel Macon remained in office until 1815.
- A. Election B. Why he was elected
C. Elected D. Who was elected

CÂU HỎI 3: READING COMPREHENSION (20 điểm)

I. Read the passage below carefully, and then choose the best answer.

Conservation conflicts arise when natural-resource shortages develop in the face of steadily increasing demands from a growing human population. Controversy frequently surrounds how a resource should be used, or allocated, and for whom. For example, a river may supply water for agricultural irrigation, habitat for fish, and water-generated electricity for a factory. Farmers, fishers, and industry leaders vie for unrestricted access to this river, but such freedom could destroy the resource, and conservation methods are necessary to protect the river for future use.

Conflicts worsen when a natural resource crosses political boundaries. For example, the headwaters, or source, of a major river may be located in a different country than the country through which the river flows. There is no guarantee that the river source will be protected to accommodate resource needs downstream. In addition, the way in which one natural resource is managed has a direct effect upon other natural resources. Cutting down a forest near a river, for instance, increases erosion, the wearing away of topsoil, and can lead to flooding. Eroded soil and silt cloud the river and adversely affect many organisms such as fish and important aquatic plants that require clean, clear freshwater for survival.

1. What does "arise" in line 1 mean?

- A. stand up B. sit up C. get up D. spring up

2. What does "supply" in line 4 mean?

- A. cover B. provide C. make up for D. compensate for

3. What does "methods" in line 7 mean?

- A. plans B. orders C. ways D. structures

4. Which word in the reading means "a promise that something will be done or will happen, especially a written promise by a company to repair or change a product that develops a fault within a particular period of time"?

- A. guarantee B. shortage C. population D. habitat

5. Which word in the reading means "living or growing in, happening in, or connected with water"?

- A. necessary B. major C. fresh D. aquatic

6. When do conflicts decline?

A. when natural-resource shortages increase in the features of gradually increasing demands from a rising human population

B. when a natural resource crosses political borders

C. when freedom could destroy the resource

D. when eroded soil and silt cloud affect many organisms

7. What may bring water to agricultural irrigation?

- A. a river B. topsoil C. erosion D. a forest

8. Which sentence below is not correct?

A. Argument often surrounds how a source should be used, or allocated, and for whom.

B. A river may provide water for agricultural irrigation, habitat for fish, and water-generated electricity for a factory.

C. Conservation methods are incidental to care for the river for future use.

D. Farmers, fishers, and industry leaders vie for open access to this river.

9. Which sentence below is true?
- Conflicts improve when a natural resource crosses political borders.
 - The source of a main river may be located in the country through which the river flows than a different country.
 - There is assurance that the river source will be confined to provide accommodation for resource needs downstream.
 - The way where one ordinary source is managed has a direct effect upon other ordinary sources.
10. What is the passage above mainly about?
- Natural-resource shortages
 - Agricultural irrigation
 - The headwaters of a major river
 - Conservation conflicts

II. Read the passage and statements below carefully, and then say whether the statements are true (T), false (F) or not given (N):

Gardening

Gardening is the art of growing plants with the goal of crafting a purposeful landscape. Residential gardening most often takes place in or about a residence, in a space referred to as the garden. Although a garden typically is located on the land near a residence, it may also be located in a roof, in an atrium, on a balcony, in a window box, or on a patio or vivarium.

Gardening also takes place in non-residential green areas, such as parks, public or semi-public gardens (botanical gardens or zoological gardens), amusement and theme parks, along transportation corridors, and around tourist attractions and hotels. In these situations, a staff of gardeners or groundskeepers maintains the gardens.

Indoor gardening is concerned with the growing of houseplants within a residence or building, in a conservatory, or in a greenhouse. Indoor gardens are sometimes incorporated as part of air conditioning or heating systems.

Water gardening is concerned with growing plants adapted to pools and ponds. Bog gardens are also considered a type of water garden. These all require special conditions and considerations. A simple water garden may consist solely of a tub containing the water and plant(s).

Another form of "gardening" as a hobby is building your very own aquarium.

- Gardening is similar to farming.
- People often do the gardening in their farm.
- A garden may be in a window box.
- Gardening also takes place in many different places.
- A staff of gardeners or groundskeepers maintains the gardens in parks or zoos.
- Conditioning or heating systems help indoor gardening.
- Outdoor gardeners deal with heat.
- You can do the gardening in the pools.
- People can do the gardening well if they have special conditions and considerations.
- Buy an aquarium and you will have a garden.

CÂU HỎI 4: GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 điểm)

Choose the word that best completes each of the blanks in the following passage.

If you're in Bristol on a weekday evening and fancy a lively, boozy night out without getting too badly (1) off you could do worse than to try

Fandangos, the new nightclub complex on Lower Guzzlemore Street. Before eleven o'clock, prices are quite reasonable and you can get a (2) of four drinks for around a tanner. If like me, you're a bit of a lightweight, it could even set you back less than that. But for the heavyweights, more often than (3), they run some kind of drinking competition at some point in the evening. On the evening I visited they were offering a free pint to anyone who could (4) their first pint in one – guaranteed to leave even the most hardened heavyweight with a (5) the next day. On most nights, the dress (6) is fairly relaxed although they do seem to draw the line at torn jeans. If, on the other hand, you're looking to (7) away from it all and enjoy a quiet beer or two in somewhere a little more off the (8) track, The Pickwick Brewery Tap on Regents Muse might be more to your liking. Despite the rather unoriginal name, this charming little pub is not the fake tourist (9) that you might expect. Most nights the other customers are nearly all locals and regulars but from (10) they do get bus loads of pensioners taking over the place for an hour or two in the late afternoon.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. stolen | B. lifted | C. taken | D. ripped |
| 2. A. hand | B. round | C. pack | D. stack |
| 3. A. not | B. ever | C. never | D. sometimes |
| 4. A. stomach | B. down | C. draw | D. drain |
| 5. A. sore-brain | B. head-bang | C. heavy-head | D. hangover |
| 6. A. plan | B. rule | C. code | D. restriction |
| 7. A. run | B. get | C. go | D. put |
| 8. A. well-known | B. tourist | C. beaten | D. popular |
| 9. A. trap | B. hole | C. den | D. ground |
| 10. A. now and then | B. time to time | C. here and now | D. day to night |

B. PHẦN TỰ LUẬN

CÂU HỎI 1: VERB FORM (10 điểm)

Supply the correct tense or form of the verb in brackets.

Four hundred Hebridean lobsters facing - certain death were given a brief reprieve when the plane (take) _____ (1) them to France (become) _____ (2) lobster pot, bisque and quadrille (force) _____ (3) to make an emergency landing behind Wormwood Scrubs prison in West London yesterday. The lobsters (be) _____ (4) en route from the Outer Hebrides in Scotland to Le Touquet in northern France when the Cessna 206 light -aircraft (transport) _____ (5) them (develop) _____ (6) engine trouble. The Danish pilot, 46-year-old Mr Carsten Peterson, (manage) _____ (7) (guide) _____ (8) the plane down can to land 200 yards from the Scrubs. Mr Peterson, whop lives in Country Offaly in the Irish Republic, (make) _____ (9) earlier abortive attempts (land) _____ (10) on Clapham Common or Battersea Park in South London.

CÂU HỎI 2: (điểm)

Fill each gap in the following sentences with one of the prepositions or particles in the box. Use each word only ONCE and write your answer in the numbered box. (Please note that the given words outnumber the gaps.)

by	up	about	at	aside	over
apart	out	for	in	off	on

1. The film was well researched, but it glossed _____ the important issues.
2. Jane intends to wind _____ his business soon.
3. The goods will be delivered _____ your convenience.
4. It's possible to pass _____ the virus to others through physical contact.
5. At parties he always makes a beeline _____ the prettiest woman in the room.
6. The runner dropped _____ halfway through the marathon.
7. I've no idea how to set _____ changing a tyre on a car.
8. There was nobody else involved, we just grew _____.
9. It's time he stood _____ and let a more qualified person do the job.
10. Just back _____ and let us do this on our own, will you?

CÂU HỎI 3: WORD FORM (10 điểm)

Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the words in the box:

<i>exclusive</i>	<i>able</i>	<i>see</i>	<i>vast</i>	<i>immediate</i>
<i>speak</i>	<i>major</i>	<i>mere</i>	<i>purpose</i>	<i>cover</i>

A striking example of the importance of oral communication in today's world was the television news (1) _____ during the weekend of November 22, 1963. All major networks devoted their facilities (2) _____ to the assassination and burial of President John F. Kennedy. The entire nation heard and saw events as they happened; millions witnessed the murder of the assassin. The (3) _____, impact and social value of oral communication were demonstrated on a (4) _____ scale than ever before.

Without speech there could be no civilization, for civilization depends upon co-operation between people, and co-operation depends upon the (5) _____ of people to talk (6) _____ with each other. The hearing of (7) _____ messages is more essential than the (8) _____ of written messages, for the only real language is the spoken language. The (9) _____ of speakers inhabiting the earth have not always been able to read and write. As Leonard Blomfield expressed it, "Writing is not language, but (10) _____ a way of recording language by means of visible marks."

CÂU HỎI 4: (10 điểm)

The passage below contains 10 mistakes. Underline the mistakes and correct them in the space provided in the column on the right. (0) has been done as an example.

Stress is often called <u>the</u> 21st century illness but it has always been with us if perhaps with different names. Those days we regard stress is a necessary evil of modern living. Yet stress is not negative and without it we will not enjoy some of the	0. the → a
	1.
	2.
	3.

highpoints in life just as the anticipation before a date or the tension leading up to an important match. All these situations produce stress but unless you can control it and not the other way round you will feel stimulated, not worn out. Unlike these situations, what are generally positive and easier to deal with, sitting in a train that is late, being stuck in a traffic jam, working to a tight deadline are more harder to manage and control. Stress is now recognised as a medical problem and as a significant factor in causing coronary heart disease, high blooded pressure and a high cholesterol count. Patients are often unwilling to admit to stress problems although they feel they are a form of social failure and it is important that symptoms are identified in order to avoid unnecessary suffering. So why should we be looking out for as danger signals? Common signs of stress are increased tiredness, irritability and the inability to solve with certain situations.	4.
	5.
	6.
	7.
	8.
	9.
	10.
	11.
	12.
	13.
	14.
	15.
	16.
	17.
	18.

CÂU HỎI 5: (10 điểm)

Complete each gap in the following passage with ONE word.

Language Variety

The fact that English has been spoken in England for 1,500 years but in Australia for only 200, explains why we have a great wealth of regional dialects in England that is more or less totally lacking in Australia. It is often possible to tell where an English person comes from to (1) _____ about 15 miles or less. In Australia, where (2) _____ has not been enough time for changes to bring about much regional variation, it is almost impossible to tell where someone comes from at all, although very small differences are now beginning to appear. It is unlikely, however that there will (3) _____ be as much dialectal variation in Australia as there is in England. This is because modern transport and communication conditions are very different from (4) _____ they were 1,500 or even 100 years ago. Even (5) _____ English is now spoken in many different parts of the world many thousands of miles apart, it is very unlikely that English will ever break up into (6) _____ number of different non-intelligible languages in the same way that Indo-European and Germanic (7) _____ German and Norwegian became different languages because the ancestors of the speakers of these two languages moved apart geographically, and were no (8) _____ in touch and communicating with one another. In he modern world, barring unforeseen catastrophes, this will not happen, at least in the near future. As long as Americans and British people, for instance, are in touch with one another and want to communicate with one another, it is most unlikely that their dialects (9) _____ drift so far apart (10) _____ to become different languages.

CÂU HỎI 6: (20 điểm)

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence.

- Stephen realised something terrible had happened as soon as he saw May crying.
He was aware that _____

2. The trapped fireman finally got away through the back window.
The trapped fireman _____
 3. It was wrong of you to rely on Michael's support.
You shouldn't _____
 4. His father was very angry with him when he heard he had damaged the car.
His father blew _____
 5. His speech was so confusing that nobody could understand what he was talking about.
Everyone was completely baffled _____
- Rewrite each of the following sentences with the word given. Do not change the word given.**
6. I don't know how I can make it up to you for spoiling your plans. AMENDS
I don't know how _____
 7. Costs must be reduced to the minimum if the company is to survive the current economic downturn. BONE
Costs must be _____
 8. The young actress was very nervous before the audition. BUTTERFLIES
The young actress _____
 9. He bought a new jacket without having planned to. SPUR
He bought _____
 10. He didn't have a clue what it would be like to live in the country. ENVISAGE.
He _____

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NGUYỄN BÌNH KHIÊM – VĨNH LONG

A. TRẮC NGHIỆM (60pts)

I. PHONOLOGY (10pts)

Choose the word in each group that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>pre</u> tended | B. <u>authen</u> tic | C. <u>genu</u> ine | D. <u>exag</u> gerate |
| 2. A. <u>hinder</u> | B. <u>volition</u> | C. <u>fragile</u> | D. <u>belligerent</u> |
| 3. A. <u>contend</u> | B. <u>leotard</u> | C. <u>commend</u> | D. <u>jeopardy</u> |
| 4. A. <u>sty</u> | B. <u>stylish</u> | C. <u>syllabary</u> | D. <u>tycoon</u> |
| 5. A. <u>bulwark</u> | B. <u>multitude</u> | C. <u>unruly</u> | D. <u>lubricious</u> |

Choose the word in each group that has different stress pattern

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|
| 6. A. prodigy | B. aptitude | C. dexterity | D. versatile |
| 7. A. reconcile | B. formidable | C. decadent | D. vehement |
| 8. A. scrupulous | B. vigilance | C. domicile | D. neglect |
| 9. A. allegiance | B. docile | C. incipient | D. procrastinate |
| 10. A. postgraduate | B. erosion | C. exhibit | D. segregate |

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE (20pts)

Choose from the four options A, B, C or D one best answer to complete each sentence.

1. After the water workers went on strike there was a of water.
A. drain B. shortage C. loss D. decrease
2. As the streets of our cities become busier, people are turning more and more to the bicycle.
A. historical B. old-fashioned C. old-aged D. elderly
3. As far as I'm It's quite all right for you to leave early.
A. concerned B. regarded C. consulted D. bothered
4. I know him by but I have no idea what his name is.
A. sight B. myself C. heart D. chance
5. No child the age of sixteen will be admitted to this film.
A. before B. except C. lacking D. below
6. Mr. Smith was in a road accident.
A. wronged B. wounded C. injured D. damaged
7. The disappearance of one or several species may the loss of biodiversity.
A. result in B. result from C. result to D. result
8. I am not sure, but I know he has decided to accept a new job in London.
A. as far as B. according C. on the whole D. as long as
9. Do you know what time the train to Birmingham?
A. reaches B. gets C. arrives D. comes
10. The child was so noisy that his mother told him not to be such a
A. trouble B. bother C. worry D. nuisance
11. We went to see the play last night and for Tony, we all enjoyed it very much.
A. apart B. except C. aside D. unless
12. Arthur assured me that he was going to come, but he hasn't yet.
A. turned in B. turned up C. turned round D. turned on
13. They haven't beaten me yet. I still have one or two up my sleeve.
A. traps B. jokes C. tricks D. defences
14. You cannot see the doctor Mario has now you have made an appointment with him.
A. even B. unless C. however D. without
15. of all of us who are here tonight, I would like to thank Mr. Jones for his talk.
A. On account B. In person C. On behalf D. Instead
16. It was not until she arrived in class she had forgotten her book.
A. and she realized B. when she realized
C. did she realize D. that she realized
17. She should have been here but she's gone flu.
A. through with B. down with C. back on D. down by
18. According to the forecast it will be mostly cloudy, with of rain in the north.
A. outbreaks B. elements C. burst D. times

19. Yougo to the dentist's before your toothache gets worse.
A. ought to B. ought C. rather D. better
20. He's been teaching music for years, but he hasn't got any
A. examinations B. experience C. knowledge D. qualifications

III. READING COMPREHENSION (20 pts)

Reading 1

**Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions.*

A. My lawyer, Mr. Turner, is the only man I know who has seen a ghost. He is a quite even-tempered man whose life is spent I dealing with facts. He is the last person in the world to give away to fantasy. He has a wife and two children of whom he is proud, takes a modest holiday abroad every year and spends his Sundays gardening. He is knowledgeable about art and architecture, though he doesn't pretend to be an expert by any means. It is, therefore, all the more surprising that he should be so insistent about the ghost. It happened, so he says, like this:

He was traveling from London to the North of England by train. It was a misty November evening and the train was half empty. In fact, for the first part of the journey Mr. Turner had the carriage to himself and sat dozing over a newspaper. However, at the first stop a passenger jumped in, slamming the door behind him. He seemed out of breath as if he had been running. He was a striking looking young man with dark, bushy hair and bright intelligent eyes. He was dressed rather oddly in a long waistcoat with silver buttons, tight trousers and an embroidered waistcoat. Mr. Turner did not pay much attention to this because people wear all sorts of extravagant clothes these days and he had long grown accustomed to them.

Presently, the two men got into conversation, as people do on long journeys. Mr. Turner was interested to discover that the young man was very knowledgeable about art – in particular portraits. His name, he said, was Joseph Hart, and he was on his way to visit an exhibition. It seemed that he worked in a famous London Art Gallery – a picture restorer, perhaps, thought Mr. Turner, for he seemed to know a great deal about varnishes and paints, and even more about the subjects of certain portraits. When Mr. Turner asked his opinion of the portrait of a famous judge by an artist he admired, his companion laughed and said: "He's only a reproduction – a good one I agree but you can't talk to a reproduction." He spoke as though the person in the portrait were still living.

After a while the carriage got hot and steamy and Mr. Turner dropped off. He woke up just as the train was drawing up at a junction with a grinding of brakes. His companion had disappeared.

A few days later, having returned to London, Mr. Turner found himself near the Art Gallery. Moved by some impulse, he went in and inquired for Joseph Hart. The attendant directed him to a room devoted to early nineteenth century portraits of well-known men. There was no one in the room and Mr. Turner looked around him. Without knowing quite how he had got there, he found himself standing in front of a full-length portrait of a young dark man in tight trousers and embroidered waistcoat. The eyes smiled at him with a hint of amusement. The name-plate at the foot of the picture read: Joseph Hart, Gentleman, 1800-1835.

1. What kind of person was Mr. Turner
 - A. Imaginative.
 - B. Fantastic.
 - C. Sensible.
 - D. Insensitive.
2. What did Mr. Turner do although he was a lawyer?
 - A. He pretended to know a lot about art.
 - B. He knew something about art.
 - C. He pretended to take interest in art.
 - D. He intended to learn more about art.
3. Which of the following is true when the passenger entered Mr. Turner's apartment?
 - A. He was painting.
 - B. He was running.
 - C. The train was just leaving.
 - D. The carriage was half-empty.
4. Why didn't the passenger's clothes seem strange to Mr. Turner?
 - A. He was used to wearing strange clothes.
 - B. He liked people who wore strange clothes.
 - C. Everyone he knew wore strange clothes.
 - D. He had seen a lot of people in strange clothes.
5. What did Mr. Turner think about the man?
 - A. He might be an art dealer.
 - B. He might be an art expert.
 - C. He might renew old pictures.
 - D. He might paint reproductions of old pictures.
6. Why wouldn't the passenger give an opinion on the portrait of the judge?
 - A. The judge wasn't alive.
 - B. The judge was still alive.
 - C. The picture was copy.
 - D. He hadn't seen it.
7. When did Mr. Turner first realize that the passenger had gone?
 - A. When the train started.
 - B. After the train had stopped.
 - C. Just before the train stopped
 - D. When the train was leaving the station.
8. Why did Mr. Turner go into the Art Gallery?
 - A. He was walking past there.
 - B. He had never been there before.
 - C. He has planned to do so.
 - D. He suddenly decided to.
9. Which of the following is true in the part of the Gallery that Mr. Turner was directed to?
 - A. there were a lot of pictures of unknown people.
 - B. there were a lot of nineteenth century people.
 - C. no one else was looking at the pictures.
 - D. he only saw one portrait.
10. Which of the following is true when Mr. Turner looked at the portrait of Joseph Hart?
 - A. He smiled at it.
 - B. He thought it smiled at him.
 - C. He didn't recognize it.
 - D. He was amused.

Reading 2 :

Read the following passage and complete the statements that follow by choosing A, B, C, or D to indicate your answer which you think best fits.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

In ancient Greece athletic festivals were very important and had strong religious associations. The Olympian athletic festival, held every four years in honor of Zeus, eventually lost its local character, became first a national event, and then, after the rules

against foreign competitors had been waived, international. No one knows exactly how far back the Olympic Games go, but some official records date from 776 B.C.

The games took place in August on the plain by Mount Olympus. Many thousands of spectators gathered from all parts of Greece, but no married woman was admitted even as spectator. Slaves, women and dishonored persons were not allowed to compete. The exact sequence of events is uncertain, but events included boys' gymnastics, horse-racing, field events such as discus and javelin throwing, and the very important foot races. There was also boxing and wrestling and special tests of varied ability such as the pentathlon, the winner of which excelled in running, jumping, discus and javelin throwing and wrestling. The evening of the third day was devoted to sacrificial offerings to the heroes of the day, and the fourth day, that of the full moon, was set aside as a holy day.

On the sixth and last day, all the victors were crowned with holy garlands of wild olive from a sacred wood. So great was the honor that the winner of the foot race gave his name to the year of his victory. Although Olympic winners received no prize money, they were, in fact, richly awarded by the state authorities. The public honor also made the strict discipline of the tenth-month training period worthwhile. In spite of the lengthy training, however, runners were known to drop dead from standards, we unfortunately have no means of telling.

After an uninterrupted history of almost 1,200 years, the Games were abolished in A.D. 394, the Christian era, because of their pagan origin. It was over 1,500 years before there was another such international athletics gathering. The Greek institution was revived in 1896 and the first small meeting took place in Athens (Greece). After the 1908 London Olympics, success was re-established and nations sent their best representatives. In times of peaces, the Games have taken place ever since at four-yearly intervals. In Atlanta (America) in 1996, competitors from more than 190 countries were watched by huge crowds.

Nowadays, the Games are held in different countries in turn. The host country provides vast facilities, including a stadium, swimming pools and living accommodation, but competing countries pay their own athletes' expenses. Athletic contests are still the main feature, but now many more sports are represented, women compete, the ancient pentathlon, for example, has been modified into a more comprehensive test, and the marathon races, initiated in 1896, are now a celebrated event.

The Olympics start with the arrival in the stadium of a torch, lighted on Mount Olympus by the sun's ray. It is carried by a succession of runners to the stadium. The torch symbolizes the continuation of the ancient Greek athletic ideals, and it burns throughout the Games until the closing ceremony. The well-known Olympic flag, however, is a modern conception: the five interlocking rings symbolize the uniting of all five continents participating in the Games.

1. The first Olympic Games took place _____.
A. in the seventh century A.D. B. certainly before 700 B.C.
C. over three thousand years ago. D. a thousand years ago
2. In the first stages of the ancient Olympic Games, any competitor had to be _____.
A. Greek B. male
C. unmarried D. neither a slave nor a foreigner

3. The order of athletic events at the ancient Olympics _____
 A. has not definitely been established.
 B. varied according to the full moon.
 C. was decided by Zeus, in whose honor the Games were held.
 D. was considered unimportant.
4. During the Games, on the evening before the moon was full, _____
 A. heroes were sacrificed to Zeus.
 B. large sums of prize money were distributed to the heroes.
 C. all the victors were crowned with garlands.
 D. the heroes were honored with sacrificed offerings.
5. Competitors had to train _____
 A. for four years.
 B. for ten months.
 C. until they collapsed exhaustively.
 D. for periods determined by their state authorities.
6. Modern athletes' results cannot be compared with those of the ancient runners because _____
 A. details such as times were not recorded in the past.
 B. they were much better.
 C. the ancient runners fell down dead.
 D. the Greeks had no means of telling the time.
7. The continuity of the Olympic Games _____
 A. was broken in the year A.D. 1200. B. has never been broken.
 C. by the athletes themselves. D. was broken in 1896.
8. Nowadays, the athletes' expenses are paid for _____
 A. out of the national funds of competing nations.
 B. out of the prize money of the winners.
 C. by the athletes themselves.
 D. by commercial organizations.
9. At the beginning of the Games in the host country _____
 A. a torch is ignited at sunrise.
 B. a lighted torch is brought into the stadium.
 C. relays of runners light their touches in the stadium.
 D. a torch is ignited by the Greek ambassador.
10. The modern Olympics compared with the ancient one are _____
 A. inspired by the same ideals.
 B. completely different in every respect.
 C. more restricted in the variety of events.
 D. too much concerned with international rivalry.

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 pts)

Read the following passage and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each gap.

Lately, there has been a dramatic rise in the number of burglaries in the area. John Amos came home to find (1) in his flat. He frightened them off when

his car pulled up on the drive but by then the T.V and video were gone. Despite their hurry they had the (2)to empty the drawers and cupboards into a heap on the floor and had obviously taken anything of any value.

John blamed local kids who had been pestering him, and hurling insults at him on his way to work. Sometimes they came (3)on his door and yelled at him through the letter box. His neighbors said it was because John was a teacher and the kids were probably (4) truant. They complained to John that kids like that should be put behind bars and if they were too young for that then they should be sent to secure units as far way as possible.

But John did not bother to call the police. Instead he decided to (5) an alarm system. The advertising blurb claimed that this was no mere burglar alarm but a highly sophisticated surveillance system. The equipment included a (6) Which would not only warn you that someone was approaching the (7) but would video record them as well. It was expensive but John was keen to (8) even the most determined of burglars.

Somehow word got round that his flat was a fortress and this seemed to incite the kids to (9)him more than ever. Their activities (10) and the attacks became more frequent. John became convinced that the only satisfactory way of dealing with the situation was to move. The following spring he emigrated to Canada.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. interlopers | B. intruders | C. invaders | D. infiltrators |
| 2. A. audacity | B. rudeness | C. bravery | D. enterprise |
| 3. A. hitting | B. crashing | C. banging | D. smashing |
| 4. A. skiving | B. playing | C. being | D. doing |
| 5. A. input | B. install | C. institute | D. instigate |
| 6. A. catcher | B. observer | C. exposor | D. detector |
| 7. A. establish | B. building site | C. premises | D. environment |
| 8. A. overcome | B. outdo | C. outshine | D. override |
| 9. A. torment | B. tackle | C. alarm | D. treat |
| 10. A. escaped | B. enlarged | C. escalated | D. activated |

B. PHẦN TỰ LUẬN

I. VERB TENSES /FORMS (10 pts):

Little queens sweep the board

'Hot-housing' is the technical word for it – but the precocious Polgar sisters from Hungary, who (zap).....(1).....the male chess community, certainly don't look like overbred hot-house blossoms.

Judit, 12, who (win)(2)..... men's international master status at the unprecedented age of 11 (three years earlier than Bobby Fischer and Gary Kasparov), and Zsofi, who has just become a women's grandmaster at 13 (another record), started playing chess before they were five, never went to school, (eduate).....(3)..... by their parents, and now put in five or six hour s a day at the board. They seem very

natural children. Between moves in the Duncan Lawrie mixed tournament which (end).....(4)..... today at London's Ecclestone Hotel, they jump up for a gossip or a joke together. Their elder sister Zsuzsa, back in Budapest, in halfway to men's international grandmaster status at the age of 19. the three girls, how (represent).....(5)..... Hungary at the Chess Olympiad in Salonika in two weeks' time, (begin).....(6)..... to demolish the assumption that, at the top level of world chess, men will always prevail.

Their father, Laszlo, once a lecturer in psychology, now their business manager, (want).....(7)..... to test the hot-housing theory: that if you subject a normally intelligent child to intensive, specialized training in a particular discipline at a very early age, you will produce excellence. His claim that his daughters (not endow).....(8).....by nature with any special intellectual gifts is central to his argument. The girls' mother, Klara, a language teacher, says: 'It's improbable that three children in the same family (naturally/ gift).....(9)..... They are normal – just like other children, except that they spend more time concentrating on chess. We hope one of them will be world champion on day.'

The Polgar blitz on male dominance has subverted some old physiological and psychoanalytical explanations of women's inferiority in top-level chess, and is likely to encourage other parents to push their daughters. Sooner or later, this (produce)(10)..... a woman world champion.

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10 pts):

1. I'm afraid our plans have fallen We'll have to think again.
2. The results of the experiment bear out your theory. It has been borne by statistics.
3. Bob, who knew how to box, laid his attacker with a quick blow to the chin.
4. I am so sick today to walk to the kitchen, let..... to go to the zoo with you.
5. I couldn't back my car because there was a bicycle in the driveway behind me.
6. Our boss beats the bush so much that no one in the office knows exactly what he wants us to do.
7. Lois lost so much weight that she had her skirts and slacks taken..... by her sailors.
8. Frank said that they had gone all the toilet paper in the house but Steve couldn't believe that they had used it all up.
9. Cynthia was edge all day about the important presentation she had to give to the local citizens group.
10. The angry shareholders wanted the company president to step because of the stock scandal.

III. WORD FORMS (10 pts)

Give the correct form of the word in brackets to complete the passage.

Human activity made its mark on land use and (0 VEGETATE) VEGETATION in coastal regions of southern Europe long before the first (1. PACK) holidays arrived. By classical times, these areas had already seen extensive

(2. **ERODE**) by natural and human activity, and the process continues today.

The hospitable climate of the area, long appreciated in literature as well as holiday brochures, produces seasonal variations in levels of soil (3. **MOIST**) and consequently in plant growth. In an area where (4. **DRY**)..... occur frequently, there was a distinctive soil type at one time, with plants which had adapted to it. Nowadays though, this soil cover is no longer in (5. **EXIST**)anywhere in the region.

The early years of the 1980s were (6. **EXCEPT**) dry and this exacerbated problems brought about by the (7. **SUBSTANCE**) growth of industry in rural areas and the intensification of agriculture. Pollution and insufficient water supplies have become problems to which the landscape is increasingly (8. **SENSE**) The more recently this type of land has fallen out of use, the longer it takes for plant cover to reestablish itself.

The European Union has set up a programme of (9. **SEARCH**) into land degradation in southern Europe, involving forty-four universities in the (10. **GATHER**) of data which can be used to inform the policy decisions needed to deal with the issue.

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 pts):

Memories of a great actress

Perhaps the most legendary theory figures of that time [1904-1921] were the international star actresses, those great creatures whose names alone could fill a theatre. I saw Eleonora Duse in Ghosts at the New Oxford Theatre in Tottenham Court Road, long since demolished. I stood on the back of the packed theatre at a matinee. Every actor in London was there and the feeling for the audience was unforgettable, a mixture of respect and awe, a sense that we would never see this great woman again. When Duse came on, the atmosphere was already electrical, and she could hardly fail to make the most wonderful impression. I did not know the play very well, but Duse looked infinitely sad and distinguished with her white hair, and wearing a plain black dress with a shawl draping over her shoulders. I remember that her acting seemed very, very simple. She had marvelous hands and all her movements were weary and poetic. Here is a legendary figure whose career had spanned fifty or sixty years of the nineteenth-century theatre, and she succeeded, to my mind, in living on to her legend, although she was evidently old and tired.

Many years later, in 1952, at a cocktail party in Hollywood, I was introduced to Charlie Chaplin. He took me aback and began to talk to me about his boyhood in London when he used to see Tree's productions from the gallery at His Majesty's. For some reason we talked about Duse. Chaplin described an occasion in which he saw her act. He began to imitate the actor who had appeared that night with Duse. He whipped out a chair and sat astride it and began to jabber bogus Italian. In a brilliant

mime, he showed how the actor was enthralled the audience with a long speech when suddenly the curtains behind began to move and a little old lady came out very quietly and glided across the stage and put her hands towards the fire. Duse. And at this point the poor actor who had seemed so remarkable a moment before was completely blotted out.

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10 pts):

Fill in each blank with one suitable word.

Health experts have warned that the currently soaring obesity levels in European children may ⁽¹⁾ _____ create health problems of epidemic proportions within the next three decades. Over the past ten years, obesity in six-year olds has doubled ⁽²⁾ _____ the number of obese fifteen-year olds has trebled. If present trends continue, by 2030 between 60 and 70 percent of Europeans will be overweight and 40 to 50 percent will be obese. The ⁽³⁾ _____ rise in weight-related diabetes, high blood pressure, heart disease and some forms of cancer will ⁽⁴⁾ _____ intolerable strains on health services unless steps are taken to address the problem.

The explosion in child obesity can be put ⁽⁵⁾ _____ to the increasingly inactive lifestyles of modern children. Many parents, worried lest their children ⁽⁶⁾ _____ come to ⁽⁷⁾ _____ from traffic or strangers, discourage them ⁽⁸⁾ _____ playing outdoors and instead provide ever more opportunities for sedentary entertainment in the home. ⁽⁹⁾ _____ should the influence of the food industry be underestimated: ⁽¹⁰⁾ _____ spends one thousand times more on advertising fast foods and convenience foods in Europe and America than the total budget for promoting health in the same two regions.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20pts):

- So that he would be able to leave the room quickly, Mathew stood by the door.
→ Mathew **positioned**
- I haven't been told clearly what I will have to do in my next project at work.
→ It hasn't been made..... **required**
- In my opinion, it was an absolute miracle that they survived the accident.
→ The fact that they survived **short**
- What gave you the impression that Sue and Jack were going to split up.
→ What was..... **led**
- I tried as hard as I could to make sure that this problem would not arise.
→ I **power**
- Robert was offended when he was left out of the team
→ Robert..... **exception**
- I don't think it was reasonable of you to complain so much about the service.
→ I don't think you **justified**

8. Laura was faced by a lot of problems during her childhood. **contend**
→ Laura had a
9. The audience suddenly started to applaud loudly **sudden**
→ All.....
10. The film was so controversial that it was banned in several parts of the world. **caused**
→ Such was.....

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN TRÀ VINH – TRÀ VINH

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY (10 points)

Choose the word which has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. <u>dais</u> | B. <u>raise</u> | C. <u>release</u> | D. <u>base</u> |
| 2. A. <u>novel</u> | B. <u>hover</u> | C. <u>govern</u> | D. <u>poverty</u> |
| 3. A. <u>advance</u> | B. <u>enhance</u> | C. <u>freelance</u> | D. <u>romance</u> |
| 4. A. <u>hazard</u> | B. <u>bombard</u> | C. <u>custard</u> | D. <u>leopard</u> |
| 5. A. <u>niche</u> | B. <u>machete</u> | C. <u>monarch</u> | D. <u>gauche</u> |

Choose the word that is stressed differently from the others in the list.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 6. A. dehydrate | B. momentous | C. ascertain | D. decompose |
| 7. A. brigade | B. frigate | C. innate | D. invade |
| 8. A. semicircle | B. antibody | C. counterbalance | D. semicolon |
| 9. A. preferably | B. respiratory | C. itinerary | D. predicament |
| 10. A. aperitif | B. misrepresent | C. preparatory | D. officialese |

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURES (20 points)

1. _____ packaging helps to limit the amount of harmful chemicals released into the atmosphere.
A. Mouldy B. Perishable C. Putrid D. Biodegradable
2. Whether it was true or not was _____, but it obviously had the desired effect.
A. immaterial B. immaculate C. immeasurable D. impeccable
3. _____ cars in traffic jams cause a great deal of pollution.
A. Grounded B. Stationary C. Standstill D. Stagnant
4. The bank has agreed to give an immediate refund in the _____ event of an error being made.
A. blurred B. unlikely C. dubious D. fuzzy
5. He led me through to a bare, _____ interviewing room.
A. blustery B. choppy C. draughty D. gusty
6. There were lots of icy _____ on the road this morning.
A. stretches B. tracts C. patches D. enclosures
7. There is a widening _____ between the middle classes and the poorest sections of society.
A. gulf B. nuance C. unevenness D. discrepancy

8. Information technology has _____ in the last twenty years.
 A. come a long way B. come under fire
 C. come into bloom D. come to light
9. I used to try to get him to do some exercise but then decided he was _____.
 A. a lost cause B. a basket case
 C. a false dawn D. a dark horse
10. I've _____ how many times she's been late for work this month.
 A. lost my marbles of B. lost count of
 C. lost my head of D. lost my mind of
11. _____ difficult to place a child, the reception centre provides long-term care.
 A. In cases it is proved B. In the light of being proved
 C. In cases where it proves D. In the light of proving
12. _____ hired on short-term contracts.
 A. The rest staff has been B. The rest of the staff has been
 C. The rest staff have been D. The rest of the staff have been
13. Rebecca Eisenberg argues that patents are supposed to foster innovation, to make wider legal and political points.
 A. while being used B. regardless of being used
 C. which can be used D. rather than being used
14. She made it clear that under no circumstances _____ the trip.
 A. she would cancel B. she cancelled
 C. would she cancel D. did she cancel
15. This was when he evolved the working method _____.
 A. which he has never departed B. from which he has never departed
 C. for which he has never departed D. in which he has never departed
16. Arrows would continue to fly forward forever in a straight line _____, which brings them down to earth.
 A. were it not for gravity B. without gravity
 C. but for gravity D. for no gravity
17. I got a letter from University College to say that owing to the financial situation they _____ the scholarships at the end of the year instead of at the beginning.
 A. can have paid B. would have paid
 C. must have paid D. were going to pay
18. A new generation of performers, _____ those who by now had become household names, honed their skills before following the same path onto television.
 A. along with talented as B. together with talented as
 C. having been more talented than D. no less talented than
19. _____, only people who agree with her are real Jews.
 A. We can infer how she is concerned
 B. Inferred from what she is concerned
 C. We can infer what she is concerned
 D. We can infer that as far as she is concerned
20. It could have been a lot worse _____ there.
 A. when he had not been B. had he not been
 C. for he had not been D. whether or not he had been

III. READING COMPREHENSION (20 points)

Passage 1: Read the passage and choose the best answer for each of the questions below.

The first scientific attempt at coaxing moisture from a cloud was in 1946, when scientist Vincent Schaefer dropped 3 pounds of dry ice from an airplane into a cloud and, to his delight, produced snow. The success of the experiment was modest, but it *spawned* optimism among farmers and ranchers around the country. It seemed to them that science had finally triumphed over weather.

Unfortunately, it didn't work out that way. Although there were many cloud-seeding operations during the late 1940s and 1950s, no one could say whether they had any effect on precipitation. Cloud seeding, or weather modification as it came to be called, was clearly more complicated than had been thought. It was not until the early 1970s that enough experiments had been done to understand the progresses involved. What these studies indicated was that only certain types of clouds are amenable to seeding. One of the most responsive is the winter orographic cloud, formed when air currents encounter a mountain slope and rise. If the temperature in such a cloud is right, seeding can increase snow yield by 10 to 20 percent.

There are two major methods of weather modification. In one method, silver iodide is burned in propane-fired ground generators. The smoke rises into the clouds where the tiny silver-iodide particles act as nuclei for the formation of ice crystals. The alternate system uses airplanes to deliver dry-ice pellets. Dry-ice does not provide ice-forming nuclei. Instead, it lowers the temperature near the water droplets in the clouds so that they freeze instantly – a process called a spontaneous nucleation. Seeding from aircraft is more efficient but also more expensive.

About 75 percent of all weather modification in the United States takes place in the Western states. With the population of the West growing rapidly, few regions of the world require more water. About 85 percent of the waters in the rivers of the West comes from melted snow. As one expert put it, the water problems of the future may make the energy problems of the 70s seem like child's play to solve. That's why the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, along with state governments, municipal water districts, and private interests such as ski areas and *agricultural cooperatives*, is putting increased efforts into cloud-seeding efforts. Without consistent and heavy snowfalls in the Rockies and Sierras, the West would literally dry up. The most intensive effort to produce precipitation was during the West's disastrous snow drought of 1976-77. It is impossible to judge the efficiency of weather modification based on one crash program, but most experts think that such hurry-up programs are not very effective.

- 1. What is the main subject of the passage?
 - A. The scientific contributions of Vincent Schaefer
 - B. Developments in methods of increasing precipitation
 - C. The process by which snow crystals form.
 - D. The effects of cloud seeding
- 2. The word "*spawned*" in the passage is closest in meaning to _
 - A. intensified
 - B. reduced
 - C. preceded
 - D. created

3. After the cloud-seeding operations of the late 1940s and the 1950s, the farmers and ranchers mentioned in the first paragraph probably felt ____
 A. triumphant B. modest C. disappointed D. optimistic
4. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the term "**weather modification**"?
 A. It is not as old as the term "cloud seeding".
 B. It has been in use since at least 1946.
 C. It refers to only one type of cloud seeding.
 D. It was first used by Vincent Schaefer
5. According to the passage, winter orographic clouds are formed ____
 A. on relatively warm winter days. B. over large bodies of water.
 C. during intense snow storms. D. when air currents rise over mountains.
6. When clouds are seeded from the ground, what actually causes ice crystals to form?
 A. Propane B. Silver-iodide smoke
 C. Dry-ice pellets D. Nuclear radiation
7. Clouds would most likely be seeded from airplanes when ____
 A. it is important to save money.
 B. the process of spontaneous nucleation cannot be employed.
 C. the production of precipitation must be efficient.
 D. temperatures are lower than usual.
8. What does the author imply about the engineer problems of the 1970s?
 A. They were caused by a lack of water.
 B. They took attention away from water problems.
 C. They may not be as critical as water problems will be in the future.
 D. They were thought to be minor at the time but turned out to be serious.
9. The author mentions "**agricultural cooperatives**" as an example of ____
 A. state government agencies
 B. private interests
 C. organizations that compete with ski areas for water
 D. municipal water districts
10. It can be inferred from the passage that the weather-modification project of 1976-77 was ____
 A. put together quickly B. a complete failure
 C. not necessary D. easy to evaluate

Passage 2

Secrets of the Forest

- A In 1942 Allan R. Holmberg, a doctoral student in anthropology from Yale University, USA, ventured deep into the jungle of Bolivian Amazonia and searched out an isolated band of Siriono Indians. The Siriono, Holmberg later wrote, led a "strikingly backward" existence. Their villages were little more than clusters of thatched huts. Life itself was a perpetual and punishing search for food: some families grew *manioc* and other starchy crops in small garden plots cleared from the forest, while other members of the tribe scoured the country for small game and promising fish holes. When local resources became depleted, the

tribe moved on. As for technology, Holmberg noted, the Siriono "may be classified among the most handicapped peoples of the world". Other than bows, arrows and crude digging sticks, the only tools the Siriono seemed to possess were "two machetes worn to the size of pocket knives".

B Although the lives of the Siriono have changed in the intervening decades, the image of them as Stone Age relics has endured. Indeed, in many respects the Siriono epitomize the popular conception of life in Amazonia. To casual observers, as well as to influential natural scientists and regional planners, the luxuriant forests of Amazonia seem ageless, unconquerable, a habitat totally hostile to human civilization. The apparent simplicity of Indian ways of life has been judged an evolutionary adaptation to forest ecology, living proof that Amazonia could not — and cannot — sustain a more complex society. Archaeological traces of far more elaborate cultures have been dismissed as the ruins of invaders from outside the region, abandoned to decay in the uncompromising tropical environment.

C The popular conception of Amazonia and its native residents would be enormously consequential if it were true. But the human history of Amazonia in the past 11,000 years betrays that view as myth. Evidence gathered in recent years from anthropology and archaeology indicates that the region has supported a series of indigenous cultures for eleven thousand years; an extensive network of complex societies — some with populations perhaps as large as 100,000 — thrived there for more than 1,000 years before the arrival of Europeans. (Indeed, some contemporary tribes, including the Siriono, still live among the earthworks of earlier cultures.) Far from being evolutionarily retarded, prehistoric Amazonian people developed technologies and cultures that were advanced for their time. If the lives of Indians today seem "primitive"; the appearance is not the result of some environmental adaptation or ecological barrier; rather it is a comparatively recent adaptation to centuries of economic and political pressure. Investigators who argue otherwise have unwittingly projected the present onto the past.

D The evidence for a revised view of Amazonia will take many people by surprise. Ecologists have assumed that tropical ecosystems were shaped entirely by natural forces and they have focused their research on habitats they believe have escaped human influence. But as the University of Florida ecologist, Peter Feinsinger, has noted, an approach that leaves people out of the equation is no longer tenable. The archaeological evidence shows that the natural history of Amazonia is to a surprising extent tied to the activities of its prehistoric inhabitants.

E The realization comes none too soon. In June 1992 political and environmental leaders from across the world met in Rio de Janeiro to discuss how developing countries can advance their economies without destroying their natural resources. The challenge is especially difficult in Amazonia. Because the tropical forest has been depicted as ecologically unfit for large-scale human occupation, some environmentalists have opposed development of any kind. Ironically, one major casualty of that extreme position has been the environment itself. While

policy makers struggle to define and implement appropriate legislation, development of the most destructive kind has continued apace over vast areas.

- F The other major casualty of the "naturalism" of environmental scientists has been the indigenous Amazonians, whose habits of hunting, fishing, and slash-and-burn cultivation often have been represented as harmful to the habitat. In the clash between environmentalists and developers, the Indians, whose presence is in fact crucial to the survival of the forest, have suffered the most. The new understanding of the pre-history of Amazonia, however, points toward a middle ground. Archaeology makes clear that with judicious management selected parts of the region could support more people than anyone thought before. The long-buried past, it seems, offers hope for the future.

Questions 1-4

Choose the most suitable headings (i-vi) for sections A, B, C and D.

List of Headings

- i. Amazonia as unable to sustain complex societies
 - ii. The role of recent technology in ecological research in Amazonia
 - iii. The hostility of the indigenous population to North American influences
 - iv. Recent evidence
 - v. Early research among the Indian Amazons
 - vi. The influence of prehistoric inhabitants on Amazonian natural history
1. Section A _____
 2. Section B _____
 3. Section C _____
 4. Section D _____

Questions 5-10

Do the following statements agree with the view of the writer of the passage? Please write

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| YES | if the statement agrees with the views of the writer |
| NO | if the statement contradicts the views of the writer |
| NOT GIVEN | if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this |

5. The reason for the simplicity of the Indian way of life is that Amazonia has always been unable to support a more complex society. _____
6. There is a crucial popular misconception about the human history of Amazonia. _____
7. There are lessons to be learned from similar ecosystems in other parts of the world. _____
8. Most ecologists were aware that the areas of Amazonia they were working in had been shaped by human settlement. _____
9. The indigenous Amazonian Indians are necessary to the well-being of the forest. _____
10. It would be possible for certain parts of Amazonia to support a higher population. _____

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 points)

Read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.

What is the world's largest desert? I'm sure the first that (1) _____ to mind is the legendary Sahara – but that's 3rd. It's actually the desert on the Antarctic (2) _____, measuring just under 14,000,000 kms², closely followed by the Arctic desert. Most people living away from deserts associate this kind of (3) _____ with sand, but only 10% of deserts are actually made up of sand (4) _____.

The term "desert" in fact describes a (5) _____ which receives almost no (6) _____, meaning rainfall, snow, ice or hail. The term can also apply to regions where there is greater evaporation of (7) _____ than rainfall. In other words, more water is absorbed back into the (8) _____ than stays on or within the ground. So, in (9) _____ deserts, you're mainly talking about ice sheets and a little rock, not sand, of course. The surface of many other deserts is comprised of loose rock where the finer particles of dust and sand have been (10) _____ away.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. jumps | B. leaps | C. rises | D. springs |
| 2. A. country | B. continent | C. territory | D. pole |
| 3. A. terrain | B. plain | C. horizon | D. nature |
| 4. A. hills | B. dunes | C. piles | D. slopes |
| 5. A. base | B. landscape | C. ground | D. soil |
| 6. A. wildlife | B. agriculture | C. precipitation | D. alteration |
| 7. A. moisture | B. drops | C. dampness | D. drizzle |
| 8. A. setting | B. atmosphere | C. environment | D. surroundings |
| 9. A. extreme | B. Mediterranean | C. typical | D. polar |
| 10. A. left | B. disappeared | C. blown | D. removed |

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES / FORMS (10 points)

Put the verbs in the brackets in the correct forms.

1. We begin to reproach ourselves for _____ (not/be) more careful.
2. Whatever doubts he _____ (have) about Ingrid were all over now.
3. He hesitates before leaving, almost as though he _____ (hope) for conversation.
4. The council is said _____ (overpay) for repairs made by its housing department.
5. Although the causes of cancer _____ (uncover), we do not yet have any practical way to prevent it.
6. The world will be different, and we _____ (prepare) to adapt to the change.
7. He did not regret saying what he did but felt that he _____ (express) it differently.
8. It looks as though a compromise agreement _____ (now/reach).
9. Regardless of the money _____ (spend) by the other competing nations in the final round of the Asian qualifiers, Iran will be tough challengers.
10. Without a context, I _____ (assume) it was written by a man.

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10 points)

Complete each of the following sentences with a suitable preposition (s) or particle (s).

1. His wife took _____ her new neighbours at once.
2. The essay didn't come _____ his usual standards.
3. Because of falling orders, the company has been forced to lay _____ several hundred workers.
4. The company has been sitting _____ my letter for weeks without dealing with my complaint.
5. We must size _____ the situation before we decide what to do
6. This section of motorway will be _____ repair until January.
7. He asked me how old I was and, lying _____ my teeth, I said '29'.
8. I won't go _____ detail over the phone, but I've been having a few health problems recently.
9. The hotel was a real home _____ home.
10. Thousands of lives will be _____ stake if emergency aid does not arrive in the city soon.

III. WORD FORM (10 points)

Read the following text and fill in each blank using the correct form of the word in brackets.

Andrew Jackson was the seventh president of the United States. He was also the first _____ (1. govern) of Florida. Jackson was known to be a very tough soldier. His _____ (2. name) was "Old Hickory", after the hard wood. At age 13, Jackson joined the army to fight against the British in the _____ (3. Revolution) War. He and his brother were captured. He was cut in the face and hand by a British soldier because he refused to clean the soldier's boots. Afterwards, he always hated the British. After being released, his brother died. He returned home and found his mother and the rest of his family dead.

In the Battle of New Orleans in 1815, Jackson led 6,000 soldiers against 12,000 British soldiers. America was _____ (4. victory). The British army lost 2,000 soldiers while only 8 of Jackson's men died. Andrew Jackson ran for president in the election of 1824. Many people, like Thomas Jefferson, thought he was too _____ (5. law) to be president. Jackson lost the election to John Quincy Adams. By the election of 1828, Jackson was able to come back. He defeated Adams and became president.

The most _____ (6. controversy) part of Jackson's _____ (7. president) was his treatment of American Indians. In 1830, his Indian _____ (8. Remove) Act became a law. At this time, 45,000 Cherokee Indians were forced to give up their land and move west. Thousands died on a march called "the trail of tears." One _____ (9. history) called this period "one of the _____ (10. happy) chapters in American history."

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 points)

Identify 10 errors in the following passage and correct them.

Elephants are the only remain family in their biological order. There are three living species of elephants. These are the African bush and forest elephants and the Asian. Other species have been extinct by the last ice age.

Elephants are the largest land mammals alive today. Their pregnant period is 22 months. It is the longest any land animal. Since birth, it is common for an elephant calf to weigh 120kg. An elephant may live as long as 70 years, and some even live longer. The largest elephant ever record was shot in Angola in 1956. It was male and weighed about 12,000kg. The smallest elephants were about the size of a calf with a large pig. They were a prehistoric variant that lived on the island of Crete. They existed until between 3000 and 5000 B.C.

Elephants are increasing threatened by humans. Human-elephant conflicts are often dead. They kill 150 elephants and up to 100 people per year in Asia. The African elephant population has gone from 3 million in 1970 to about 600,000 in 1989. The numbers of this beast then dropped even further. By 2000 the number was down to 272,000. In recent years, efforts to save these animals have helped it rise. The elephant is now protected around the world. Many restrictions have been enacted for their benefit, strictly limit their capture and domestic use. Trade in products such as ivory is also controlled.

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10 points)

Fill each blank with ONE word.

The national parks are areas of diverse interests and it is precisely (1) _____ the national parks enjoy a tremendous popularity that many scientific issues have (2) _____ to the fore. The ultimate (3) _____ of our love affair with the parks has been that (4) _____ ever-increasing use of these areas the very problems of urban living have found their (5) _____ into the parks. The irony is that these areas were originally (6) _____ of as places to escape the pressures and problems of civilization. Popularity has its (7) _____. The largely unseen "infrastructures", sewage systems, water supplies and roads (8) _____, in national parks across the country, beginning to crack. In addition to getting old, some parks are also handling two to three times as (9) _____ visitors as thirty years ago, so they are experiencing increasing (10) _____ on their resources from visitors.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 points)

Rewrite the sentences with the given words or beginning in such a way that their meanings remain unchanged.

- Whenever you're on a bus, you hear someone talking about snobbery.
You can't _____
- He was so enthusiastic that he apparently ignored any warning signs
Such _____
- He sounds as if he's spent all his life abroad.
He gives _____
- Pop stars are corrupted by the adulation of their fans.
It's the way _____
- What I understand from her words is that it seems neither Cole nor Ledley King will be going to Japan.
Reading _____

6. It is highly likely that the house will be pulled down. (**LIKELIHOOD**)
7. The faculty library is located near the office. (**WITHIN**)
8. I suggested he phone his mother and he did it immediately. (**THEN**)
9. Kevin was always level-headed with a sensible and practical attitude towards life. (**FEET**)
10. When the reasons behind the decision were explained, it all became easy to understand. (**PLACE**)

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NGUYỄN QUANG ĐIỀU – ĐỒNG THÁP

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY (10pts)

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the other three.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. seiz <u>ure</u> | B. meas <u>ure</u> | C. confus <u>ion</u> | D. tens <u>ion</u> |
| 2. A. a <u>l</u> ien | B. a <u>l</u> loy | C. a <u>l</u> ley | D. a <u>n</u> them |
| 3. A. ni <u>b</u> | B. com <u>b</u> | C. so <u>b</u> | D. cur <u>b</u> |
| 4. A. de <u>t</u> er | B. de <u>b</u> ris | C. de <u>n</u> y | D. de <u>m</u> and |
| 5. A. do <u>s</u> age | B. carria <u>g</u> e | C. voya <u>g</u> e | D. teen <u>a</u> ge |

Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the other three.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 6. A. argument | B. aristocrat | C. abalone | D. arduous |
| 7. A. albeit | B. flourish | C. lichen | D. pronghorn |
| 8. A. remarkable | B. architecture | C. assassin | D. noncombat |
| 9. A. nominee | B. employee | C. committee | D. refugee |
| 10. A. controversy | B. legendary | C. necessary | D. February |

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE (20pts)

1. Can you take _____ of the shop while Betty is away ?
A. management B. running C. charge D. operation
2. In _____, it was a bad idea to pay him in cash.
A. hindsight B. consideration C. retrospect D. knowledge
3. The patient's heart-rate and breathing must be carefully _____ during the operation.
A. counted B. monitored C. observed D. supervised
4. After their catastrophic defeat the _____ of the army made their way back to their mountain strongholds.
A. supervisors B. deserters C. wounded D. remnants
5. Most of the victims died because they _____ poisonous fumes.
A. suffocated B. inhaled C. inspired D. gasped

6. The rocks in this area have been _____ into strange shapes by the wind and rain.
A. broken B. eroded C. moulded D. deteriorated
7. James was _____ from school for bad behaviour.
A. exiled B. dismissed C. expelled D. discharged
8. As he read the text aloud, the newscaster _____ over the words.
A. slipped B. twisted C. fell D. stumbled
9. Your son has the _____ of a fine musician.
A. beginning B. looks C. makings D. talents
10. Sometimes grammar is taught _____. That's not right.
A. alone B. only C. in isolation D. in context
11. _____ we have finished the course, we shall start doing more revision work.
A. For now B. Now that C. Ever since D. By now
12. After years of working together, the partners found themselves _____ linked.
A. permanently B. perpetually D. indelibly D. inextricably
13. I would appreciate _____ it a secret.
A. your keeping B. you to keep C. that you keep D. that you will keep
14. Most of his patients _____ Dr. Hickman for his kindness.
A. look up to B. let in on C. get on with D. keep up with
15. I could stand the _____ no longer and flung the door open.
A. expectation B. suspense C. foresight D. imagination
16. Trees, grasses and other plant life _____ an important part in the natural circulation of water and thus help conserve it.
A. play B. make C. keep D. have
17. All the patients showed symptoms _____ with food poisoning.
A. that associated B. were associated
C. associated D. which associating
18. This young tree could not have been damaged by accident. I believe it was done _____.
A. in fact B. on purpose C. by appointment D. by plan
19. The first sign of vitamin A disorder is night _____.
A. loss of sight B. lack of vision C. invisibility D. blindness
20. The other transport unions gave the railway workers their _____.
A. agreement B. solidarity C. backing D. alliance

III. READING COMPREHENSION (20 pts)

Reading 1: Read the following passage and choose the best option to complete the blank or answer the question.

The development of the horse has been recorded from the beginning through all of its evolutionary stages to the modern form. It is, in fact, one of the most complete and well-documented chapters of paleontological history. Fossil finds provide us not only with detailed information about the horse itself but also with valuable insights into the migration of herds, and even evidence for speculation about the climate conditions that could have **instigated** such migratory behavior.

Geologists believe that the first horses appeared on Earth about sixty million years ago as compared with two million years ago for the appearance of human beings.

There is evidence of early horses on both the American and European continents, but it has been documented that, almost twelve million years ago at the beginning of the Pliocene Age, a horse about midway through its evolutionary development crossed a land bridge where the Bering Strait is now located, from Alaska into the grasslands of Asia, and traveled all the way to Europe. This early horse was a hipparion, about the size of a modern-day pony with three toes and a specialized cheek teeth for grazing. In Europe, the hipparion encountered another less advanced horse called the anchitheres, which had previously invaded Europe by the same route, probably during the Miocene Period. Less developed and smaller than the hipparion, the anchitheres was eventually completely replaced by it.

By the end of the Pleistocene Age both the anchitheres and the hipparion had become **extinct** in North America, where they had originated, as fossil evidence clearly indicates. In Europe, they evolved into the larger and stronger animal that is very similar to the horse as we know it today. For many years, the horse was probably hunted for food by early tribes of human beings. Then the qualities of the horse that would have made it a good servant were noted- mainly its strength and speed. It was time for the horse to be tamed, used as a draft animal at the drawing of agriculture, and the ridden as the need for transportation increased. It was the descendant of this **domesticated** horse that was brought back to the Americas by European colonists.

1. What is this passage mainly about?

- A. The migration of horses
- B. The modern-day pony
- C. The evolution of the horse
- D. The replacement of the anchitheres by the hipparion

2. According to the author, fossils are considered valuable for all of the following reasons EXCEPT

- A. they suggest how the climate may have been
- B. they provide information about migration
- C. they document the evolution of the horse
- D. they maintain a record of life prior to the Miocene Age.

3. The word **instigated** in paragraph 1 could best be replaced by

- A. explained
- B. caused
- C. improved
- D. influenced

4. What does the author mean by "Geologists believe that the first horses appeared on Earth about sixty million years ago as compared with two million years ago for the appearance of human beings"?

- A. Horses appeared long before human beings according to the theories of geologists.
- B. Both horses and human beings appeared several million years ago.
- C. The geological records for the appearance of horses and human beings are not very accurate.
- D. Horses and human beings cannot be compared by geologists because they appeared too long ago.

5. Which of the following conclusions may be made on the basis of information in the passage?

- A. The hipparions migrated to Europe to feed in developing grasslands.
- B. There are no fossil remains of either the anchitheres or the hipparion.

- C. There were horses in North America when the first European colonists arrived.
D. Very little is known about the evolution of the horse.
6. According to this passage, the hipparions were
A. five-toed animals. B. not as highly developed as the anchitheres.
C. larger than the anchitheres. D. about the size of a small dog.
7. The word **It** in paragraph 2 refers to
A. anchitheres B. hipparion C. Miocene period D. route
8. The word **extinct** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning
A. familiar B. widespread C. nonexistent D. tame
9. The word **domesticated** is closest in meaning to
A. tamed B. used C. ridden D. indicated
10. It can be concluded from this passage that the
A. Miocene Period was prior to the Pliocene.
B. Pleistocene Period was prior to the Miocene.
C. Pleistocene Period was prior to the Pliocene.
D. Pliocene was prior to the Miocene.

Reading 2: Read a magazine article. Ten sentences have been removed from the articles. Choose from the sentences A- L the one which fits each gap (1.10). There's one extra sentence which you do not need to use. There is one example at the beginning (0).

What makes someone intelligent?

The days when all you needed to make a living was sufficiently physical strength to bring in the harvest are long gone. To survive today you need to be educated to rocket scientist level just to program a video recorder, make sense of a public transport timetable, or follow a complicated plot on TVI.....(0).

But what exactly is intelligence? Are there ways of getting smarter, or are you stuck with what you were born with? There aren't any easy answers. Despite the progress that has been made in genetics and psychology, human intelligence has remain done of the most controversial areas of modern science.(1).....
.Robert Plomin of the Institue of Psychiatry in London and his colleagues in the US have been looking into genetic make-up.

(2)Plomin analysed DNA from two groups of 51 children aged between 6 and 15. What he found was that the first group has an IQ of 136, putting them in the top 5 % of the population, while the other group had an average IQ of 103. An analysis of their genes revealed that 32% of the children in the higher group had the gene in question, while only 16% in the second group did.

(3)He suggests that there are probably many genes that contribute to intelligence, rather than just one.

If you born with a full set of intelligence-enhancing genes, then you'd expect to be very clever indeed. But just how important are genes in intelligence? Most of the early research depending on measuring the IQs of identical twins who had grown up separately. The argument was that if intelligence was 100% inherited, both twins would have the same IQ, no matter how different their backgrounds.(4)

Since it is difficult to find many who have been separated at birth, recent studies have concentrated on adopted children instead. (5)

In the past, the idea that intelligence is mainly inherited became an excuse for prejudice and discrimination. The concept of IQs itself was first developed a century ago by French psychologist Alfred Binet. (6) IQ measures something called general intelligence, testing word and number skills, as well as spatial ability.

Several studies have shown a strong link between IQ and career success, although some psychologists remain unconvinced about this. (7) "The people with the highest IQs are not usually the ones who do best in their career, but there's a big business out there with occupational psychologists offering all kinds of selection tests for companies.(8) But intelligence is not like temperature, and you cannot measure it in the same way. It's much more complicated than that."

Many psychologists now believe that when it comes to intelligence, IQ isn't everything. Many alternative views have been put forward recently.(9)This offers a much broader view than the IQ theory, including creativity and communication skills as relevant factors in intelligence.

Tony Buzan, brain expert and author of *Master your Memory*, is enthusiastic about this belief, arguing that true geniuses do indeed appear to combine high levels of each type of intelligence.(10)At the same time, Buzan believes that everyone can develop their intelligence, if only they take the trouble to exercise their brain. Perhaps there's hope for us all!

- A. This may seem remote from everyday concerns, but does illustrate what the human brain is capable of.
- B. One example is the idea of "multiple intelligence", which was developed in the 1980s Havard psychologist Howard Gardner.
- C. The test was meant to select bright but socially-disadvantaged children, to ensure that they got a good education.
- D. Until now, that is, for a discovery of a gene linked to intelligence has made the expert think again.
- E. He lists Alexander the Great, Pablo Picasso and Albert Einstein as examples.
- F. Professor Michael Rowe, who has written a book called *Genius Explained*, is one of these.
- G. However, there is a lot of more research to be done, and Plomin himself is cautious at this early stage.
- H. On the other hand, if differences in their IQs were found, this would point to background or environmental factors.
- I. In short, what you have in your head has never been more important.
- J. From their research, they have established that a slightly different gene is more common in those with a high IQ.
- K. They won't go away because there's a lot of money to be made.
- L. One does suggest that adopted children become increasingly like their biological parents as they get older.

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 pts)

Read the following passage and choose the most suitable word for each space.

Nerea de Clifford, who has died aged 82, was a doughty champion of British cats and a (0) _____ B _____ of The Cat Protection League which she (1) _____ shortly after its foundation in 1927 and served as president from the 1970s until the time of her death.

Among her many (2) _____ to the welfare of cats – to our knowledge of their ways- were the establishment of a sanctuary for them at New Malden, and the publication of such reports as *What British Cats Think About Television*, in which she noted that “most cats (3) _____ an interest of some kind, though it is often of hostility, a significant reaction..is the display of excitement when any picture, especially of birds, moves quickly across the (4) _____.

She was born in West London in 1905, and as a young woman was a distinguished (5) _____ of cats. During the Second World War she devoted herself to the rescue of cats, trapped in the rubble of the blitz, and thereafter to vigorous campaigns for free feline birth (6) _____.

She (7) _____ an adoption scheme for which her “Homes Wanted” list contained some notably frank character (8) _____ - a little fiend in feline form, willing to do light mouse-work...a rough old (9) _____, and so on – and made a (10) _____ of feeding London’s cats at Christmas.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 0. A. post | B. pillar | C. staff | D. pole |
| 1. A. met | B. enrolled | C. joined | D. entered |
| 2. A. contributions | B. donations | C. gifts | D. dedications |
| 3. A. make | B. give | C. show | D. have |
| 4. A. screen | B. box | C. film | D. view |
| 5. A. farmer | B. grower | C. trainer | D. breeder |
| 6. A. control | B. check | C. limitation | D. restriction |
| 7. A. made | B. ran | C. held | D. gave |
| 8. A. sketches | B. drawings | C. pictures | D. paintings |
| 9. A. drifter | B. ranger | C. rover | D. stray |
| 10. A. rule | B. point | C. round | D. custom |

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES/FORMS (10 pts)

Complete the sentences with an appropriate form of the verbs in brackets.

These efforts produced the “advertorial” style, full-page color advertisements, where a single travel idea (1) _____ (present), looking every bit like a newspaper editorial. Needless to say the idea (2) _____ much (emulate) and as a result its effectiveness commensurately (3) _____ (diminish). Subsequent periods (4) _____ (see) the company (5) _____ (extend) its range of “travel events” into areas of specific interests including art/history, culture, painting, walking, motor challenges, wild flowers, golf, river journeys, journeys of special scientific interest and coastal cruising. Increasingly these arrangement (6) _____ (direct) toward our

passenger list and more recently (7) _____ (present) within the book-like compendium entitled the World of Wonders. This easy to read and store format (8) _____ (permit) the description of travel arrangements across the different disciplines and seasons in an interesting and informative style - hence the latest edition (9) _____ (be) even more comprehensive, as well as (10) _____ (serve) as a trailer for those seeking further information in depth on the World Wide Web.

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10 pts)

Complete these sentences by adding the necessary preposition or particle.

1. Hurry up, Jim. Ring _____ !I need to make an important call and you've been on the phone for half an hour.
2. I was just about to apologise for having forgotten to meet her after work when she hung _____ on me.
3. I'll have to go. I'm running _____ of coins. I'll go and get some more.
4. You'd like to speak to the Managing Director? One moment, sir. I'll put you _____.
5. It was awful at customs. I felt like a criminal being singled _____ like that from the whole group and asked to empty out all my bags and pockets too!
6. Crises seem to bring _____ either the best or the worst in people.
7. We couldn't get our deposit _____ from the tour operator so we're just having to write _____ £400.
8. Looks like our holiday plans have fallen _____ ; Andrea can't get the time _____ work.

III. WORD FORMS (10 pts)

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

The Federation Reserve System, _____ (1.COMMON) called the Fed, is an _____ (2.DEPEND) agency of the United States government charged with _____ (3.SEE) the national banking system. Since 1913, the Federal Reserve System has served as the _____ (4.CENTRE) bank for the United States. The Fed's primary function is to control _____ (5.MONETIZE) policy by influencing the cost and _____ (6.AVAILABLE) of money and credit through the purchase and sale of government _____ (7.SECURE). If the Federation Reserve provides too little money, interest rates tend to be high, borrowing is expensive, business activity slows down, _____ (8.EMPLOY) goes up, and the danger of a recession is _____ (9.AUGMENT). On the other hand, if there is too much money, interest rates decline, and borrowing can lead to excess demand, pushing up prices and fuel _____ (10.INFLATED).

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 pts)

In most lines of the following text there is one unnecessary word. It is either grammatically incorrect or it does not fit in with the sense of the text. For each numbered line, find the unnecessary word and then write it in the space provided. Some lines are correct. Indicate these with a tick (✓). The exercise begins with two examples (0 and 00)

We can hear, smell, taste and touch the world around us. These five senses	0✓
often provide with the alarm to signal a possible danger. If we touch something with	00
is painful, see or hear something frightening, smell or taste something	1
unpleasant, evasive action is advised. However, most of the changes or the	2
threats around us are not so obvious. These five senses can't be detect everything	3
that happens within our body, or all the many important changes in the environment.	4
For that, there are hundreds of "hidden body senses" so that can operate	5
even when we are asleep and because of which we are not aware. Cells	6
can detect the temperature within and outside our bodies with reasonable	7
accuracy-why they can determine the levels of oxygen and carbon dioxide in	8
the air, in our lungs, bodies and tissues, or the acidity of our bodies, and the	9
amount of "fuel" (food store available).	10

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10 pts)
Fill in each blank with ONE word.

April the 3rd was the day we attempted to (1)_____ Mount Everest. The morning saw us all (2)_____ and rushing about the bungalow at daybreak. We bumped down the night miles of dusty track, each clutching a camera or one of the more complicated instruments to our chests in an endeavour to (3)_____ our bodies absorb as many of the shocks from the bumpy track as (4)_____. The ground staff were already busy on our (5)_____. The shed where the aircraft were kept had been opened and the great machines were being manhandled out onto the tarmac. The bottles of oxygen were carefully (6)_____ in their clips and connected (7)_____ the system. The vertical cameras were fitted and tested, air frames and engines were inspected and tested in every (8)_____. Pilots and observers fussed around their equipment, (9)_____ on oxygen marks. Then they re-checked the charts which had been carefully prepared to allow accurately (10)_____ the increasing wind speeds during the climb – all trying to keep themselves occupied during that tense half- hour wait for the return of the reconnaissance machine.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 pts)
Rewrite the sentences with the given words or beginning in such a way that their meanings remain unchanged.

- Nowadays, we refer to barber's shop as hairdresser's.
 – Nowadays, _____ as hairdresser's.
- Fewer people smoke these days.
 – There has _____ of people who smoke these days.
- I bet Ginolo earned a lot for that Renault ad.
 – Ginolo _____ for that Renault ad.
- Travellers consider themselves superior to those who lead a more sedentary life.
 – Travelers look _____ who lead a more sedentary life.
- Certain factors are not given due consideration in your essay. (ACCOUNT)
 – _____
- I haven't realized what it means yet. (SUNK)
 – _____

7. His smooth manner didn't deceive us. (TAKEN)

8. The disagreement is a lot of fuss about nothing. (TEACUP)

9. I could tell by the tone of his voice how serious the situation was. (HOME)

10. All tenants must act in accordance with the regulations about guests. (COMPLY)

TRƯỜNG PHỔ THÔNG VIỆT MỸ – CẦN THƠ

A. PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS)

I. NGŨ ÂM (PHONOLOGY) (Pronunciation and stress pattern) (10 điểm)

***Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others.**

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. designed | B. reserved | C. deserve | D. leisure |
| 2. A. procedure | B. <u>duration</u> | C. <u>durian</u> | D. <u>uplicator</u> |
| 3. A. commercial | B. special | C. artificial | D. recipient |
| 4. A. excursion | B. surgeon | C. surfing | D. surveyor |
| 5. A. architecture | B. characters | C. chaos | D. charitable |

***Choose the word that is stressed differently from the others in the list.**

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 6. A. windsurfing | B. temperature | C. synchronize | D. procedure |
| 7. A. horizon | B. defensive | C. contestant | D. industry |
| 8. A. spectator | B. outstanding | C. typical | D. intensive |
| 9. A. delegation | B. energetic | C. participant | D. competition |
| 10. A. tsunami | B. conference | C. president | D. agency |

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE (20 điểm)

Choose the option that best completes the blank

1. They soonme although I had left 20 minutes before they did.
A. caught up with C. heard from
B. get out with D. came across
2. The water company will have to cut off water supplies while repairs to the pipes are.....
A. turned out B. carried out C. filled out D. put on
3. The accident had a(n).....effect on her.
A. extensive B. profound C. wide D. total
4. It was hisbelief that he could win.
A. utter B. single C. firm D. hard
5. I would like to thank everybody for theirsupport.
A. undiming B. complete C. unfailing D. deep
6. Where's my bag? Iremember leaving it here.
A. surely B. fully C. distinctly D. totally
7. The facilities at many schools today are still.....inadequate.
A. sadly B. woefully C. regrettably D. grimly

8. After leaving school, he tried toa living as a door-to-door salesman.
A. gain B. win C. obtain D. earn
9. She would make an excellent lawyer – she is conscientious and has a well-.....mind.
A. trained B. intentioned C. built D. informed
10. Dr Evans hasa valuable contribution to the life of the school.
A. done B. made C. caused D. created
11. We've got some time tobefore the meeting begins, so let's go for a stroll in the park.
A. kill B. destroy C. pass D. spend
12. I've beenadvised not to say anything.
A. strongly B. greatly C. seriously D. significantly
13. I forgot toearlier that I'll be home late this evening.
A. announce B. mention C. relate D. narrate
14. We were just having a friendlyabout football.
A. chat B. whisper C. gossip D. report
15. My boss didn't say it in so many words, but shethat I would get a promotion.
A. asserted B. clarified C. declared D. implied
16. It is difficult for me to.....exactly what I mean in a foreign language.
A. express B. speak C. pronounce D. address
17. Jackthe map for several minutes, unable to believe his eyes.
A. glanced B. stared at C. gazed D. watched
18. Sheher daughter's boyfriend up and down, and then asked him in.
A. watched B. observed C. noticed D. eyed
19. Would you like to.....the house that is for sale this afternoon?
A. observe B. view C. regard D. overlook
20. Iat my watch. It was already well after three.
A. glanced B. faced C. viewed D. checked

III. Đọc hiểu (Reading comprehension) (20 điểm)

Read the passage and choose the best answer for each of the question below.

Passage 1

It has become an American tradition that those who attain great wealth return some of it to the public through philanthropy. An early example of this was the generosity of Amos Lawrence of Massachusetts, a wealthy merchant, who in the 1830's and afterwards contributed much money for famine relief in Ireland. He also donated generously to educational and other humanitarian causes.

In the early years of the twentieth century several men who had amassed vast fortunes likewise became great philanthropists. Andrew Carnegie, an exceptionally energetic man, who had begun working twelve hours a day when he was only fourteen years old, became one of the world's richest men by pioneering in the steel industry. After his retirement in 1990 he devoted his time and his wealth to the establishment of free public libraries. He also set up foundations for medical research and for world peace. Carnegie's belief, as he expressed it in an essay, was that the wealthy person must 'consider all surplus **revenues** which come to him simply as

trust funds' which he 'is strictly bound as a matter of duty to administer in the manner...best calculated to produce the most beneficial results for the community – the man of wealth thus becoming the mere trustee and agent for his poorer **brethren**.'

John D. Rockefeller, who also began as a poor boy, became fabulously rich through oil refineries and other **enterprises**. In his old age, in the early 1900's, he began to donate millions for beneficial undertakings. The various Rockefeller foundations support research as well as humanitarian causes in the United States and in other parts of the world. Rockefeller funds are now fighting hunger through the so-called '**green revolution**,' whereby new agricultural techniques have greatly multiplied the **yield** of food-crops in Mexico, India, Pakistan, and part of Africa.

1. How to become a philanthropist?
 - A. You must be very rich and know how to keep it.
 - B. You are very rich and donate your money to humanitarian causes.
 - C. You are a very rich and well-known merchant.
 - D. You are a very rich and well-known person in the steel industry.
2. Who contributed much money for famine relief in Ireland?
 - A. Amos Lawrence
 - C. Andrew Carnegie
 - B. Massachusetts
 - D. Rockefeller
3. Who is very successful in the steel industry?
 - A. Amos Lawrence
 - C. Andrew Carnegie
 - B. Massachusetts
 - D. Rockefeller
4. The word "**enterprises**" in the last paragraph means:
 - A. projects
 - C. organizations
 - B. companies
 - D. industries
5. The word "**revenues**" in the second paragraph means:
 - A. best things
 - B. incomes
 - C. fund
 - D. trust fund
6. The word "**brethren**" in the second paragraph means:
 - A. men
 - B. people
 - C. brother
 - D. bother
7. The word "**yield**" in the last paragraph means:
 - A. total areas
 - B. total techniques
 - C. total amount
 - D. shout out
8. The words "**green revolution**" in the last paragraph are about
 - A. a terrible fighting
 - C. an agricultural project
 - B. a new technique
 - D. a major revolution
9. Which activity is not mentioned in the passage?
 - A. Fighting in the United States and in other parts of the world.
 - B. Setting up free public libraries.
 - C. Supporting medical research.
 - D. Donating to educational and other humanitarian causes.
10. Which of the following best sums up Carnegie's opinion?
 - A. A wealthy person should appreciate the fortune he has, earn more and more for his family and his business.
 - B. A wealthy person is a person who knows how to make benefits from his money for his family and his business.
 - C. A wealthy person should be an honest person that people trust.
 - D. A wealthy person has to keep and administer his money to produce most benefits for the community.

Amnesty International

Right now, somewhere in the world, someone is writing a letter. The letter is addressed to a president or king, a general, or the head of the police in another country. The letter is about someone the writer does not even know. The writer is an ordinary person who has never met a king or a general.

The writer is a member of Amnesty International. This organization was started in 1961 to help people who are put in prison only because of their race, their religion, or their beliefs. They are not people who used violence or suggested that other people use violence. More than one million people all over the world are member of Amnesty International.

In the main Amnesty International office in London, people gather information about prisoners in over 100 countries. They send this information to amnesty groups in more than 70 countries. Each group receives information about 2 prisoners from countries with different political systems. The members start writing letters.

A government that holds prisoners receives hundreds of letters. Each letter asks very politely that the prisoners be freed. The government knows that the prisoners are not forgotten. The world cares about them.

Why do people take the time to write letters to help strangers? Members of Amnesty International know that their letters can be successful. They know this is a way to take direct action to help other human beings.

The world knows this too. In 1977, Amnesty International received the Nobel Peace prize, one of the most important international prizes that any person or organization can win. It won the prize because thousands of ordinary people care enough about human rights to write letters. The Amnesty International candle, a sign of light and hope, shines all over the world.

- 1. Amnesty International letters are written by
 - A. Kings and generals
 - B. Ordinary people
 - C. important people in the government
 - D. lawyers and police
- 2. Amnesty International helps people
 - A. Who are in prison for their beliefs or race
 - B. Who used violence against the government
 - C. Who don't have families
 - D. In 40 countries
- 3. Each member writes
 - A. Hundreds of letters per month
 - B. Reports printed in newspapers
 - C. Letters to members of the government
 - D. To famous lawyers
- 4. Members get their information about prisoners from
 - A. Famous lawyers
 - B. The office in London
 - C. Presidents and generals
 - D. Prisoners
- 5. Amnesty International won the Nobel Prize for
 - A. History
 - B. physics
 - C. peace
 - D. politeness

True or False

-6. Amnesty International members write letters to all kinds of governments.
-7. Amnesty International is organized very well.

-8. Anyone can probably become a member of Amnesty International.
9. Amnesty International has helped thousands of prisoners in London.
10. Presidents like the letters from Amnesty International.

IV. Guided cloze test (10 điểm)

Read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space

In many schools in the world today children of all ages are encouraged, and(1).... forced in some cases, to take part in team sports. The(2).... philosophy is that team sports are not only good for the body but also that they build a child's character. This may well be true, but is the suggestion that team sports are the best way of developing a child's character actually true?

Participation in a team sport, of course, usually involves a lot of(3).... training. Before important events children may have to train very hard in order to be(4).... and physically fit for the 'big day'. Without doubt, such rigorous training demands dedication and self-sacrifice on the part of the child. However, there are other activities which also involve a high degree of(5).... Not to mention, non-team sports such as tennis or even activities like chess require equal preparation and discipline.

Team sports are also considered to be character-building, in that they encourage co-operation between individual team members.(6)...., the success or the failure of the team depends not so much on the individual skills of the players as on their ability to co-operate. This is valuable training for later life, of course, but team sports are not the only activities which encourage children to do this. Plays and concerts, for example, also encourage co-operation(7).... children.

Teachers frequently(8).... that team sports are about winning. They enhance the 'competitive spirit' of the boys and girls who take part. It(9).... that non-team sports do the same. Whether this is character-building or not, however, is open to question. So many of the problems we face in society nowadays are the direct result of the 'me-first' attitude found in so many people. Shouldn't schools aim to teach children that there is much more to life than winning and being first?

In conclusion, clearly team sports are one way of developing children's characters, but it would be wrong to consider them to be the best way.(10)...., we should encourage children to develop their characters and personalities in ways they themselves feel are best.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. in need | B. indeed | C. in the fact | D. in case |
| 2. A. underlined | B. underline | C. underlining | D. underlying |
| 3. A. body | B. material | C. physical | D. physics |
| 4. A. well-prepared | B. well-repaired | C. well-done | D. well |
| 5. A. perseverance | B. persevere | C. perseverance | D. persevering |
| 6. A. However | B. Obviously | C. But | D. Than |
| 7. A. between | B. among | C. in | D. to |
| 8. A. point out | B. point at | C. pick up | D. pick out |
| 9. A. goes with saying | B. goes saying | C. goes without saying | D. goes without saying |
| 10. A. However | B. Instead | C. But | D. Then |

B. PHẦN TỰ LUẬN (WRITTEN TEST)

I. Verb tenses / forms (10 điểm)

Use the correct tenses or forms of the given words

Ask hundreds of people what they (1).....(do) on a certain day in August next year, or the year after, and there (2).....(be) only one reply. Provided of course that the people you (3).....(ask) (4)..... (belong) to the Elvis Presley Fan Club. Although the King of Rock and Roll (5).....(die) nearly two decades ago, his fans (6).....(meet) every year since then outside his home in Memphis, Tennessee, (7).....(show) their respect for the singer they (8).....(love) so much. Fan like Jean Thomas, from Catford in South London. Jean (9).....(visit) Gracelands, the house where Elvis (10)(suffer) his fatal heart attack, twice in the past five years.

II. Prepositions and phrasal verbs (10 điểm)

Complete each of the following sentences with (a) suitable preposition(s) or particle(s)

Petroleum is essential to the modern world. It is burned for energy(1)..... cars, homes, and factories. But the world supplies are being used(2)..... very fast. Petroleum comes from plants that died millions of years ago. Would it be possible to take oil directly(3)..... living plants and use it instead of petroleum? Scientists have had success(4)..... the jojoba plant. Now scientists think this process may be possible(5)..... a plant called euphorbia.

Euphorbia grows wild in many areas of the world.(6)..... jojoba, it can grow on poor land with only a little water. Several countries have experimental euphorbia farms, and scientists are developing plants from seeds gathered(7)..... different places. They think that when the plants are improved enough, they will be able to produce 65 barrels of oil per hectare per year.

If the experiments are successful, euphorbia farms could provide about 10 percent(8)..... the petroleum needs in the United States. Even more important, developing countries could grow euphorbia(9)..... land that is too poor for anything else. Then they would not have to buy expensive petroleum(10)..... their energy needs.

III. WORD FORMS (10 điểm)

Supply each blank with the correct form of the word given in the box.

<i>mere</i>	<i>addict</i>	<i>likely</i>	<i>vary</i>	<i>digest</i>
<i>retire</i>	<i>resist</i>	<i>control</i>	<i>treat</i>	<i>circulate</i>

In today's health-conscious society, more and more attention is being paid to the benefits of exercise, a balanced diet and a healthy lifestyle. People want to maintain their fitness throughout their lives and into a healthy ...(1)..... For some, a radical change to the habits of a lifetime is needed; others will ...(2)..... continue their present healthy lifestyle.

To start with, habits which are harmful to health should be ...(3)..... Not only can cigarette smoking cause bronchial disease and lung cancer, but recent tests have shown that even passive smoking can cause lung cancer. Excessive alcohol consumption can cause liver disease, and alcohol is also ...(4)..... : it is better to limit oneself to a 'safe' number of units per week. Help in controlling these habits

is available at NHS and private clinics, or alternative ... (5) such as acupuncture and hypnosis may be useful.

'We are what we eat', and therefore it is essential to maintain a well-balanced, ... (6) diet, in order to provide the body with all its needs, and to control weight. Vitamins taken in fruit and vegetables help to give ... (7) to infection, while more fibre in the diet makes for better ... (8) and help to avoid bowel cancer. In addition, it is important to cut salt and fat intake, in order to reduce the ... (9) of heart disease and ... (10) problems. Another point to remember is that eating fewer sugar foods will result in less tooth decay and better weight control.

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 điểm)

Identify 10 spelling errors in the passage and correct them. (0) has been done as an example.

British universities are currently gearing up there new intake of students. 'It's bean complete chaos this year,' one registrar told me. 'because of problems with the computerisd application system, we still don't know how money students we'll be getting.' It now appears that, far from having to many first-year students, universities will not have enough, and its doubtful weather full government funding will be available to university departments witch have not met predicted targets. As a result, both students and officials are calling for a revue of the hole university entrance procedure, from application to acceptance. It is generally felt that confusion has rained for far too long.

0. their
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NGUYỄN THỊ MINH KHAI – SÓC TRĂNG

PART A MULTIPLE CHOICE

I. PHONOLOGY

A. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others (5ms)

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>a</u> udience | B. <u>n</u> aughty | C. <u>d</u> ocument | D. <u>w</u> ater |
| 2. A. <u>l</u> onely | B. <u>c</u> ost | C. <u>p</u> ost | D. <u>r</u> obot |
| 3. A. <u>s</u> word | B. <u>w</u> ord | C. <u>b</u> ird | D. <u>h</u> ear <u>d</u> |
| 4. A. <u>d</u> esign | B. <u>r</u> esist | C. <u>d</u> esire | D. <u>c</u> onsultant |
| 5. A. <u>k</u> illed | B. <u>r</u> obbed | C. <u>s</u> hopped | D. <u>l</u> ived |

B. Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the others. (5ms)

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. fortunately | B. entertain | C. recommend | D. disappear |
| 2. A. assassinated | B. international | C. preferential | D. differentiate |
| 3. A. infamous | B. insurance | C. inspector | D. invader |
| 4. A. decorative | B. demonstrative | C. accusative | D. acquisitive |
| 5. A. internal | B. interval | C. external | D. interpret |

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURES

Choose the best option to complete each of the following blanks. (20ms)

1. If she can make up such stories, she is certainly a very.....girl.
A. imaginary B. imaginable C. imaginative D. imagining
2. She.....her husband's job for his ill health.
A. accused B. blamed C. caused D. claimed
3. There was no.....in continuing for him; the race was over.
A. value B. worth C. point D. difficulty
4. His answer was so confused that I could hardly make anyof it at all.
A. interpretation B. meaning C. intelligibility D. sense
5. This man is so arrogant that he is completelyto all criticism.
A. impervious B. unaware C. regardless D. unconscious
6. If we.....the plan you suggest, we are more likely to be successful.
A. adopt B. command C. decide D. elect
7. He gave the listeners a vivid.....of his journey through Peru.
A. news B. communication C. account D. tale
8. Marine reptiles are among the few creatures that are known to have a possible life span greater than.....
A. man B. the man's C. the one of man's D. that of man
9. Only during the early twentieth century.....in the United States.
A. liquor was prohibited then B. that liquor was prohibited
C. when liquor was prohibited D. was liquor prohibited
10. They agree to call off the strike on.....that all those who had been dismissed were reinstated.
A. terms B. demand C. request D. condition
11. A few of.....are planning to drive to Florida during Spring break.
A. we girls B. us girls C. girls we D. girls
12. A device called a laserthrough metal and other material very easily.
A. cutting B. that cuts C. cuts D. it will cut
13. There were large rooms with.....in the house.
A. beautiful decorating walls B. beautiful walls decorating
C. beautifully decorated walls D. beautifully decorating walls
14. Burrowing animals provide paths for water in soil, and so do the roots of plants.....
A. decaying and they dying B. when they die and decay
C. they die and decay D. when they will die and decay
15. In the preparation of fibrous material for production uses, stiff woody fibers from plants.....fibers from animal sources.
A. the most heat the B. need more heat than
C. more heat needed than D. need the more heat than
16.with the size of the whole earth, the highest mountains do not seem high at all.
A. When compared B. Compare them C. If you compare D. A comparison
17. The ancient Aztecs of Mexico had no technology for making tools from metal., they had sharp knives and spears made from a stone called obsidian.
A. Whereas B. Although C. Nevertheless D. Despite

18. It is necessary that you.....hard-working in order to pass the exam.
A. were B. should have been C. be D. must be
19. Rural areas often suffer high unemployment lack diversified economies.
A. which B. because they C. due to D. they can
20. Dr. Wilson is a brilliant and dedicated scientist who had expected to be selected as the director of the institute. She was very surprised not.....the position.
A. having offered B. having been offered
C. to have offered D. to have been offered

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Reading 1: Read the following passage and choose the best option to complete the blanks or answer the questions. (10ms)

Amy Tan, the American-born daughter of Chinese immigrants, received the Commonwealth Club Gold Award in 1989 for her first work of fiction, the best-selling *Joy Luck Club*. The sixteen interrelated stories that constitute the *work* alternate between the tales of four Chinese immigrant mothers and their Americanized daughters, in an exploration of the generational and cultural *tensions* experienced by many first-generation daughters of immigrants.

Tan's parents, like many immigrants, had high expectations for their children and often set confusing standards, expecting Amy and her two brothers to think like Chinese but to speak perfect English, excel academically, and take advantage of every circumstance that might lead to success. Tan, however, *rebelled against* her parents' expectations, which included such *exalted* professions a neurosurgery, and devoted herself to being thoroughly American and dreaming of being a fiction writer.

Tan obtained a bachelor's degree in English and linguistics and a master's degree in linguistics and eventually established herself as a highly successful business writer. Tan, however, was not satisfied despite her material success. Turning to her life long dream, she wrote her first short story "Endgame", and then a second "Waiting between the Trees." In 1987 Tan visited her half-sisters in China with her mother, a trip that proved to be a turning point in her life and career. Tan felt a sense of completeness, a bonding with the country and culture that she had never expected. Returning from China, Tan was surprised to learn that on the strength of her short stories she had received an *advance* from the publisher. Tan closed her business and wrote the remaining stories for the *Joy Luck Club*. It was a rewarding success, well received by the critics and appearing on the New York Times bestseller list. It has been translated into seventeen languages, including Chinese, and was made into a movie in 1993.

Questions:

1. What's the author's main purpose in this passage?
A. To analyze Amy Tan's literary works
B. To support Amy Tan's decision to become a fiction writer
C. To present biographical information about Amy Tan
D. To criticize Amy Tan's rebellion against her parents
2. The word "*work*" in paragraph 1 refers to.....
A. stories B. writing
C. Commonwealth Club Gold Award D. *Joy Luck Club*
3. The word "*tensions*" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to.....
A. conclusions B. conflicts C. advantages D. stories

4. The expectations of Tan’s parents included all of the following EXCEPT.....

A. excelling academically
B. speaking perfect English

C. questioning tradition
D. choosing an important profession
5. The word “**rebelled against**” in paragraph 2 is in closest meaning to.....

A. defied
B. forgot
C. worked toward
D. failed
6. The word “**exalted**” in paragraph 2 means.....

A. highly respected
B. very difficult

C. common
D. established
7. Before becoming a fiction writer, Amy Tan was a successful.....

A. business writer
B. publisher
C. English teacher
D. neurosurgeon
8. According to the passage, Amy Tan’s visit to China.....

A. was disappointing
B. had a profound effect on her

C. was not surprising in the least
D. was the trip she had always dreamed of taking
9. The word “**advance**” in the last paragraph means.....

A. offer
B. congratulations
C. message
D. payment
10. It can be concluded from this passage that

A. parents don’t know what best for their children
B. Tan didn’t use personal experience in her writing

C. Tan made the right decision when she closed her business
D. Tan always knew she was Chinese foremost and American only in her imagination

Reading 2: Read a part of a magazine article about people’s opinions on education. Answer questions 1.10 by choosing from the people A-E. Any of the people may be chosen more than once. The first one has been done as an example for you. (10ms)

- A.
Sharon Woolford
- B.
Simon Taggart
- C.
Emma Rees-Baker
- D.
Robert Wagstaff
- E.
Geraldine Bickerton

Which person states or implies the following opinion?

Practice rather than theory is the best way of learning.	0. C
Testing students is best done by means of written exams.	1.
Modern technology can be a problem for uneducated people.	2.
Teachers should encourage personal development.	3.
People and students suffer from the pressure of examination.	4.
The majority of undergraduates could do with some financial help.	5.
Acquiring general knowledge is pointless.	6.
Teachers should be treated with politeness and consideration	7.
Discipline is an important part of school life.	8.
The purpose of education is to ensure that students attain certain level of ability.	9.
There are more educational opportunities now than in the past.	

THE HAPPIEST DAYS OF YOUR LIFE?

So what do you think education's all about? Let's hear your views! Here are some of our readers' comments so far.

Sharon Woolford left school at 16 because she just wanted to earn some money. Now she's a waitress. Does she regret leaving early? "No, I don't. I think schools should prepare you for work, and mine didn't. We spent all our time on projects, and learning useless facts. It seemed such a waste of time somehow. Who wants to know what the longest river in Europe is? I don't."

Simon Taggart is a solicitor, and says he worked hard at school because he knew he wanted to get somewhere. "I passed all my exams, got into university and qualified as a solicitor. People say exams are stressful- well, they are, but I think they're necessary. They're the only reliable way of finding out how good students are at their subjects. And that's what education's all about, assessing a student's potential and performance, and helping him or her to reach high standards of achievement."

Emma Rees-Baker is a secondary teacher, so she knows what she's talking about. "It seems to me we should be looking for talent in everybody, trying to discover what that person is about, helping him or her to develop as a creative, thinking individual. So in my classes (I teach art), we do spend some time on theory, but really, practical work is far more important. And that means that tests and exams have to be practically based too. Actually I believe pupils studying any subject learn best by doing practical tasks, but I suppose it's easier to see the point with art. I mean, you wouldn't be much good as an artist if you knew the theory off by heart but couldn't produce a painting, would you?! But don't think all this means there's chaos in my classroom. I also believe teachers must maintain control at all times."

Robert Wagstaff has been studying computer engineering at university for the last two years. He says the media give the wrong impression of student life. "It's not that easy being a student. Older people often seem to think we're living in the lap of luxury, all at the expense of the taxpayer! Well, I can tell you, nothing could be further than the truth. Most students I know live in pretty bad conditions, and have difficulty getting by on their grant or allowance. And most of us study really hard, sometimes all night. You have to, to be able to hand in your projects and assignments on time. Otherwise you get thrown out of the university. So you need to discipline yourself, which is a lot more difficult than someone telling you what to do. Occasionally I ask myself why I'm doing it, but I know the reason. I want a really good, solid job- well, that's the point of all this studying, isn't it?"

Finally, **Geraldine Bickerton** has something to say. "It's very important to have a good education. And by that I mean being taught the three R's, as we used to say, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic when we're young. And children should learn proper respect for their elders and betters, especially the teacher. Far too many of these young people simply don't understand that they'll never get anywhere if they don't study and learn things. Life these days is getting more and more complicated- I mean, I can't record a program on my video without my grandfather's help- and if they haven't had a decent education, they just won't be able to cope. Youngsters

today are so lucky- they have all these schools and colleges to choose from. They should make the most of it. My generation never had the choice."

IV. MULTIPLE CHOICE CLOZE

For questions 1.10, read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning (0) (10ms)

Example:

0 A. brought

(B.) taken

C. had

D. given

THE TRAIN ACROSS CANADA

Until the decision was (0).....to close it in the early 1990s, the Canadian Pacific was for many of the world's greatest rail (1)..... Built over a hundred years ago at tremendous human cost, it stretched 2,887 miles from Montreal to the Pacific (2)....., crossing dense pine forests, wide-open prairies and massive mountains. The line was cut through (3)..... rock by 30,000 men working in huge areas of (4).....country, often in terrible weather conditions.

In many ways, Canada is a nation that was created by railways. Western cities like Calgary would not exist if the trains had not passed through there, and that long thin line was what once (5).....such hugely different places as Newfoundland on the Atlantic with Vancouver on the Pacific. Now, though, it is gone; another victim of air (6).....that is both cheaper and easier. Eastern Canadians, unlike their American neighbors, do not feel drawn towards the west. When it is below zero in Toronto or Quebec, they fly south to the Caribbean rather than freeze in Winnipeg.

Lack of investment, a familiar story in many countries, also (7).....its part. The trains, most of them built of steel in the 1950s, were made to last- but not (8).....as long as that. Maintenance, too, was neglected and breakdowns became (9).....more frequent. Then came the realization that their diesel engines (10).....the environment far more than buses did.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. trips | B. voyages | C. excursions | D. journeys |
| 2. A. shore | B. coast | C. beach | D. bank |
| 3. A. firm | B. strong | C. deep | D. solid |
| 4. A. unknown | B. uncertain | C. unexplored | D. unidentified |
| 5. A. related | B. combined | C. tied | D. linked |
| 6. A. flight | B. travel | C. tour | D. flying |
| 7. A. did | B. made | C. played | D. acted |
| 8. A. quite | B. rather | C. hardly | D. indeed |
| 9. A. more | B. ever | C. again | D. often |
| 10. A. injured | B. harmed | C. wounded | D. hurt |

PART B: WRITTEN TESTS

I. VERB FORMS AND TENSES

Give the correct forms of the verbs in the brackets. (10ms)

The tiny village of Frinley is said to possess "a cursed tree". Because the tree (1. mention) in a newspaper, the number of visitors to Frinley has now

increased. The tree was planted near a church fifty years ago, but it is only in recent years that it (2. gain) an evil reputation. It is said that if anyone touches the tree, he will have bad luck; if he picks a leaf, he will die. Many villagers believe that the tree (3. already, claim)..... a number of victims. The vicar (4. ask)..... to have the tree (5. chop) down, but so far he (6. refuse) He pointed out that the tree is a useful source of income as tourists (7. come)..... from all parts of the country to see it. In spite of all that (8. say)....., the tourists have been picking leaves and (9. cut) their names on the tree trunk. Until now, not one of them (10. strike) down by a sudden death.

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS

Complete each of the following sentences with (a) suitable preposition(s) or (a) particle(s) from the box. (10ms)

<i>up</i>	<i>with</i>	<i>into</i>	<i>with</i>	<i>up</i>	<i>to</i>	<i>up</i>
<i>off</i>	<i>to</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>for</i>	<i>of</i>	<i>down</i>	

1. That fish of yours has been in the fridge for a week. It must have gone by now.
2. He needed a model, someone to look
3. Kelly doesn't like discos. He goes quiet bars where you can hear yourself speak.
4. Uncle Tom is an idiot, but I only have to put him once a year.
5. I don't like to make friends with the person who always runs his old friends.
6. My friends and I have taken ballroom dancing. It is difficult but great.
7. You should see doctor about that cough in case it turns something more serious.
8. These two men's farms are adjacent each other.
9. Some parts of the country are very bare trees.
10. He is burdened a large family.

III. WORD FORMS

Complete the following passage with the correct forms of the words given. There is an example at the beginning (0) (10ms).

Example: (0) *organization*

<i>threat</i>	<i>impress</i>	<i>world</i>	<i>organize</i>	<i>what</i>
<i>intend</i>	<i>violin</i>	<i>member</i>	<i>else</i>	<i>music permit</i>

STOP THE MUSIC

For six years, an (0)..... called Pipedown has been fighting against the music played to us in public places. It has 4,000 members (1)....., including conductors and (2)....., authors and actors. To avoid giving the (3)..... of being snobbish, the founder, Nigel Rogers, point out that the (4)..... of Pipedown also includes jazz players, rock (5)..... and folk singers. Their aim, he says, is to get rid of the recorded music we are forced to listen to, (6)..... kind it is, in places like lifts and shops. He suggests people should (7)..... to do their shopping (8)....., and that

bank customers should inform the manager of their (9).....to withdraw their money if they continue to be subjected, without their (10)....., to that awful canned muzak.

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

Identify 10 errors in the following passage and correct them. The first one has been done as an example for you. (10ms)

- 1) The Yellowstone National Park is home to Yogi Bear. So Yogi Bear, as
- 2) everyone ought to know, ranks second next to Peanuts in the popular
- 3) strip-cartoons world. He is; therefore, dear to the heart of every
- 4) American child. Whatever it happens to Yogi becomes a matter of
- 5) national concern. And it does appear that Yogi is in to deep trouble.
- 6) He is in danger of extermination, or, at least, his real-life brothers are.
- 7) Out there in Wyoming, in Yellowstone Park, there used to be more
- 8) hundreds of grizzly bears. A few years ago, there were about 250.
- 9) Last year, the number dropped to just over hundred. And now ecologies
- 10) claim that within a few years, to as far as Yellowstone is concerned,
- 11) the grizzly will be extinct. For almost a hundred years, the bears had
- 12) been eating at the great rubbish dumps which are being found in the
- 13) park's remote regions. They found out the collected dumps of travelers'
- 14) garbage a source of food, available all year round. Often, the bears
- 15) would arrive a dump in a great gang. Then, suddenly, the park
- 16) administrators ordered all the dumps to be closed up, and any bear
- 17) found near them to be shot. Hungry bears raged through the park.

Line	Errors	Corrections
1	The	Delete "the"
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST

For questions 1.10, read the text below and think of the word that best fits each space. Use only one word in each space. There is an example at the beginning. (10ms)

Example: (0) is

A. Stress

Stress (0)..... often called a 21st century illness but it has always been with us if perhaps (1) different names. These days we regard stress as a

necessary evil of modern living. Yet stress is not negative and without it we would not enjoy some of the highpoints in life such as the anticipation before a date or the tension leading (2) to an important match. All these situations produce stress but (3) you can control it and not the other way round you will feel stimulated, not worn (4) Unlike these situations, which are generally positive and easier to deal with, sitting in a train (5) is late, (6) stuck in a traffic jam, working to a tight deadline are (7) harder to manage and control. Stress is now recognized as a medical problem and as a significant factor (8) causing coronary heart disease, high blood pressure and a high cholesterol count. Patients are often unwilling to admit to stress problems (9) they feel they are a form of social failure and it is important that symptoms are identified in order to avoid unnecessary sufferings. So what should we be looking out for as danger signals? Common signs of stress are increased tiredness, irritability and (10) inability to cope with certain situations.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

Rewrite the sentences with the given words or beginning in such a way that their meanings remain unchanged. (20ms)

1. They declared war on the pretext of defending their territorial rights.
→ The excuse
2. He was sentenced to six months in prison for his part in the robbery.
→ He received a
3. Immediately after his appointment to the post, the new editor fell ill.
→ No sooner
4. Even though I admire his courage, I think he is a fool.
→ Much
5. It is nobody's fault that the meeting was canceled.
→ Nobody is to
6. From the educational point of view, his childhood years had been well spent.

(TERMS)

-
7. Mark thought of a way of solving the problem. (CAME)
→
8. I don't mind whether we have the meeting today or tomorrow. (MAKES)
→
9. Their problems are all self-inflicted. (MAKING)
→
10. The jumper you knitted for my daughter no longer fits her. (GROWN)
→

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN BẠC LIÊU – BẠC LIÊU

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

PART 1: PHONOLOGY (10 POINTS)

I. Pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others (5 points)

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>tomb</u> | B. <u>home</u> | C. <u>comb</u> | D. <u>only</u> |
| 2. A. <u>fragile</u> | B. <u>fragment</u> | C. <u>fraction</u> | D. <u>fragility</u> |
| 3. A. <u>depth</u> | B. <u>smooth</u> | C. <u>threat</u> | D. <u>teeth</u> |
| 4. A. <u>ginger</u> | B. <u>gingham</u> | C. <u>giggle</u> | D. <u>glacis</u> |
| 5. A. <u>mercury</u> | B. <u>percolate</u> | C. <u>sergeant</u> | D. <u>servant</u> |

II. Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from that of the other three (5 points)

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. gratitude | B. donation | C. attitude | D. misery |
| 2. A. alternative | B. argument | C. government | D. desperate |
| 3. A. international | B. preferential | C. differentiate | D. assassinated |
| 4. A. crescendo | B. attorney | C. compromise | D. endeavour |
| 5. A. minority | B. handicap | C. destiny | D. voluntary |

PART 2: VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE (20 POINTS)

Choose the best answer among A, B, C, or D to complete each of the following sentences

- It's a good idea to see your doctor regularly for
A. a revision B. a control C. an investigation D. a check - up
- When the starter gave the all the competitors in the race began to run round the track.
A. signal B. warning C. shot D. show
- Workers who do not obey the safety regulations will be immediately.
A. refused B. rejected C. disapproved D. dismissed
- She'll be a millionaire by the time she forty.
A. is B. was C. will be D. is going to be
- This ring is only made of plastic so it's quite
A. valuable B. invaluable C. worthless D. priceless
- Nobody seems to be control of those children
A. under B. over C. with D. in
- I am tired to think about that problem at the moment.
A. simply B. nearly C. far too D. much more
- It is a great that the exhibition was cancelled at the last minute after all your work.
A. pity B. sorrow C. complaint D. sadness
- stem from the everyday life of common people, the most popular themes are love, jealousy, revenge, disaster, and adventure.
A. There are folk ballads B. Because folk ballads
C. With folk ballads D. Folk ballads to
- In 1879,, Alice Freeman Palmer became head of the history department at Wellesley College.
A. twenty – four years B. at the age of twenty - four
C. age twenty - four D. of twenty – four years

11. To our, Geoffrey's illness prove not to be as serious as we had feared.
A. anxiety B. eyes C. relief D. judgment
12. It's six years now since the Socialists came to in that country.
A. power B. force C. control D. command
13. In a greengrocer's shop there is a lot of when fruit and vegetables are not sold.
A. rot B. waste C. ruin D. rest
14. The play was very long, but there were two
A. intervals B. rests C. interruption D. gaps
15. According to the forecast it will be mostly cloudy, with..... of rain in the north.
A. elements B. outbreaks C. bursts D. times
16. You shouldn't have criticized him in front of his friends. It was extremely of you.
A. unfortunate B. insensitive C. insensible D. unconscious
17. Come, children! Get your coats on or you'll be late for school.
A. to B. across C. along D. over
18. When she looked in her purse she found she had been
A. broken B. thieved C. stolen D. robbed
19. His laziness at work made him with his workmate.
A. improper B. disliked C. unpopular D. unappealing
20. You can't enter this camp without From the general.
A. a control B. a demand C. a permit D. an allowance

PART 3 : READING COMPREHENSION (20 POINTS)

I. Read the passage and then choose the best answer (10 points)

Paul Watson is an environmental activist. He is a man who believes that he must do something, not just talk about doing something. Paul believes in protecting endangered animals, and he protects them in controversial ways. Some people think that Watson is a hero and admire him very much. Other people think that he is a criminal.

On July 16, 1979, Paul Watson and his crew were on his ship, which is called the Sea Shepherd. Watson and the people who work on the Sea Shepherd were hunting on the Atlantic Ocean near Portugal. However, they had a strange prey; instead of hunting for animals, their prey was a ship, the Sierra. The Sea Shepherd found the Sierra, ran into it, and sank it. As a result, the Sierra never returned to the sea. The Sea Shepherd, on the other hand, returned to its home in Canada. Paul Watson and his workers thought that they had been successful.

The Sierra had been a whaling ship which had operated illegally. The captain and crew of the Sierra did not obey any of the international laws that restrict whaling. Instead, they killed as many whales as they could, quickly cut off the meat, and froze it. Later, they sold the whale meat in countries where it is eaten.

Paul Watson tried to persuade the international whaling commission to stop the Sierra. However, the commission did very little, and Paul became impatient. He decided to stop the Sierra and other whaling ships in any way that he could. He offered to pay \$25,000 to anyone who sank any illegal whaling ship, and he sank the Sierra. He acted because he believes that the whales must be protected. Still, he acted without the approval of his government; therefore his actions were controversial.

Paul Watson is not the only environmental activist. Other men and women are also fighting to protect the Earth. Like Watson, they do not always have the approval

their governments, and like Watson, they have become impatient. Yet, because of their concern for the environment, they will act to protect it.

1. An environmental activist is someone who
 - A. runs into whaling ships.
 - B. does something to protect the Earth.
 - C. talks about protecting endangered species.
 - D. Is a hero, like Paul Watson.
2. When something is controversial
 - A. everyone agrees with it.
 - B. people have different ideas about it.
 - A. everyone disagrees with it.
 - D. People protect it.
3. The members of a ship's crew are
 - A. the men and women who works on the ship.
 - B. The people who work on airplanes.
 - C. All of the people on a ship, including the passengers.
 - D. The people who own the ship.
4. The main idea of paragraph one is that
 - A. Paul Watson is a hero to some people.
 - B. Activists are people who do something.
 - C. Paul Watson is a controversial environmental activist.
 - D. Paul Watson does not believe in talking.
5. The Sea Shepherd was hunting
 - A. the Atlantic Ocean.
 - B. whales.
 - C. the Sierra.
 - D. Portugal.
6. The Sierra did not return to the sea because
 - A. the whales ate it.
 - B. It was sold in Portugal.
 - C. The Sea Shepherd sank it.
 - D. None of the above is correct.
7. The author implies that Paul Watson lives in
 - A. Portugal.
 - B. a ship on the Atlantic.
 - C. The Sierra.
 - D. Canada.
8. The captain and the crew of the Sierra were acting illegally because
 - A. they were not obeying international laws.
 - B. They were whaling.
 - C. They were killing and selling whales.
 - D. All of the above is correct.
9. The main idea of paragraph three is that
 - A. the Sierra sold whale meat in some countries.
 - B. the people on the Sierra did not obey international laws.
 - C. the people on the Sierra killed as many whales as they could.
 - D. whaling is illegal according to international law.
10. Watson ran into the Sierra because
 - A. he wanted to stop the ship's crew from whaling.
 - B. he was impatient with the government's actions.
 - C. he wanted to protect the whales from the whalers.
 - D. All of the above are correct.

II. Read the passage. There are ten phrases that have been left out. Fill each gap (A-J) with one suitable phrase (1.12). Note that there are more phrases than gaps. (10 points)

One of the most difficult wastes to recycle is mixed plastic, ...(A)..... Plastics manufacturers turn their own off cuts into granules that are melted down for reuse. They can also reuse any single, pure thermoplastic materials ...(B)..... The British firm Meyer-Newman of Gwent recycles complete telephones into new ones. But mixed plastics have unpredictable properties and low structural strengths because ...(C)..... So, it is difficult to make a material with good and predictable properties from mixed plastics waste.

In the grip of the octopus

One answer is the compatibiliser. This is an octopus- like molecule in which each "arm" represents a section of a different polymer, that in turn.....(D)..... Stirred into a mixture of molten plastics, each arm of the octopus grabs and reacts chemically with a molecule of one polymer in the mixture. The result is an alloy rather than a mixture. It is strong.....(E).... so it is potentially reusable.

During the past two or three years many plastics manufacturers have ...(F).... But perhaps the most advanced, "Bennet", was produced independently two years ago, after 15 years of research, by the Dutch engineer Ben Van der Groep. His invention is already being used widely, largely in secret...(G).....

Bennet is made up of short sections of several polymers representing the arm of the octopus, each able to link the molecules of a different polymer in the mixture. The reliable strength of the plastic "alloys" made with Bennet suggests that ...(H)....

The vehicles recycling industry is keen to recycle more plastics. (I)....., they fear that the steady increase in the use of irreclaimable plastics will soon make it uneconomic to recover vehicles for the metals they contain. Some car manufacturers, such as BMW and Mercedes, are now designing products are requesting components that are easier to recycle; ...(J)....

1. because of intra-molecule bonding and has highly predictable properties,
2. is characteristic of a different plastic.
3. developed their own compatibilisers.
4. Despite the environmental benefits
5. often used in wrappers and containers.
6. they could be used in high- grade, high-cost applications such as car bumpers.
7. it does not have sufficient rigidity.
8. for example, car bumpers made from one material instead of up to seven.
9. as many manufacturers do not want to be seen to be using recycled plastics in their quality products.
10. such as polythene that are not chemically cross- linked.
11. the different plastic in the mixture are not bonded at a molecular level.
12. always been skeptical about recycling plastics.

PART 4 : GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 POINTS)

STRESS- RELATED HAIR LOSS

When stress levels become so high that they affect the immune system it can have a...(0)effect on the body and the hair. Hair loss itself causes immense stress and then it can become a vicious...(1).....

Bonnie Keanear, 50s, housewife: “ Last year my life was quite stressful due to my husband’s high-profile career being constantly in the ...(2)..... At this time I began to develop an inflamed scalp which was wrongly diagnosed as psoriasis, for which I was ...(3)..... steroids. Over the next two months my scalp became worse, and hair became to fall out, leaving ...(4)... patches, which was devastating.

Having to look good and be support to my famous husband was stressful because wherever we went people would look at us. I had lost at ...(5)..... one third of my hair, in ...(6)....., visited a high- profile Mayfair trichologist. Without any ...(7).... I was ordered to buy £300 worth of products and my head was massaged by a girl who proceeded to turn my hair into what is known as “bird’s- nest syndrome”. It took four hours to ...(8).....

My GP convinced me to seek help from Andrew Bernie. I was diagnosed with a stress- triggered...(9).... where the skin cells multiply fast, grow down the hairs haft and bind with sebaceous matter to strangle the hair. I visit Andrew regularly for treatments. I am also trying to ...(10).....my stress levels, which is easier now my hair is returning.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 0. A. hard | B. heavy | C. profound | D. full |
| 1. A. cycle | B. effect | C. closure | D. circle |
| 2. A. daylight | B. spotlight | C. searchlight | D. starlight |
| 3. A. prescribed | B. ordered | C. allowed | D. recommended |
| 4. A. empty | B. bald | C. dark | D. hairy |
| 5. A. once | B. all | C. least | D. first |
| 6. A. reply | B. fun | C. hope | D. desperation |
| 7. A. experiment | B. diagnosis | C. study | D. result |
| 8. A. replace | B. untangle | C. return | D. reset |
| 9. A. state | B. symptom | C. outcome | D. condition |
| 10. A. destroy | B. assess | C. manage | D. measure |

B. WRITTEN TEST

PART 1: Verb tenses/ form (10 points)

Supply the correct tense / forms of the verbs in brackets

After a dinner (1. give) by the Prime Minister of a little South American Republic, a (2. distinguish) diplomat complained to his host that the Minister of Justice, who (3. sit) on his left. (4. steal) his watch. “Ah ! he (5. not /do) that”, said the Prime Minister. “I (6. get) it back for you.” Sure enough, toward the end of the evening the watch (7. return) to its owner.

“And what (8. do) he say?” asked the diplomat.

“Hush!” said the host, (9. glance) anxiously at him. “He doesn’t know that I (10. get) it back.”

PART 2 : Prepositions and phrasal verbs

Fill in the blanks with proper prepositions or adverbial particles. (10 points)

- Do you think this red tie goes _____ my blue suit?
- Look _____, it’s falling.
- Let Tom work it _____ ; he has an aptitude for figures.
- My alarm clock went _____ at 6:00.

5. The old man passed _____ in his sleep.
6. She ran a comb _____ her hair.
7. You shouldn't live _____ your means.
8. I came _____ several old friends at the meeting.
9. We gave _____ our old clothing to the poor.
10. The police used dogs to track _____ the thieves.

PART 3 : Word forms

Supply the correct form of the word in capital (10 points).

1. The song hasbeen selected for the Sea Games 22, Vietnam. OFFICE
2. He is OK, but quite at times RELY
3. Sarahopened the door of cellar, wondering what she might find. CAUTION
4. Water is an liquid. ODOUR
5. I'm completely with the poor results of your work. SATISFY
6. It was your that ruined the meeting. RESPONSIBLE
7. This faulty washing machine should be returned to the manufacturer. REPAIR
8. The recent hurricane caused damage. WIDE
9. That rule is not in this case. APPLY
10. Mary is of spider. TERROR

PART 4: Error identification (10 points)

In the paragraph below some lines are correct but some have a word that should not be there. Indicate the correct lines with a tick (✓). For the incorrect lines, write the words that should not be there.

- 1..... In the world of birds, this bill design is a prime example of evolutionary
- 2 fine-tuning. Shorebirds such as oystercatchers use their bills to pry on open
- 3 the tightly sealed forward shells of their prey; hummingbirds have
- stiletto-like
- 4 bills to probe the deepest nectar-bearing flowers; and kiwis that smell out
- 5 earthworms thanks to nostrils which located at the tip of their beaks.
- But few
- 6 birds are more intimately tied to their source of sustenance than
- 7 are crossbills. Two species of these finches, named for the way
- 8 the upper and lower parts of their bills cross away, rather than meet in
- 9 the middle, reside in the evergreen forests of North America
- 10 and feed on the seeds therefore held within the cones of coniferous trees.

PART 5: Open cloze text (10 points)

Read the passage and fill each blank with one suitable word.

Tropical forests have ...(1)..... us with many sorts of plants for food, ...(2)..... and industry. They could probably supply man more. They also reduce ...(3)..... and droughts, keep water clean, and slow down the Greenhouse Effect. But the tropical forests are being ...(4)..... to make ...(5)..... for things like farms, ranches, mines, and hydroelectric.....(6)..... About 20 million hectares are lost each year – an area more than twice the size of Australia. The World Wildlife Fund is working to ...(7)..... and save the forests that are in ...(8)..... ; to plant new trees for fuel wood and to slow down the Greenhouse Effect; and to ...(9)..... governments to think about the forests and their importance when giving ...(10)..... aid.

PART 6: Sentence transformation (20 points)

Rewrite the following sentences with the given words or beginning in such a way that their meaning stay the same

- I'm sure she didn't do it on purpose.
→ She can't.....
- My little brother can be so annoying sometimes.
→ I am
- The film was so interesting that I had seen it many times.
→ It was
- She didn't shed a tear when the story ended in tragedy.
→ Not.....
- He is certainly not stupid. **MEANS**
→
- We appear to have been given the wrong address. **AS**
→ It we have been given the wrong address.
- The way to get the best out of me is to make me work very hard. **PRESSURE**
→ I
- This visa is valid until December 31st 2012. **EXPIRY**
→ The
- Nobody could possibly believe the story he told us. **BEYOND**
→ The story
- He maintained his position against his adversary. **GROUND**
→ He.....

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN PHAN NGỌC HIỂN – CÀ MAU

PART A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (60pts)**I. PHONOLOGY (10pts)**

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. <u>surface</u> | B. <u>preface</u> | C. <u>replace</u> | D. <u>package</u> |
| 2. A. <u>clothes</u> | B. <u>myths</u> | C. <u>breaths</u> | D. <u>months</u> |
| 3. A. <u>naked</u> | B. <u>wicked</u> | C. <u>kicked</u> | D. <u>beloved</u> |
| 4. A. <u>scout</u> | B. <u>draught</u> | C. <u>loudly</u> | D. <u>blouse</u> |
| 5. A. <u>instead</u> | B. <u>thread</u> | C. <u>lead</u> -poisoning | D. <u>leaf</u> |

Find stresses. Cross (X) the syllable number that the main stress falls on each following word. 0 has been done as example.

Syllable number	1	2	3	4	5
0. <u>desti</u> nation			X		
Syllable number	1	2	3	4	5
1. <u>altho</u> ugh					
2. <u>neve</u> rtheless					
3. <u>metropo</u> lis					
4. <u>lackada</u> isical					
5. <u>timet</u> able					

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURES (20pts)

1. You'd rather speak to him yourself, _____?
A. hadn't you B. didn't you C. wouldn't you D. won't you
2. There is no further treatment we can give, said Dr Jekyll. "We must let the disease take its _____"
A. course B. end C. term D. way
3. Michael was the _____ Force behind the company's rapid expansion.
A. managing B. leading C. rising D. driving
4. Jack and Christine wondered how the rumours had begun to _____.
A. disseminate B. spread C. run D. develop
5. Since he spoke about the subject so indirectly, it was difficult to see what he was _____.
A. getting at B. getting on C. getting in D. getting up
6. In _____, it was a bad idea to pay him in cash.
A. hindsight B. consideration C. retrospect D. knowledge
7. The minister assured us that there were _____ funds for this project.
A. rich B. financial C. ample D. deep
8. After months of getting _____, the detectives began to feel that they were onto something.
A. somewhere B. nowhere C. nowhwere D. anywhere
9. It is very appropriate that the prize _____ go to such a young architect.
A. could B. should C. must D. might
10. Marcus never writes the timetable down. He keeps it in his _____.
A. brain B. mind C. head D. heart
11. 'There is no of forced entry,' said Inspector Morse
A. mark B. attempt C. trace D. sign
12. 'We have!' said the controller, as the rocket rose into the air.
A. lift-off B. take-off C. uplift D. getaway
13. At this time of year farmers their crops and store them for winter
A. gather B. remove C. pick up D. take in
14. The cliffs on this part of the coast are being by the sea.
A. worn B. eroded C. sdemolished D. deteriorated
15. Guy was The conspiracy because of his friendship with the conspirators
A. caught in B. taken in C. drawn into D. pulled by
16. He is a man to the police.
A. known B. familiar C. recognizable D. accountable
17. The police promised him from prosecution if he co-operated with them fully.
A. safety B. protection C. immunity D. absolution
18. This court deals only with crime
A. petty B. trivial C. small D. insignificant
19. More than thirty people evidence to the court during the four-week trial
A. gave B. explained C. produced D. spoke
20. what he says, observe what he does.
A. Although B. In contrast C. Contrary D. Never mind

III. READING COMPREHENSION (30 pts)

PASSAGE 1: Read the text and choose the best answer from A-B-C-D to complete the questions(10 pts).

SWIMMING MACHINES

Tunas, mackerels, and billfishes (marlins, sailfishes, and swordfish) swim continuously. Feeding, courtship, reproduction, and even “rest” are carried out while in constant motion. As a result, practically every aspect to the body form and function of these swimming “machines” is adapted to **enhance** their ability to swim.

Many of the adaptations of these fishes serve to reduce water resistance (drag). Interestingly enough, several of these hydrodynamic adaptations resemble features designed to improve the aerodynamics of high-speed aircraft. Though human engineers are new to the game, tunas and their relatives evolved their “high-tech” designs long ago.

Tunas, mackerels, and billfishes have made streamlining into an art form. Their bodies are sleek and compact. The body shapes of tunas, in fact, are nearly ideal from an engineering point of view. Most species lack scales over most of the body, making it smooth and slippery. The eyes lie flush with the body and do not protrude at all. They are also covered with a slick, transparent lid that reduce drag. The fins are tucked into special grooves or depressions so that **they** lie flush with the body and do not break up its smooth contours. Airplanes retract their landing gear while in flight for the same reason.

Tunas, mackerels, and billfishes have even more **sophisticated** adaptations than these to improve their hydrodynamics. The long bill of marlins, sailfishes, and swordfish probably helps them slip through the water. Many supersonic aircraft have a similar needle at the nose.

Most tunas and billfishes have a series of keels and finlets near the tail. Although most of their scales have been lost, tunas and mackerels retain a patch of coarse scale near the head called the corselet. The keels, finlets, and corselet help direct the flow of water over the body surface in such as way as to reduce resistance. Again, supersonic jets have similar features.

Because they are always swimming, tunas simply have to open their mouths and water is forced in and over their gills. In fact, tunas must swim to breathe. They must also keep swimming to keep from sinking, since most have largely or completely lost the swim bladder, the gas-filled sac that helps most other fish remain buoyant.

One potential problem is that opening the mouth to breathe detracts from the streamlining of these fishes and tends to slow them down. Some species of tuna have specialized grooves in their tongue. It is thought that these grooves have to channel water through the mouth and out the gill slits, thereby reducing water resistance.

There are adaptations that increase the amount of forward thrust as well as those that reduce drag. Again, these fishes are the envy of engineers. Their high, narrow tails with swept-back tips are almost perfectly adapted to provide propulsion with the least possible effort. Perhaps most important of all to these and other fast swimmer is their abilities to sense and make use of swirls and eddies (circular currents) in the water. They can glide past eddies that would slow them down and then gain extra thrust by “pushing off” the eddies. Scientists and engineers are beginning to study this ability of fishes in hope of designing more efficient propulsion systems for ships.

The muscles of these fishes and the mechanism that maintains a warm body temperature are also highly efficient. A bluefin fishes tuna in water of 7°C (45°F) can

maintains a core temperature of over 25°C (77°F). This warm body temperature may help not only the muscles to work better, but also the brain and the eyes. The billfishes have gone one step further. They have evolved special “heaters” of modified muscle tissue that warm the eyes and brain, maintaining peak performance of these critical organs.

Questions:

1. The word “enhance” in the passage 1 is closest in meaning to:
A. use B. improve C. counteract D. balance
2. The word “they” in the passage 2 refers to:
A. qualities B. fins C. grooves D. depressions
3. Why does the author mention that “Aircraft retract their landing gear while in flight”
A. To show that air resistance and water resistance work differently from each other.
B. To argue that some fishes are better designed than airplanes are.
C. To provide evidence that airplane engineers have studied the design of fish bodies.
D. To demonstrate a similarity in design between certain fishes and airplanes.
4. The word “sophisticated” in the passage 4 is closest in meaning to:
A. complex B. amazing C. creative D. practical
5. According to paragraph 4, the long bills of marlins, sailfish, and swordfish probably help these fish by:
A. increasing their ability to defend themselves
B. allowing them to change direction easily
C. increasing their ability to defend odors
D. reducing water resistance as they swim
6. According to paragraph 6, which of the following is one of the reasons that tunas are in constant motion?
A. They lack a swim bladder
B. They need to suck in more water than other fish do.
C. They have large muscles for breathing.
D. They cannot open their mouths unless they are in motion.
7. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the underlined sentence in the passage 7?
A. These fishes often have a problem opening their mouths while swimming.
B. The streamlining of the fishes prevents them from slowing down.
C. The streamlining of these fishes tends to slow down their breathing.
D. Opening the mouth to breath can reduce the speed of these fishes.
8. The word “channel” in the passage 7 is closest meaning to:
A. reduce B. remove C. direct D. provide
9. According to the passage 8, one of the adaptations of fast-swimming fishes that might be used to improve the performance of ships is these fish’ ability to:
A. swim directly through eddies
B. make efficient use of water current
C. cover great distances without stopping
D. gain speed by forcing water past their gills

10. According to paragraph 9, which of the following is true of bluefin tunas?
- A. Their eyes and brain are more efficient than those of any other fish.
 - B. Their body temperature can change greatly depending on the water temperature.
 - C. They can swim in waters that are much colder than their own body.
 - D. They have special muscle tissue that warms their eyes and brain.

PASSAGE 2

Choose the most suitable sentences to fill in the gap. There are more sentences than necessary. The first has been done as an example:

Preparing for a job interview can be stressful, particularly when you are called for the first interview. (1) _____ (g) _____.

Before the interview

You should find out as much as possible about the job and the vacancy. (2) _____. Before the interview, you have to send a letter of application and your resume to the company to express your interest in the job and to show that you might be the most suitable candidate for the position.

When you come to the interview, remember to bring with you any school certificates or letters of recommendation from your teachers or anyone else you have worked for. (3) _____.

Make sure you know where the interview is and how to get there. Be on time or a few minutes early. Don't forget to dress neatly and formally.

During the interview

You should concentrate on what the interviewer is saying and make a real effort to answer all the questions the interviewer asks. Be clear, polite and honest. (4) _____. Show enthusiasm when the job is explained to you. Always show your best side: your keenness to work and your sense of responsibility.

Ask some questions at the close of the interview to show that you are interested in the interview and the job and that you have prepared well for the interview.

(5) _____

After the interview

If you are offered the position, congratulations! (6) _____. Think about the interviewer's comments because they may help you prepare better when you are called for the next job interview. Good luck!

- a) Ask the job centre or employment agency as much information as you can
- b) If you do not get the job, try not to be too disappointed
- c) You should do what you want
- d) In addition, you may jot down your qualifications and experience that can relate to the job and prepare for the questions that are often asked during the interview
- e) avoid difficult questions by beating about the bush
- f) Don't forget to say goodbye to the interviewer before leaving the office.
- g) Below are some pieces of advice that can help you reduce the feeling of pressure and create a good impression on your interviewer
- h) If you are happy, show your feeling
- i) If you do not know something about the more technical aspects of the job, admit it and stress that you are willing to learn

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TES

Choose the best answer A, B, C, or D to complete each blank (10 pts).

THE MOSNTER IN THE LAKE

A 34-year-old librarian from Cliden in County Galway claims she and a friend spotted a large serpent-like monster in Lake Fadda in western Ireland on Wednesday afternoon as they were picnicking near the (1) of the lake. Local police are (2) the story, which follows a series of similar reports in recent years. Researchers at Trinity College, Dublin have also (3) an interest in the reports. Georgia Cranberry, the wife of a local business man, (4) what she and her friend saw at about three o'clock last Wednesday as "a huge monster writhing in the water (5) a snake, about 30 metres offshored". Her friend, Mary Reilly, a shop assistant in a department store in Galway, (6) the story and added: "We were terrified. The creature was enormous and its swam with its mouth open. It was (7) like those pictures of the Loch Ness Monster." More (8) were not available as before they were (9) to take a photographs of the monster it disappeared below the surface of the lake, which is nearly half a mile long. The description given to police by the two women (10) that of other eyewitnesses of incidents involving strange creatures in the lakes of Connemara. Local people have been warned not to swim in the lakes.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1. a. bay | B. beach | c. coast | d. shore |
| 2. a. inquiring | B. searching | c. investigating | d. exploring |
| 3. a. taken | B. found | c. seen | d. got |
| 4. a. said | B. told | c. claimed | d. described |
| 5. a. as | B. like | c. similar | d. such |
| 6. a. believed | B. checked | c. repeated | d. confirmed |
| 7. a. only | B. similar | c. just | d. lot |
| 8. a. events | B. information | c. news | d. details |
| 9. a. managed | B. allowed | c. able | d. possible |
| 10. a. suits | B. matches | c. goes | d. reminds |

PART B: WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES/FORMS

Supply each blank with the correct tense / form of the verb. (10 pts)

1. "You (be) _____ to the Tower of London?"
"Not yet. I (want) _____ to go ever since I (arrive) _____ in London, but something always (come) _____ up. I (hope) _____ (go) _____ sometime soon. Perhaps you (like) _____ (come) _____ with me."
2. You (be) _____ president of the country, what changes you (want) _____ (introduce) _____?
3. I wish I (not eat) _____ so many cakes. They (make) _____ me (feel) _____ quite ill.
4. I (go) _____ to see the film last night but at the last minute I (receive) _____ an important phone call and (have) _____ to stay at home to finish some urgent work. I (not regret) _____ it since I (hear) _____ from my friends who (go) _____ that it (not be) very good.

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS. (20 pts)

Supply each blank with **ONE** correct preposition/adverb particle.

1. The amount of water absorbed _____ cotton wool is greater than that _____ paper.
2. You won't solve your problems _____ wallowing _____ self-pity.
3. Tom lectured his son _____ the danger _____ riding a motorcycle.
4. Tuck your shirt _____ your trousers.
5. The river was teeming _____ trout.
6. She is so thirty _____ success that she would do anything.
7. He is a solicitor _____ profession.

Complete the following sentences by filling in the blanks with suitable prepositions or phrasal verbs (10 pts).

1. The school examination for eleven-year-olds was _____ some years ago.
2. It's no good pretending, you've got to _____ reality.
3. At first Tim insisted he was right, but then began to _____.
4. A huge crowd _____ in the pouring rain to cheer the president.
5. Has Tony's new book _____ yet?
6. Whatever Jean _____ to do, she finished.
7. We had to stop building when the money _____.
8. Boris played badly, and said he was _____ practice.
9. Diana's prize _____ for all her earlier disappointments.
10. These rainy Monday mornings _____ me _____.

III. WORD FORMATION

Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word given (10 pts).

1. The teacher threatened her with _____. (expel)
2. Everyone disapproves of his _____ lifestyle. (free)
3. The recent _____ of the famous singers really made me sad. (band)
4. That place is so hot that it is _____. (habitat)
5. The atmosphere was full of _____. Everyone felt terrible. (courage)
6. He likes playing _____ football. (lot)
7. Their names were called over the _____. (loud)
8. Harry Potter's uncle and aunt think he is _____ (normal)
9. He got what he deserved, he was sentenced to be a _____ (life)
10. The security alert brought the airport to a _____ (stand)

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

There are 10 mistakes in the following passage. Find and correct them. (10pts)

KEY WORD TRANSFORMATION:

1. Reading through the first sentences and the second **gapping** sentences you have to complete.
2. Focus on each key **words** you are given and think about how it can be used **grammatical** in its gapped sentence.
3. Starting with the one you are sure about, complete each gapped **sentences** with a possible answer. You can use spare paper for rough answers. Remember that the second sentence must **be** a similar meaning to the original sentence.
4. Count the number of words you have **use** in the gap. You must use not less than two and not more than five, **include** the word in bold (or in italics). Note that a contracted form as don't counts as two words.

- Don't waste time **to worry** about the sentences you can not complete. Try them again later.
- If you aren't sure, make a sensible guess. Don't leave any spaces blank.
- Finally, read the sentences to check that they make sense and are grammatically **accuracy**.
- Don't forget that you must not change the key word **on any way**.

Answer: 0- Reading – Read

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST: Fill in each gap with One suitable word. (10pts)

MY MOST EMBARRASSING MOMENT

When I was 18, I got a job with a television company. I was in a small office with three other girls and there was a boy (1) _____ upstairs we all fancied. He seemed very cool and sophisticated because, (2) _____ us, he actually got to meet the stars. None of us thought we (3) _____ a chance with him but we used to try to chat him up whenever he paid a (4) _____ to our department. Then one day, quite unexpectedly he (5) _____ me to a big charity dinner at an expensive hotel. I couldn't believe my (6) _____. All the big stars were going to be there. So I had to look my best. I (7) _____ up spending a fortune on a new dress, shoes and hairstyle.

As we walked into the hotel, cameras were (8) _____ and I felt like a real celebrity. We went up a long, wide flight of stairs just like in a scene from the movies. But as we (9) _____ the top, one of my new leather-soled shoes slipped on the red carpet. I fell backwards and went head over (10) _____ down the stairs, landing in a heap at the bottom. I was unhurt but badly shaken and extremely embarrassed. My partner took one look at me and decided he had better take me home.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence printed before it. (20pts)

- Because of his conviction for fraud, the trainer lost his licence.
– His conviction for fraud _____
- You'll have to spend at least \$ 500 to get that sort of camera.
– You won't _____
- The mistake arose because of inaccurate accounting.
– It was from _____
- We had to postpone the meeting because of bad weather.
– Bad weather led _____
- You cannot make use of this offer after 15 December.
– This offer is only _____
- The managing director suggested not appointing any new staff. FREEZE
– _____
- They hate each other intensely. SWORN
– _____
- There is no need to be so upset about the result. SHED.
– _____
- It is by no means certain that he was responsible for the crime. QUESTIONABLE
– _____
- The house is dirty because no one bothers to keep it clean. TROUBLE
– _____

Phần II

ĐÁP ÁN ĐỀ OLYMPIC TRUYỀN THỐNG 30/4 LẦN XVIII – NĂM 2012

A. LỚP 10

SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO BÀ RỊA – VŨNG TÀU
TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ QUÝ ĐÔN

KỲ THI OLYMPIC TRUYỀN THỐNG 30/4
LẦN THỨ XVIII – NĂM 2012

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE

I. PHONOLOGY (10 marks)

1. d. 2. a. 3. a. 4. b. 5. c. 6. c. 7. b. 8. c. 9. c 10. d

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE (20 marks)

11. c 12. b 13. b 14. c 15. a 16. c 17. a 18. b 19. c 20. a
21. d 22. c 23. c 24. a 25. c 26. b 27. a 28. b 29. c 30. d

III. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 marks)

31. c 32. d 33. a 34. b 35. a 36. d 37. c 38. c 39. b 40. d

IV. READING COMPREHENSION (20 marks)

Fill in each gap in the passage with one suitable sentence from A-J

41. F 42. J 43. D 44. B 45. H 46. I 47. E 48. A 49. G 50. C

Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each of the questions below.

51. c 52. d 53. b 54. a 55. b 56. c 57. d 58. c 59. c 60. a

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES / FORMS (20 marks)

Supply the correct forms or tenses of the verbs given.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. will have been waiting | 2. am thinking / have been thinking |
| 3. should there be | 4. will be rising |
| 5. will have been | 6. can't have been |
| 7. should be withdrawn | 8. to have been painted |
| 9. are always making | 10. should have visited |

Complete the following passage with the correct forms or tenses of the verbs given.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| 11. Utterly exhausted | 12. nailed | 13. having | 14. has since made |
| 15. is contemplating | 16. aims | 17. has been | 18. arguing |
| 19. helped | 20. has encouraged | | |

II. WORD FORMS (20 marks)

Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the words given.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 21. misdiagnosis | 22. liven | 23. invariably | 24. guidelines |
| 25. crystalline | 26. inexhaustible | 27. deforestation | 28. breathlessly |
| 29. downsized | 30. beliefs | | |

Complete the following passage with the correct forms of the words given.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 31. increasingly | 32. townspeople | 33. enlarged | 34. discontinued |
| 35. handmade | 36. governmental | 37. differentiated | 38. specialty |
| 39. undergoing | 40. prospered | | |

III. GAP-FILLING (10 marks)

- | | | | | |
|-------------|----------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| 41. as | 42. that | 43. acquiring | 44. so-called | 45. contact |
| 46. corners | 47. it | 48. mean | 49. may | 50. very |

IV. PREPOSITIONS & PHRASAL VERBS (10 marks)

- | | | | | |
|---------|-------------|------------|----------|---------|
| 51. up | 52. against | 53. around | 54. away | 55. off |
| 56. out | 57. through | 58. up | 59. on | 60. ut |

V. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (10 marks)

61. Bruce likened the situation at work to a family argument.
62. When she sold the jewelry at such a low price, she was taken for a ride.
63. What if we make no changes at all for the time being?
64. Rumor has it that we will have a new manager.
65. They arrived at their destination safe and sound.
66. At this moment, I am preoccupied with my university thesis.
67. Can you cast/shed/throw any light on how Jack made enough money to buy his new house?
68. If I had taken/accepted the job I was offered in January, I would be on twice the salary I am now/I would be earning twice as much as I am now.
69. Our boss is intent on not giving (us) the pay rise.
70. There has been a considerable fall in the value of sterling in the past week.

VI. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 marks)

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Line 1: limited → limiting | Line 5: with → to |
| Line 6: development → developing | Line 9: pure → purely |
| Line 11: leafed → leaf | Line 14: Other → Another |
| Line 17: from → of | Line 23: is → is |
| Line 24: increasing → increase | Line 25: so → such |

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ HỒNG PHONG – TP. HỒ CHÍ MINH

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY (10pts)

1. D. 2. B. 3. B. 4. B. 5. C. 6. D. 7. A. 8. B. 9. B. 10. C.

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE

- | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|
| 11. B. so much | 12. D. what a | 13. D. from | 14. A. not even | | | |
| 15. B. overhauled | 16. C. | 17. B. | 18. C. | | | |
| 19. D. | 20. B. | 21. C. | 22. B. | 23. A. | 24. B. | 25. C. |
| 26. B. | 27. D. | 28. a. | 29. C. | 30. B. | | |

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passages and do as directed.

PASSAGE 1:

31. B. 32. D. 33. B. 34. B. 35. B. 36. D. 37. D. 38. B. 39. C. 40. C.

PASSAGE 2:

41. iii 42. v 43. i 44. vi 45. viii 46. ii 47. C 48. A 49. D 50. B

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST

Reading the following passage and choose the options that best complete the blanks.

51. B. fulfillment
52. D. thrilling
53. B. grain
54. B. cherishing
55. D. approach
56. A. drop
57. C. acquainted
58. B. Beyond
59. A. facilitates
60. B. reminisce

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES AND VERB FORMS

1. It's about time the government **did** (do) something about the sewage system which **hasn't been upgraded** (not upgrade) for years.
2. Mr. Nam asked that a trustee (should) **be appointed** to take control of the company. (appoint)
3. Critics say the mayor is too busy **campaigning to do** his job properly. (campaign / do)
4. To perform this operation, the surgeons use a laser with a beam **measuring** 0,1 millimeter.
5. When she found her dog **eating** her birthday cake, she couldn't but **kick** it out. (eat/ kick)
6. If there aren't any tickets left when we reach the front of the queue, we **will have been waiting** (wait) all the time for nothing.
7. It is highly desirable that from every product in regular production, samples **be withdrawn** periodically.

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS

1. My boss is biased **towards/ against** me, which explains why I'll never get promoted if I stay with this company.
2. People who eat an unhealthy diet are susceptible **to** all kinds of illnesses and diseases.
3. Is there any evidence **to** the contrary?
4. The noisy children were frightened **into** holding their tongues by the terrible accident.
5. Do you know the girl **with** long hair? - Yes, she is a girl **of** few words.
6. We spent an hour trying to puzzle **out** the answer to this problem.
7. We have to finish **off** our essays for homework tonight.
8. Has your toothache passed **off** yet?
9. The two brothers set off in quest **of** gold.

III. WORD FORMS

Supply the correct form of the word in the bracket in each sentence.

1. The private school feared losing its **accreditation** with the state's university system. (credit)
2. It was found that some aromas made people feel drowsy, others made them feel **uplifted**. (lift)
3. The workers who were **downsized** during the recession badly need help from the government. (size)
4. That the child behaved **endearingly** made the couple happy. (dear)
5. His behaviour in his father's presence caused his **disinheritance** and his sister ended up inheriting the whole family fortune. (inherit)
6. His performance in the match today **belies** his reputation as a great player. (lie)
7. She is very efficient and **unfailingly** polite to the customers. (fail)

8. The tsunami has caused **incalculable** damage to the Japanese. (calculate)
9. The TV serial presented a scene of happy **domesticity**. (domestic)
10. Tuition at private universities has become **astronomical**. (astronomy)

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

There are ten mistakes in the following paragraph. Find them then give the correction:

Cooperation is the common endeavor of two or more people to perform a task or reach a jointly cherished goal. **Unlikely** (Like) competition and conflict, there are different forms of cooperation, based on group organization and **altitudes** (attitudes).

In the first form, known **for** (as) primary cooperation, group and individual fuse. The group contains **mainly** (nearly) all of each individual's life. The rewards of the group's work are shared with each member. There is an interlocking identity of individual, group, and task performed. Means and goals become **ones** (one), for cooperation itself is valued.

While primary cooperation is most often characteristic of preliterate societies, secondary cooperation is characteristic of many modern societies. In secondary cooperation, individuals devote only part of their lives **for** (to) the group. Cooperation itself is not a value. Almost (**most**) members of the group feel loyalty, but the welfare of the group is not the first consideration. Members perform tasks so that they can separately enjoy the fruits of their cooperation in the form of salary, prestige, or power. Business offices and **professionally** (professional) athletic teams are examples of secondary cooperation.

In the third type, called tertiary cooperation or accommodation, latent conflict underlies the **sharing** (shared) work. The willingness of the cooperating parties is purely opportunistic; the organization is loose and fragile. Accommodation involves common means to achieve antagonistic goals; it breaks **away** (down) when the common means cease to aid each party in reaching its goals. This is not, strictly **spoken** (speaking), cooperation at all, and hence the contradictory term *antagonistic cooperation* is sometimes used for this relationship.

V. OPEN CLOZE

- | | | | | |
|----------|-----------|--------------|-------------------|-------------|
| (1) off | (2) court | (3) causing | (4) imprisonment. | (5) flagged |
| (6) from | (7) cubic | (8) expected | (9) dead | (10) other |

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

1. Returning from the battle, they didn't have two pennies/halfpennies/beans to rub together.
2. Icount myself very lucky to have escaped from that crash.
3. Our bossis intent on not giving (us).... the pay rise.
4. I'd thought about it for some time and decided to give it a go.
5. It was disgraceful that Barbara had turned her back on one of her oldest and closest friends.
6. Watchfullystanding behind him were his bodyguards.
7. Thought mustbe given to ways of
8. It was ...not until some time later that I realized the full implications of what had happened.
9. Sally was letoff with a warning because it was her first offence.
10. Nobody is toblame for the fact that../ the match cancellation.

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY (10pts)

1. B 2. C 3. C 4. B 5. D 6. B 7. D 8. A 9. C 10. A

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE (20pts)

11. C 12. D 13. B 14. B 15. C 16. A 17. A 18. D 19. A 20. C
21. B 22. D 23. C 24. C 25. D 26. B 2. D 28. A 29. C 30. C

III. READING COMPREHENSION (20pts)

31. A 32. D 33. A 34. A 35. C 36. B 37. C 38. D 39. C 40. A
41. C 42. B 43. B 44. D 45. C 46. B 47. A 48. D 49. B 50. D

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10pts)

51. B 52. C 53. D 54. C 55. A 56. D 57. B 58. A 59. A 60. A

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES/FORMS (10pts)

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. had known (will have known) | 6. explain |
| 2. got (gets) | 7. had been working (had worked) |
| 3. doesn't rain (didn't rain) | 8. will have been |
| 4. leaves (left) | 9. will travel (are travelling) |
| 5. are forever misunderstanding | 10. arrives |

II. PREPOSITIONS & PHRASAL VERBS (10pts)

- | | | | | |
|-----------|---------|---------|------------|---------|
| 1. around | 2. down | 3. out | 4. with | 5. away |
| 6. for | 7. on | 8. back | 9. through | 10. off |

III. WORD FORMS (10pts)

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. underestimated | 2. Inter-racial | 3. unconscious | 4. interchangeable |
| 5. overbooked | 6. self-effacing | 7. nondescript | 8. disconcerting |
| 9. recollection | 10. overhauled | | |

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10pts)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. impact <u>in</u> → impact <u>on</u> | 2. <u>went</u> are the days → <u>gone</u> are the days |
| 3. cannot be always → cannot always be | 4. <u>have</u> improved → <u>has</u> improved |
| 5. truth → true | 6. are <u>opened</u> → are <u>open</u> |
| 7. itself → themselves | 8. visual → visually |
| 9. for <u>the</u> fact → for fact | 10. <u>so</u> long as → <u>as</u> long as |

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10pts)

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. ones | 2. make/produce/create | 3. put | 4. powered/driven |
| 5. operated/ran | 6. type/sort/kind | 7. rising/returning | 8. opened |
| 9. sinks | 10. Thus/Therefore | | |

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20pts)

1. Man was able to control his environment in a new way/further after/through the/his discovery of how to light /kindle fires.

- It is easy for members of the same social class to communicate with one another/among themselves.
- What gives (away) people's social background (away) is what they eat, not their table manners.
- She gave the policeman as accurate an answer as she could.
- Education costs the average family surveyed £28,246 over the years.
- We did not have to put pressure on him for too long before he agreed.
- It will be a long time before mini-skirts are fashionable again.
Mini-skirts won't be fashionable again for a long time.
- The telephonist was to blame for the fact that they didn't get the message.
- Births rather than deaths cause the high proportion of the old.
- Marjorie Proops is recognized as Britain's most famous advice columnist.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LƯƠNG THẾ VINH – ĐỒNG NAI

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY (10 pts)

- | | | | | |
|---------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. 1. A | 2. D | 3. A | 4. D | 5. C |
| 2. 1. D | 2. C | 3. C | 4. B | 5. C |

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE (20 pts)

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| 1. D | 2. C | 3. B | 4. A | 5. C | 6. A | 7. B | 8. A | 9. C | 10. C. |
| 11. A | 12. B | 13. D | 14. B | 15. A | 16. C | 17. A | 18. B | 19. B | 20. C |

III. READING COMPREHENSION (20 pts)

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|--------|-------|-------|------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. 1. B | 2. D | 3. B | 4. C | 5. C | 6. C | 7. D | 8. B | 9. A | 10. A |
| 2. 1. X | 2. VII | 3. IX | 4. VI | 5. V | 6. IV | 7. III | 8. XI | 9. II | 10. I |

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 pts)

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. D | 2. B | 3. D | 4. A | 5. D | 6. B | 7. D | 8. A | 9. B | 10. B |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. (10pts)

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. should have prepared | 2. has lost |
| 3. would be | 4. was made to lie |
| 5. being appointed/ having been appointed | 6. were sitting |
| 7. has spoiled – should have closed | 8. be drawn / should be drawn |
| 9. to be admitted | 10. is said to be going |

II. (10pts)

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-------------|--------|---------------|
| 1. in | 2. about | 3. on | 4. in | 5. from |
| 6. of | 7. for | 8. of | 9. in | 10. to (with) |
| 11. in | 12. about | 13. through | 14. in | 15. with |
| 16. about | 17. for | 18. for | 19. of | 20. to |

III. (10pts)

- | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. eyeful | 2. monosyllables | 3. famished |
| 4. disoriented/disorientated | 5. act | 6. undone |
| 7. uncharacteristic | 8. formality | 9. disheartened |
| 10. intolerable | | |

IV. (10pts)

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. the law → a law | 2. in other measures → among other measures |
| 3. rather than → other than | 4. a Basque language → the Basque language |
| 5. lingual → linguistic | 6. tolerable → tolerant |
| 7. reverse → reversal | 8. along → but |
| 9. usage → use | 10. protests → protest |

V. (10pts)

- | | | | | |
|----------|---------|------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. made | 2. roof | 3. devices | 4. energy | 5. installed |
| 6. being | 7. from | 8. for | 9. not | 10. ways |

VI. (20pts)

- 1. There being no more questions, I think we can end the meeting.
- 2. What's more, I would like to choose my own clothes.
- 3. Urgent action must be taken to solve the problem of homelessness.
- 4. If it hadn't been for my father's money, we couldn't have managed.
- 5. The procedure is as follows.
- 6. Don't stand on ceremony.
- 7. The film fell short of my expectations
- 8. Generosity is his middle name.
- 9. I think his theory stands to reason.
- 10. In the area, Thailand is head and shoulders above all other countries in football.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN HÙNG VƯƠNG – BÌNH DƯƠNG

PART A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY. (10pts)

- A. 1. D; 2. B; 3. C; 4. A; 5. B
B. 1. D; 2. A; 3. B; 4. C; 5. A

II. READING COMPREHENSION. (20 pts)

- READING 1: 11. D; 12. A; 13. B; 14. B; 15. C; 16. D; 17. D; 18. A; 19. D; 20. C
READING 2: 21. D; 22. A; 23. B; 24. C; 25. A; 26. A; 27. B; 28. C; 29. A; 30. C

III. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10pts)

31. A; 32. B; 33. A; 34. C; 35. D; 36. A; 37. B; 38. C; 39. D; 40. C

PART B: WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES/ FORMS (10pts).

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| (1) are created; | (2) endowed; | (3) including; | (4) fanned; |
| (5) engulfed | (6) was hit; | (7) devastating; | |
| (8) to have successfully made; | (9) be cheated; | (10) wouldn't be | |
| (11) must have forgotten; | (12) wouldn't be ; | (13) to have seen; | |
| (14) unidentified; | (15) flying; | (16) sinking; | |
| (17) will always be remembered; | (18) to defend; | (19) should have had; | |
| (20) renewed | | | |

II. PREPOSITIONS/PHRASAL VERBS. (10pts)

- | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|--------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| 1. After (upon) | 2. to | 3. by | 4. For | 5. with | 6. of | 7. to |
| 8. in | 9. of | 10. By | 11. out | 12. of | 13. Of | 14. in |
| 15. with | 16. about | 17. on | 18. of | 19. up | 20. in | |

III. WORD FORMS. (20pts)

A.

- | | | | | |
|------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. tyranny | 2. lies/ lying | 3. likelihood | 4. armed | 5. passers |
| 6. stolen | 7. populous | 8. weightlifting | 9. bread-winner | 10. deficiency |

B.

- | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. pollution | 2. effects | 3. problem | 4. resources | 5. transforming |
| 6. wasteland | 7. population | 8. protecting | 9. wildlife | 10. environment |

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION. (10pts)

- | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| being (line 2) | which (line 3) | was (line 4) | has (line 5) | the (line 6) |
| he (line 8) | after (line 8) | As(line 9) | that (line 10) | only (line 14) |

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST. (20pts)

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| 1. by | 2. for/on | 3. Although/ though / while | 4. worth |
| 5. the | 6. only/ just | 7. in/on /at | 8. had |
| 10. silence | 11. would/could | 12. over | 13. should/all |
| 14. up | 15. enough | 16. possibly | 17. The |
| 18. great / enormous/(etc.) | 19. managed | 20. nothing | |

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION. (20pts)

1. The film star avoided recognition/ being recognised by wearing/ putting on dark glasses
2. No matter what you are, try to lead a life of virtue – Truth, Charity and Bravery.
3. It came as no surprise to us (to hear) (that) he had been successful/(had) succeeded.
4. Jean's mother complimented her/Jean on her/ the lovely new dress.
5. Only after all the guests had gone home, could we relax/ were we able to relax.
6. The councillor gave frank answers to every question/ The councillor was frank in the way he answered every question.
7. He is reputed to have been (sent) to prison/ in prison
8. Most stores will accept a credit card as an alternative to cash.
9. There is no/ isn't any difference in / between our opinions / between us (on the subject)
10. Local residents expressed/ voiced their disapproval of the new traffic scheme.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN THĂNG LONG – ĐÀ LẠT

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

PART 1. PHONOLOGY (10 marks)

1. A 2. B 3. D 4. C 5. A 6. A 7. B 8. C 9. B 10. D

PART 2. VOCBULARY AND STRUCTURE (20 marks)

1. C 2. D 3. A 4. A 5. D 6. C 7. D 8. A 9. B 10. A
11. A 12. C 13. A 14. C 15. A 16. A 17. C 18. A 19. A 20. C

PART 3. READING COMPREHENSION (20 marks)

Passage 1

1. C 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. B 6. A 7. A 8. B 9. A 10. C

Passage 2

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. spelling and pronunciation | 2. five hundred years | 3. shape and dimensions |
| 4. jazz | 5. Fans | 6. five thousand |
| 8. the lute | 9. authenticity | 10. solid-body |
| | | 7. visual depictions |

PART 4. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 marks)

1. D 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. B 6. C 7. C 8. B 9. C 10. D

B. WRITTEN TEST**PART 1. VERB TENSES/ VERB FORMS (10 marks)**

1. be made 2. should have spent 3. Should there be 4. made / to have been
 5. were spinning 6. not having been invited
 7. indicating/ had been broken 8. will have gone

PART 2. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10 marks)

1. out 2. into 3. up 4. out 5. to 6. off 7. back 8. on 9. on 10. in

PART 3. WORD FORMS (10 marks)

1. beneficiary 2. salesmanship 3. defame 4. preparedness
 5. sporting 6. disorientated 7. broad-minded 8. breathlessly
 9. ex-prisoners 10. paranormal

PART 4. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 marks)

1. the second → a second 2. and (intricate) → an (intricate)
 3. is functioned → functions 4. presenter → representative
 5. promised → promising 6. signature → signing
 7. to investigate → investigating 8. for → in
 9. reciprocates → reciprocate 10. personnel → personal

PART 5. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10 marks)

1. whether 2. put 3. in 4. union 5. free
 6. but 7. enable 8. most 9. make 10. of

PART 6. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 marks)

1. Many's the time (that) I heard her use those words
 2. Very good as/though Owen is as a player, Rooney is better.
 3. If I had taken / accepted the job I was offered in January, I would be on twice the salary (I am now) / I would be earning twice as much as I am now
 4. The old lady was robbed of her handbag.
 5. Refusal to give a breath sample to the police could lead to your arrest
 6. are under no obligation to attend.....
 7.some international flights are/will be subject to.....
 8. all ears to the president's speech
 9. is within easy walking distance of
 10. was carbon copy of

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NGUYỄN DU – ĐẮK LẮK**A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS****I. PHONETICS (10 ms)**

☒ Pick out the word whose sound is different from that of the others in each group.

1. A	2. D	3. B	4. C	5. A
------	------	------	------	------

☒ Pick out the word whose main stress is placed differently from the others in each group.

1. B	2. D	3. B	4. C	5. D
------	------	------	------	------

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE (20ms)

1. C	2. B	3. D	4. C	5. B	6. D	7. B	8. C	9. C	10. C
11. D	12. C	13. D	14. D	15. D	16. C	17. A	18. C	19. D	20. D

III. READING COMPREHENSION (20ms)

Read the passage carefully and then choose the best answer to each of the questions below.

1. D	2. C	3. A	4. F	5. B	6. C	7. F	8. G	9. T	10. F
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------

Read the following passage and choose the correct answer for each question. (10 ms.)

1. B	2. C	3. D	4. C	5. D	6. C	7. B	8. A	9. B	10. B
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10ms)

1. B	2. C	3. C	4. A	5. D	6. C	7. D	8. B	9. A	10. D
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES/ FORMS (10ms)

- grow
- was first made
- took
- started
- was done
- developed
- called
- spent
- has been used
- used

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10ms)

- holds ...against
- do... over
- go down
- went out
- stick around
- put out
- carry on
- get down
- try out
- look up

III. WORD FORMS (10ms)

- Devastating
- developing
- industrialised
- majority
- deforestation
- environmental
- pollution
- accidentally
- severely
- angry

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10ms)

- acquiring → acquired
- explicitness → explicitly
- few → a few
- and → to
- but → and
- vocation → vocational
- like → as
- assumption → assume
- certainly → certain
- intention → intended

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10ms)

- with
- speaking
- distinct
- sounds
- exist
- curiosity
- surgeon
- known
- observation
- specialised

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20ms)

- An increasing number of travellers are being stopped by customs officials this week.
- No fewer than 2,000 visitors/people a month must visit/use the new leisure centre to make a profit
- The moment I decided to get up to dance, the band decided to stop playing.
- Mr. Draynor attributed his success to hard work.
- I picked up a fair amount/knowledge/bit of the language simply by listening to the other people.
- At this moment I am preoccupied with my university thesis.
- There are some occasions when I wish that I hadn't come to live in this city.
- The firm went into liquidation after failing to win the contract.
- The terrible scream made my blood run cold.
- When she sold the jewellery at such a low price, she was taken for a ride.

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY (10points)

1. D 2. A 3. D 4. A 5. A 6. B 7. B 8. B 9. B 10. A

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE

1. B 2. C 3. D 4. B 5. A 6. A 7. C 8. A 9. A 10. C

11. A 12. D 13. C 14. D 15. B 16. A 17. B 18. D 19. D 20. D

III. READING (20points)

Reading 1

1. D 2. B 3. B 4. D 5. C 6. B 7. A 8. C 9. C 10. D

Reading 2

1. B 2. D 3. B 4. C 5. D 6. B 7. B 8. A 9. C 10. D

IV. GUIDED CLOSE TEST (10points)

1. D 2. B 3. D 4. D 5. B 6. C 7. C 8. A 9. B 10. C

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES / FORMS (10points)

1. lived 2. was living 3. wouldn't ride 4. paid 5. to give
6. will see 7. not to forget 8. not have 9. had had 10. taking

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10points)

1. for 2. for 3. into 4. by 5. under
6. in 7. On 8. up 9. on 10. off

III. WORD FORMS (10 points)

1. disorganised 2. humanitarian 3. initiative 4. hesitation
5. headquarters 6. livelihoods 7. injuries 8. foundation
9. deaden 10. relieved

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 points)

1. both → either 2. changed → changing 3. though → but
4. was → has 5. at → on 6. evaluating → evaluated
7. this → these 8. little → few 9. extinct → extinction
10. Much → Many

V. OPEN CLOSE TEST (10 points)

1. existing 2. makes 3. professional 4. in 5. what
6. worth 7. less 8. majority 9. items 10. mind

VI. Sentence transformation (20 points)

1. I never thought that we'd have legal problems. **crossed**
It never crossed my mind that we'd have legal problems.
2. Could you tell me where you were last night, Mr Johnson? **account**
Could you give an account of your whereabouts last night, Mr Johnson?
3. The journalist pretended that she was a parent of one of the children. **false**
The journalist gave the false impression that she was a parent of the children.
4. I'm grateful that you looked after my mother so well.
Thank you for having looked after my mother so well.
5. Alan worked too hard at the office, and this led to his illness.
Alan's illness was the result of his working too hard.

6. I would love to live in Paris for a year.
If only **I could live in Paris for a year!**
7. Does he know enough French to work as a translator?
Is his **knowledge of French good enough for him to work as a translator?**
8. The disagreement is a lot of fuss about nothing. TEACUP
the disagreement is a storm in a teacup
9. A government official leaked the story to the world press. WIND
the world press got wind of the story from a government official
10. There's nothing new about defence alliances. HILLS
defence alliances are as old as the hills.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NGUYỄN TẤT THÀNH – KON TUM

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE

I. PHONOLOGY (10pts)

Pronunciation

1. C 2. B 3. B 4. D 5. D

Stress pattern

6. A 7. B 8. B 9. C 10. C

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE (20pts)

1. D 2. D 3. B 4. D 5. A 6. A 7. C 8. B 9. C 10. C
11. D 12. B 13. B 14. B 15. A 16. C 17. B 18. B 19. D 20. C

III. READING

Reading 1: (10 pts)

1. C 2. D 3. D 4. A 5. B 6. B 7. D 8. D 9. B 10. C

Reading 2: (10 pts)

1. E 2. J 3. F 4. A 5. K 6. D 7. B 8. L 9. H 10. C

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 pts)

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. B 6. A 7. C 8. D 9. D 10. A

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES/FORMS (10pts)

1. shouldn't/ oughtn't have written - have been - haven't had
- should/would have telephoned - have forgot(ten)

2. Stood - trying - not to weep - heard - climbing

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10 pts)

1. about 2. through 3. out 4. around 5. with
6. down 7. Behind 8. out 9. off 10. into

III. WORD FORMS (10 pts)

1. misjudged 2. guarantor 3. victimized 4. tastefully
5. explorative/ exploratory 6. untreated 7. disadvantaged
8. ex-prisoners 9. additives 10. enthusiastically

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 pts)

1. therefore → however 2. although → despite
3. like → as 4. common → commonly
5. classifying → classified 6. flowered → flowering

7. With → For

9. last → least

8. replant → be replanted

10. that → X

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10 pts)

- | | | | | |
|---------------|--------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. themselves | 2. who | 3. declared | 4. completely | 5. expressed |
| 6. for | 7. had | 8. sure | 9. become/be | 10. be |

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 pts)

1. He is making quite a name for himself as an interviewer.
2. It's not your obligation to do it if you don't want to.
3. The staff did not take to the new boss at all.
4. He left the stage to the accompaniment of loud applause.
5. I'm telling you this for fear that you might make a mistake.
6. I am beginning to get more and more annoyed by his behaviour.
7. Urgent action must be taken to solve the problem of homelessness.
8. The annual rainfall in/for the northeast of Britain is higher than that in the southeast.
9. The very thought of his face at that moment makes me laugh.
10. Births rather than deaths lead to/ cause/ result in the high proportion of the old.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ QUÝ ĐÔN – BÌNH ĐỊNH

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY (10pts)

1. D 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. C 6. A 7. D 8. D 9. A 10. A

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE (20pts)

1. A 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. D 6. C 7. C 8. B 9. B 10. C
11. D 12. A 13. D 14. D 15. D 16. D 17. C 18. C 19. C 20. A

III. READING COMPREHENSION (20pts)

Reading 1: (10pts)

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. C 5. D 6. D 7. C 8. B 9. A 10. C

Reading 2: (10pts)

1. (ii) 2. (i) 3. (v) 4. (iv) 5. mass tourism
6. the benefits/ the advantages 7. low-key/ smaller-scale developments

IV. GUIDED, CLOZE TEST (10pts)

1. D 2. D 3. A 4. D 5. C 6. B 7. A 8. C 9. C 10. A

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES/ FORMS (10pts)

1. is having 2. needn't have gone 3. act 4. kicks 5. has been
6. should have told 7. had been looking for 8. have been shopping/ have shopped
9. will have known 10. covers

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10pts)

1. for 2. for 3. in 4. for 5. for 6. by 7. on 8. to 9. in 10. with

III. WORD FORMS (10pts)

1. meaningful 2. therapeutic 3. stressful 4. uneventful 5. atmospheric
6. distasteful 7. enthusiastic 8. resentful 9. unrealistic 10. hypocritical

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10pts)

- | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. where → what | 2. The young people → Young people | 3. many → much |
| 4. to → about | 5. in → at | 6. the school → school |
| 7. work → job | 8. activity → activities | 9. work → working |
| 10. grow → grow up | | |

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10pts)

- | | | | | |
|----------|-----------------------|------------|---------------|---------|
| 1. since | 2. less | 3. someone | 4. conclusion | 5. back |
| 6. under | 7. recommend/ suggest | 8. some | 9. lead | 10. gap |

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 pts)

1. They decided to delay their project due to the bad weather.
2. In no way can I come to her wedding next Saturday.
3. No beaches in the world are said to be more beautiful than those in Hawaii.
4. Were they to offer you the scholarship, would you accept?
5. They tried to deceive me, but I saw through their true intentions and realized that they wanted to rob me of my money.
6. You should talk your brother-in-law into buying this car because it is such a bargain.
7. The price was exorbitant! I'm afraid the advertising agency really ripped you off for the commercial.
8. The legal advisors of the companies met to draw up the initial version of the partnership contract.
9. He is just a budding playwright, but he has already his own theatre company and they are putting on a play in our city next week.
10. Unfortunately, there are still a lot of instances of xenophobia in the world and people of different origins are often looked down on in both their professional and their private lives.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO – BÌNH THUẬN

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. Phonology (10 points)

Part 2: 1. A 2. A 3. B 4. B 5. C

Part 2: 1. B 2. B 3. C 4. C 5. D

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE (20 points)

1. D 2. D 3. D 4. D 5. D 6. C 7. C 8. C 9. C 10. C

11. A 12. A 13. A 14. A 15. A 16. B 17. B 18. B 19. B 20. B

III. READING COMPREHENSION (20 points)

Part 1:

Passage 1 (10 points)

1. C 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. C 6. D 7. A 8. B 9. C 10. C

Passage 2 (10 points)

1. C 2. D 3. D 4. A 5. B

Part 2: Questions 6-10

6. True 7. True 8. False 9. Not given 10. False

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 points)

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. B (susceptible) | 2. D (risk) | 3. D (behaviour) | 4. A (choice) |
| 5. B (deteriorate) | 6. D (elderly) | 7. C (storage) | 8. B (earlier) |
| 9. B (maturity) | 10. D (put) | | |

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES / FORMS (10 points)

- | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. having been treated | 2. needn't have bought | 3. had not been invited |
| 4. must have got | 5. has spoiled | 6. should have closed |
| 7. arrives | 8. be evaluated (should be evaluated) | |
| 9. is always talking | 10. has been expelled | |

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10 points)

- | | | | | |
|----------|---------|------------|---------|-------------|
| 1. in | 2. into | 3. apart | 4. away | 5. about |
| 6. round | 7. to | 8. forward | 9. by | 10. through |

III. WORD FORMS (10 points)

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. unforeseen | 2. uninhabited | 3. infamous | 4. impassable |
| 5. invaluable | 6. illegible | 7. irresponsible | 8. dissatisfied |
| 9. mistreated / maltreated | 10. undaunted | | |

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 points)

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Line 1: a → the | Line 11: with → against |
| Line 2: wanted → unwanted | Line 17: when → whether |
| Line 4: in → from | Line 18: a → the |
| Line 6: desire → desired | Line 21: slow → slowed |
| Line 10: help → make | Line 22: cutting → cut |

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10 points)

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|--------|------------------------|
| 1. hardly / scarcely | 2. restricted | 3. on | 4. after |
| 5. ought | 6. no / little | 7. Nor | 8. fatigue / tiredness |
| 9. intellectually | 10. full | | |

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 points)

Part 1.

1. I'm sure she didn't do it on purpose.
→ She can't **have done it on purpose**.
2. Driving fast is dangerous, whether you are an experienced driver or not.
→ However **experienced you are, driving fast is dangerous**.
3. Helen was upset because she saw Peter with another girl.
→ It was **because she saw Peter with another girl that Helen was upset / that upset Helen**.
4. We had no idea how serious the situation was.
→ **Little did we know how serious the situation was**.
5. A rise in temperature in the next century seems likely.
→ In all **likelihood / In all probability there will be a rise in temperature in the next century**.

Part 2.

1. I can visit my friend in Japan at any time. (open)
→ I **have an open invitation** to visit my friend in Japan.

2. Mary owed her success to her parents. (thank)
 → Mary **had her parents to thank** for her success.
3. I promise that I will return the money to you. (honour)
 → I **give you my word of honour** that I will return the money to you.
4. It's very difficult for him to bring up a family when he is unemployed. (picnic)
 → It is **no picnic** for him to bring up a family when he is unemployed.
 → Bringing up a family when he is unemployed is **no picnic**.
5. The system used the most advanced techniques at the time. (art)
 → The system was **state of the art**.

TRƯỜNG THPT NGUYỄN TRÃI – NINH THUẬN

PART A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (60 POINTS)

I. PHONOLOGY (10 points)

- A. 1. A 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. A
 B. 6. A 7. A 8. A 9. C 10. D

II. VOCABULARY and STRUCTURES (20 points)

1. C 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. A 6. B 7. B 8. D 9. B 10. D
 11. A 12. A 13. B 14. A 15. B 16. A 17. D 18. A 19. D 20. A

III. READING COMPREHENSION (20 POINTS)

Passage 1:

1. A 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. D 6. B 7. A 8. C 9. C 10. B

Passage 2:

1. B 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. D 6. B 7. D 8. A 9. B 10. A

IV. GUIDED CLOZE

1. D 2. B 3. D 4. D 5. B 6. A 7. C 8. B 9. C 10. D

PART B: WRITTEN TEST (70 POINTS)

I. VERB TENSES AND VERB FORMS (10 points)

1. to have lost 2. hadn't been invented 3. being invited
 4. to have been built 5. didn't tell 6. had he taken
 7. have been hoping 8. didn't expect / are you doing 9. am always having

II. FILL EACH BLANK WITH A SUITABLE PREPOSITION OR PARTICLE (10 points)

1. out 2. over 3. out 4. on 5. with 6. up 7. up 8. out 9. up 10. on

III. WORD FORMS

1. bravery 2. household 3. conservation 4. worthless
 5. uncertainly 6. intentional 7. sensitive 8. homeless
 9. reduction 10. poisonous

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 points)

1. make → makes 2. advertisings → advertising
 3. seriously → serious 4. live → lives
 5. an → the 6. themselves → them
 7. revisions → reviews 8. play → plays
 9. what → which/ that 10. at → about.

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------|-------------|---------------------|
| 1. before | 2. where | 3. question | 4. made |
| 5. identify/announce | | 6. whom | 7. happened/chanced |
| 8. loss | 9. in | 10. be | |

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

1. We're going to have the house painted at the weekend.
2. There was too much noise for me to concentrate.
3. There are more than a thousand employees in the factory where (in which) I work.
4. By the age of twenty Mackenzie had written four best-sellers.
5. It is two years since she left university.
6. Jenny used to play tennis better than she does now.
7. Nothing but the complete story would satisfy Tim. (Nothing but the complete story was enough for Tim.)
8. Not until twenty-five years later did Michael return to his hometown.
9. You should have called the doctor at once.
10. So long as you arrive before eleven, I can meet you.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ KHIẾT – QUẢNG NGÃI

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE (60pts)

I. PHONOLOGY (10pts)

1. D 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. D 6. A 7. B 8. C 9. A 10. D

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURES (20pts)

11. C 12. A 13. A 14. C 15. B 16. B 17. B 18. D 19. D 20. C
21. D 22. B 23. A 24. A 25. C 26. B 27. A 28. D 29. C 30. D

III. READING (20pts)

READING 1 (10pts)

31. A 32. B 33. D 34. A 35. A 36. C 37. A 38. D 39. B 40. C

READING 2 (10pts)

41. D 42. C 43. A 44. B 45. D 46. B 47. A 48. B 49. D 50. C

READING 3 (10pts)

1. I 2. C 3. E 4. B 5. H 6. D 7. G 8. A Not needed: F

B. WRITTEN TEST (70 pts)

I. VERB TENSES/FORMS (10pts)

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. is pouring | 2. are stopping | 3. is trying | 4. has been |
| 5. are you meeting | 6. am meeting | 7. will be rising | 8. will have been |
| 9. needn't have done | 10. was wearing | | |

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10 pts)

- | | | | | |
|----------|-----------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1. about | 2. across | 3. at | 4. away | 5. aside |
| 6. down | 7. by | 8. back | 9. in | 10. up |

III. WORD FORM (10pts)

- | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|------------|----------------|
| 1. appreciated | 2. member | 3. deserted | 4. festive | 5. symptomatic |
| 6. customary | 7. products | 8. mixture | 9. ironic | 10. majority |

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10pts)

- | | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|-----------|
| 1. exciting | 2. vacationers | 3. because of | 4. are | 5. nature |
| 6. variety | 7. shoppers | 8. scattered | 9. enthusiasts | 10 beach |

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10pts)

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. for | 2. early | 3. gathered | 4. planted | 5. build |
| 6. demand | 7. experimented | 8. control | 9. help | 10. climate |

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20pts)

Section 1: (10pts)

1. Get in touch with the Social Services department if you have any further problems.
2. The Mayor was chairing the meeting.
3. With the exception of Philip, everyone else at the meeting was a party member.
4. A rise of 5p in the cost of/ for boat rides was proposed by Councilors Williamson.
5. Directly-elected councilors make up county and district councils.

Section 2: (10pts)

1. Tom was anxious to avoid queuing/having to queue for tickets, so he bought them by phone.
2. Who put you in touch with me?
3. Bruce likened the situation at work to a family argument.
4. They couldn't reach a decision on/of where to go on holiday.
5. The prisoner broke loose from his cell in the middle of the night.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ QUÝ ĐÔN – KHÁNH HÒA

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY: (10 ms)

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. C 5. D 6. C 7. D 8. A 9. C 10. B

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE (20ms)

1. B 2. A 3. A 4. C 5. A 6. C 7. B 8. D 9. B 10. A
11. B 12. B 13. A 14. A 15. A 16. A 17. C 18. B 19. B 20. A

III. READING COMPREHENSION (20ms)

1. (10ms)

1. B 2. D 3. C 4. D 5. D 6. B 7. C 8. B 9. B 10. A

2. (10ms)

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. ruins | D. remains | 2. dwellings | A. homes |
| 3. installations | C. facilities | 4. utilize | D. use |
| 5. up-to-date | A. modern | 6. blending | C. mixture |
| 7. therefore | A. thus | 8. plaza | D. public square |
| 9. housing | D. containing | 10. distinctive | B. unique |

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10ms)

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. D. picked | 2. C. symptoms | 3. C. recovery | 4. A. contemplating |
| 5. A. puts | 6. B. hold | 7. C. bitterly | 8. A. condition |
| 9. B. blame | 10. C. build | | |

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES / FORMS (10ms)

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1. have been waiting / are working | 2. have occurred / have been |
| 3. has been deteriorating / is planning | |
| 4. has been threatening / hasn't hurt / think / need | |

II. PREPOSITIONS & PHRASAL VERBS (10ms)

- | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. comply with | 2. reach | 3. argue about | 4. begin with | 5. approve of |
| 6. object to | 7. defend against | 8. face | 9. regard as | 10. enjoy |

III. WORD FORMS (10ms)

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. RELATE → RELATIVELY | 6. SURFACE → UNSURFACED |
| 2. HARSH → HARSHNESS | 7. HOSPITALITY → INHOSPITABLE |
| 3. ALLEGE → ALLEGEDLY | 8. CAPRICE → CAPRICIOUS |
| 4. SUSPECT → UNSUSPECTING | 9. TEND → TENDANCY |
| 5. HAZARD → HAZARDOUS | 10. RAGE → RAGING |

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10ms)

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. am → have been | 11. are being → are |
| 2. have begun → began | 12. am not understanding → don't understand |
| 3. had given → give/have given | 13. has written → wrote |
| 4. wrote → was writing | 14. hadn't sent → didn't send |
| 5. has knocked → knocked | 15. will be → would be |
| 6. has been → was | 16. hadn't been → hasn't been |
| 7. has been → was/would be | 17. didn't meet → haven't met |
| 8. is caring → cares | 18. hadn't been having → haven't been having |
| 9. am thinking → think | 19. have finished → will have finished |
| 10. is raining → rains | 20. I'll work → I'll be working |

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10ms)

- | | | | | |
|----------|--------------|----------|---------|------------|
| 1. role | 2. supplying | 3. would | 4. them | 5. protect |
| 6. needs | 7. plants | 8. carry | 9. from | 10. their |

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20ms)

- It was not until their performance on the Ed Sullivan Show that The Beatles started to be internationally known.
- What if we make no changes at all for the time being?
- Had it not been for the death of the Prime Minister, the bill would have been passed/ got through.
- The Watsons are having their dishwasher repaired.
- Kate was the youngest girl to swim a length of the pool.
- I couldn't keep a straight face when he told me of his plan.
- I'd made up my mind, but at the last minute I got/ had cold feet.
- He admits he's just a small cog in a big wheel.
- In the event of his not coming, the meeting will be put off till next week.
- This school-leaver is not sufficiently qualified for such a demanding job, is he/ she?

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LƯƠNG VĂN CHÁNH – PHÚ YÊN

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE

QUESTION 1:

1. B 2. D 3. A 4. A 5. A 6. A 7. A 8. D 9. A 10. A

QUESTION 2:

1. A 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. C 6. C 7. D 8. C 9. B 10. B
11. C 12. B 13. D 14. A 15. A 16. B 17. C 18. A 19. B 20. C

QUESTION 3:

1. B 2. C 3. D 4A 5. D 6. D 7. D 8. D 9. A 10. A

QUESTION 4:

1. J 2. H 3. G 4E 5. A 6. I 7. C 8. K 9D 10. B

QUESTION 5:

1. A 2. C 3. D 4. B 5. C 6. B 7. D 8. B 9. D 10. A

B. WRITTEN TEST

QUESTION 1:

1. Hurry up. The train is **leaving/is about to leave**.
2. When he was a child, he **would buy/used to buy** his mother a bunch of flowers on her birthday.
3. I **was going to phone** you yesterday ,but I forgot.
4. I haven't decided yet about whether to buy a new car or a second hand one. But I **am thinking/ have been thinking** about it.
5. Not only **did Henry break** his leg, but he also injured his shoulders.
6. The school Principal suggested that he **(should)be awarded** a scholarship.
7. I would rather you **did not watch** television while I am reading.
8. You **should/ could have visited** Aunt Mary while you were in Paris.
9. It **can't have been** Anna who cooked that food. She was out all day yesterday.
10. It's necessary that he **(should)pay** more attention to his child.

QUESTION 2:

1. B 2. D 3. C 4. A 5. A 6. C 7. C 8. D 9. B 10. D

QUESTION3:

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. theorize – | 2. knowledgeable – | 3. misdiagnosis– | 4. requisitioned – |
| 5. theoretically | 6. discoloring – | 7. laborious – | 8. liven – |
| 9. inexhaustible – | 10. beheaded | | |

QUESTION 4:

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|
| 4. whose→those | 7. that →those | 10. is→ were | 13. of →to |
| 16. our → we | 18. look for → find | 19. them all → throw them all out | |
| 22. sensitive→sensible | 25. more→ Ø | 26. essentially→ essential | |

QUESTION 5:

- | | | | | |
|-------------------|------------|-----------------------|-----------|------------------|
| 1. wait | 2. problem | 3. releases | 4. profit | 5. fares |
| 6. levels /grades | | 7. come/rise/increase | | 8. Unfortunately |
| 9. considered | | 10. disappear | | |

QUESTION 6:

1. We always **buy in bulk** in order to make more profit.
2. The staff were upset that they **had been kept in the dark** about the company's plans.
3. They arrived at their destination **safe and sound**.
4. The council has given **the go- ahead** to start building.
5. Don't **make a mountain out of a molehill**.
6. **Many's the time** that I've made stupid mistakes like that.
7. My brother is **feeling a bit under the weather** these days.
8. **But for his command of the local dialect**, we would have been kept in prison.
9. **We can take our time**. The play doesn't start until 7.30.
10. **You put your foot in it** when you asked him where his wife was. Didn't you realize that she was dead?

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY: 10 pts

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. A | 3. D | 4. C | 5. B |
| 6. D | 7. B | 8. A | 9. A | 10. D |

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE: 20 pts

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. B | 3. A | 4. A | 5. D | 6. A | 7. C | 8. D | 9. D | 10. C |
| 11. A | 12. C | 13. B | 14. D | 15. C | 16. A | 17. D | 18. B | 19. B | 20. A |

III. READING

Reading 1: 10 pts

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. D | 2. A | 3. A | 4. C | 5. D | 6. B | 7. A | 8. C | 9. A | 10. D |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|

Reading 2: 10 pts

- | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------|--------------|---------------|--------|-------|
| 1. iv | 2. vii | 3. i | 4. ix | 5. iii | 6. vi |
| 7. projectors, screens | 8. warmth | 9. equipment | 10. e-theatre | | |

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST: 10 pts

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. D | 2. B | 3. A | 4. D | 5. A | 6. C | 7. D | 8. A | 9. B | 10. C |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES / FORMS: 10 pts

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. is done | 2. are | 3. will have become | 4. has been trying |
| 5. was founded | 6. wanted | 7. is | 8. has raised |
| 9. given | 10. has helped | | |

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS: 10 pts

- | | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. cleaned up | 2. make out | 3. broke up | 4. clear out | 5. bring up |
| 6. hand over | 7. keep up | 8. leave out | 9. cross off | 10. cross out |

III. WORD FORMS: 10 pts

- | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------|
| 1. parting | 2. slightly | 3. relationship | 4. professional | 5. greeting |
| 6. familiarity | 7. hospitality | 8. embarrassed | 9. inappropriate | 10. elderly |

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 pts)

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. strict → strictly | 2. that → which |
| 3. receiving → received | 4. masses → mass |
| 5. so → such | 6. high → height |
| 7. little → few | 8. depend → depending |
| 9. and → or | 10. slow → slowly |

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10 pts)

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. message / statement | 2. advertiser / manufacturer |
| 3. introduces / produces | 4. Fortunately / However |
| 5. transfer / move | 6. hours / services |
| 7. on | 8. proponents / supporters |
| 9. intrude / penetrate | 10. ourselves / everyone |

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 pts)

Part 1:

1. An increased number of travelers are being stopped by customs officials this week.
2. Rather than disturb the meeting, I left without saying goodbye.
3. The moment I decided to get up to dance, the band decided to stop playing.

4. At no time did he suspect that the bicycle had been stolen.
5. Other than to offer to lend her some money, how could I help?

Part 2:

6. his achievements are unsurpassed.
7. pulled a face as he swallowed.
8. will take longer than originally planned, which is.
9. whetted my appetite for the rest of.
10. not to drive for fear of.

TRƯỜNG THPT PHAN CHÂU TRINH – ĐÀ NẴNG

A. TRẮC NGHIỆM

I. PHONOLOGY (10 điểm)

1. B 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. B 6. A 7. D 8. A 9. C 10. B

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE (20 điểm)

1. C 2. D 3. C 4. D 5. B 6. B 7. B 8. B 9. D 10. C
11. C 12. B 13. A 14. D 15. B 16. C 17. D 18. A 19. C 20. C

III. READING COMPREHENSION. (20 điểm)

READING 1:

1. D 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. D 6. B 7. A 8. B 9. D 10. C

READING 2: (10 điểm)

1. F 2. F 3. NG 4. T 5. F 6. T 7. F 8. NG 9. T 10. F

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 điểm)

1. C 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. A 6. D 7. B 8. C 9. B 10. A

B. TỰ LUẬN

I. VERB TENSES/ FORMS (10 điểm)

1. participating / has reached 2. to tell / had
3. will have replaced / will also be doing / done 4. were told / were repairing
5. needn't have borrowed

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10 điểm)

1. by 2. for 3. down 4. for 5. about
6. down 7. off 8. up 9. down 10. off

III. WORD FORMS (10 điểm)

1. commemorates 2. impermissible 3. periodically 4. preconceived
5. activist 6. acknowledge 7. multiracial 8. attractiveness
9. invariably 10. disorganizing

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 điểm)

1. overweigh → overweight 2. obsess → obsessing 3. gain → lose
4. with → to 5. talking → talked 6. bleeding → blood
7. effect → affect 8. in → at 9. while → when 10. were → are

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10 điểm)

1. viewers 2. major 3. off 4. charge 5. end
6. was 7. with 8. that 9. do 10. broadcasting

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 điểm)

*Structures

EXERCISE 1:

1. Little did I expect to be offered such a large sum of money.
2. The novel is based on a true story.
3. The thought of going abroad has never crossed my mind.
4. Under the cover of darkness, the soldiers entered the castle.

* Key words

EXERCISE 2:

1. That matter can be left over until the committee meets next week.
2. You shouldn't fall on deaf ears.
3. I think that your question is a piece of cake.
4. We had to stop building when the money gave out.
5. There was a good turnout for the annual general meeting of the village bowls club.
6. I couldn't pin Julie down to a definite answer.

TRƯỜNG CHUYÊN LONG AN – LONG AN

PART A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY (5 points)

A. 1. A, 2. D, 3. D, 4. A, 5. D

B. 1. D, 2. C, 3. C, 4. A, 5. B

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURES (10 points)

1. D 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. D 6. A 7. D 8. B 9. B 10. B

11. B 12. C 13. C 14. D 15. A 16. C 17. B 18. A 19. B 20. C

III. READING COMPREHENSION (20 points)

Passage 1:

1. C 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. B 6. B 7. C 8. A 9. D 10. C

Passage 2:

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. D 6. B 7. C 8. B 9. C 10. D

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 points)

1. C 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. D 6. A 7. A 8. B 9. C 10. D

PART B: WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB FORMS (10 points)

1. is this happening
2. have been
3. be experiencing
4. had
5. believe
6. have gradually been changing/ have been gradually changing
7. have created
8. lets
9. holds
10. Will.....keep

II. PREPOSITION(S) OR PARTICLE(S) (5 points)

1. out
2. across
3. back
4. from
5. in
6. forward
7. on
8. away
9. off
10. about

III. WORD FORMS (10 points)

1. characteristic
2. recognizable
3. unceremoniously
4. independent
5. extraordinary
6. rigidity
7. zealous
8. conservative
9. surrounding
10. increasingly

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 points)

- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. young – youth | 2. him- himself | 3. did- done |
| 4. Germany- German | 5. stood- standing | 6. stinging- stung |
| 7. there- where | 8. popularly- popular | 9. appearance- appearing |
| 10. lately- later | | |

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10 points)

- | | | | | |
|------------|---------|-----------|-------|---------------|
| 1. apart | 2. them | 3. such | 4. as | 5. themselves |
| 6. over/by | 7. at | 8. matter | 9. up | 10. from |

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (10 points)

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. enthusiastic about the games that the noise level at the party was unbearable. | |
| 2. that Evan is younger than the others in his class, he is doing very well at school | |
| 3. shouldn't/ought not to have been put in the washing machine | |
| 4. himself not to/never becoming a professional footballer | |
| 5. you will be head and shoulders above the | |
| 6. have a faintest idea | |
| 7. had butterflies in her stomach before the | 8. came up with the best solution |
| 9. poked fun at Alice's | 10. are averse to the use |

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN TIỀN GIANG – TIỀN GIANG

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY (10 points)

1. A 2. C 3. C 4. B 5. A 6. D 7. C 8. B 9. B 10. B

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURES

1. A 2. B 3. A 4. A 5. B 6. C 7. D 8. B 9. A 10. C
11. D 12. D 13. D 14. A 15. C 16. B 17. C 18. B 19. A 20. A

III. READING COMPREHENSION

1. C 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. C 6. D 7. A 8. A 9. B 10. C
11. B 12. C 13. C 14. D 15. D 16. A 17. D 18. B 19. A 20. A, E, F

IV. GUIDED CLOSE TEST

1. A 2. D 3. C 4. D 5. A 6. B 7. C 8. A 9. B 10. D

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES OR FORMS

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Founded | 2. had walked | 3. are |
| 4. to help | 5. locking | 6. to have been given |
| 7. being kept waiting | 8. to be introduced | 9. should have prepared |
| 10. hadn't left | | |

II. PREPOSITIONS & PHRASAL VERBS.

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|-------|---------|------------|
| 1. up | 2. out | 3. in | 4. in | 5. forward |
| 6. for | 7. with | 8. to | 9. away | 10. away |

III. WORD FORMS

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. commemorative | 2. insurmountable | 3. dispassionate | 4. non-flammable |
| 5. unemployable | 6. insensitivity | 7. invariably | 8. Overexpenditure |
| 9. immortality | 10. (forth-)coming | | |

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

DISNEY WORLD

Disney world was constructed more than a decade ago in 27400 acres of partial swam land in center Florida. Eight thousand of these acres form a wildlife habitat not accession to the 130 million people from around the world who have been to Disney World for its opening.

The park opens at 9A.M and shuts down at various hours, depend upon the time of year – six, nine, or midnight. On a busy day as many as 90000 visitors may be in the park, but there are so many activities ready that there is plenty of room for everybody. The Magic Kingdom is the main section, but there are hotels, restaurants, a lagoon, and a huge lake with four and a half miles of beaches where visitors swim or paddle around in rent boats. A reasoning estimate of the cost person day is about \$60, exclusion transportation costs to Orlando.

0. in → on

1. partial → partially
2. center → central
3. accession → accessible
4. for → since
5. depend → depending
6. ready → available
7. rent → rented
8. reasoning → reasonable
9. day → daily
10. exclusion → excluding

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST

0. without	1. that	2. its	3. however	4. In / At
5. like	6. with / having	7. a	8. less	9. because

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION.

1. It never crossed my mind that I could win the first prize in this competition.
It never occurred to me that I could win the first prize in this competition.
2. So bright was the student that he could solve all the math problems.
3. Impressed as we were by the new cinema, we found it rather expensive.
4. They have yet to find out what the cause of the accident was.
They have yet to find out what caused the accident.
5. His unconvincing denial of the accusation led me to believe that he was guilty.
6. My husband has brought home the bacon since I broke my leg.
7. The teacher had a cow when she realized nobody had done the homework.
8. Francis opted computing in preference to marketing for his next course.
9. Her lack of experience counted against her when she applied for promotion
Her inexperience counted against her when she applied for promotion.
10. My brother is head over heels for his new girlfriend.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NGUYỄN BÌNH KHIÊM – VĨNH LONG

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (60 điểm)

I. PHONOLOGY (mỗi câu 1đ)

1. A
2. D
3. A
4. C
5. A
6. D
7. D
8. C
9. A
10. A

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURES (mỗi câu 1đ)

11. B
12. A
13. A
14. D
15. D
16. A
17. A
18. C
19. A
20. C
21. D
22. B
23. B
24. D
25. A
26. A
27. D
28. D
29. A
30. A

III. READING COMPREHENSION (mỗi câu 1đ)

READING 1

31. B 32. A 33. D 34. C 35. A 36. C 37. B 38. B 39. C 40. C

READING 2

41. No 42. Not given 43. No 44. No 45. Yes
46. Yes 47. Not given 48. A 49. D 50. C

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (mỗi câu 1đ)

51. A 52. B 53. C 54. D 55. A 56. C 57. B 58. B 59. A 60. C

B. WRITTEN TEST (70 điểm)

I. VERB TENSES / FORMS (mỗi câu 1đ)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. have never got | 2. decided |
| 3. had been constantly going/ had constantly gone | 4. were already waiting |
| 5. turned | 6. would have preferred |
| 7. completely failed | 8. were being closely monitored/ were closely monitored |
| 9. changed | 10. am not thinking |

II. PREPOSITIONS & PHRASAL VERBS (mỗi câu 1đ)

- | | | | | |
|-------------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| 11. back on | 12. off | 13. up to | 14. to | 15. about |
| 16. in | 17. to | 18. over | 19. for | 20. at |

III. WORD FORMS (mỗi câu 1đ)

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 21. inoperable | 22. criminologist | 23. makeshift | 24. intimidated |
| 25. by-products | 26. piles-up | 27. enthronement | 28. fragmentary |
| 29. volunteerism | 30. well-meaning | | |

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (mỗi câu 1đ)

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 31. to → for | 32. does → is |
| 33. a same → the same | 34. in that → in which |
| 35. many a → such a | 36. expressing → expressed |
| 37. requires → requiring | 38. interpreting that → interpreting that |
| 39. the one → the ones | 40. another → other |

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (mỗi câu 1đ)

- | | | | | | |
|---------------|------------|---------------|------------------|-------------|------------|
| 41. has | 42. around | 43. following | 44. far | 45. However | 46. course |
| 47. including | 48. stored | 49. those | 50. constituting | | |

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (mỗi câu 2đ)

51. Bill was on the verge of speeding when he saw the patrol man.
52. Many's the time that I have made stupid mistakes like that.
53. Rumour has it that we will have a new manager.
54. There is none of us but wishes to help you.
55. Follow this advice and you will find yourself in hot water.
56. He has done stupid things before, but this really takes the biscuit.
57. What conclusions have you drawn from this experience?
58. It seems that John has half a mind about going picnicking with us.
59. They are sworn enemies.
60. I know I can bring Dave round to my way of thinking on this matter.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN TRÀ VINH – TRÀ VINH

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE

I. PHONOLOGY (10 points)

1. A 2. A /et/ or /eit/ 3. A 4. B 5. D 6. C
7. A 8. D 9. B 10. D

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE (20 points)

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. A 6. D 7. A 8. A 9. C 10. D
11. B 12. C 13. C 14. B 15. A 16. C 17. D 18. B 19. D 20. D

III. READING COMPREHENSION (20 points)

READING 1:

1. B 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. C 6. C 7. A 8. A 9. B 10. B

READING 2:

1. A 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. D 6. A 7. D 8. C 9. B 10. A

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 points)

1. A 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. A 6. C 7. D 8. D 9. A 10. B

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB FORMS / TENSES (10 points)

1. was filled 2. had been delivered 3. to hear 4. having been fired 5. entered
6. had finished 7. was writing 8. will come 9. am kept 10. will be waiting

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10 points)

1. away 2. in for 3. off 4. forward 5. away with
6. out 7. up on 8. in 9. out of 10. down

III. WORD FORMS (10 points)

1. disqualified 2. bloody 3. comparatively 4. confidential 5. widespread
6. precision 7. overthrow 8. downpour 9. breakthroughs 10. bypass

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 points)

1. on their own work → their own work 2. learn to talk → learning to talk
3. if correcting → if corrected 4. around him uses → around him use
5. compared → compare 6. let it alone → let alone
7. if he was made to → unless he was made to 8. dependent of → dependent on
9. if he wants them → if he wants it 10. and doing → or doing

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10 points)

1. of 2. why 3. as 4. that/ which 5. important
6. Without 7. such 8. sunshine 9. besides 10. enough

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 points)

1. I am finding it increasingly difficult to read without my glasses.
2. I have had enough of his behavior.
3. We were taken aback by the news.
4. I should have been told about these changes earlier.
5. This solution is out of the question as far as we are concerned.
6. Because I wasn't used to making speeches, I was very nervous.
7. The neighbors will keep an eye on our house while we are away.

8. There was a poor turnout at the last match of the season.
9. Under no circumstances would he leave the house without locking the door.
10. No sooner had the thieves touched the safe than tear gas was released.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NGUYỄN QUANG ĐIỀU – ĐỒNG THÁP

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE

I. PHONOLOGY (10pts)

- | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| <i>Phonetics</i> | 1. C | 2. B | 3. B | 4. A | 5. B |
| <i>Stress pattern</i> | 1. D | 2. C | 3. D | 4. C | 5. D |

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE (20pts)

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. D | 3. D | 4. C | 5. D | 6. D | 7. C | 8. A | 9. C | 10. B |
| 11. C | 12. A | 13. B | 14. A | 15. D | 16. A | 17. A | 18. B | 19. D | 20. C |

III. READING

Reading 1: (10 pts)

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. C | 3. A | 4. D | 5. D | 6. A | 7. D | 8. A | 9. C | 10. C |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|

Reading 2: (10 pts)

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. B | 3. D | 4. C | 5. B | 6. B | 7. A | 8. B | 9. A | 10. B |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 pts)

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. B | 3. A | 4. A | 5. D | 6. A | 7. B | 8. D | 9. A | 10. B |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES/FORMS (10pts)

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. remembers | 2. went | 3. managed | 4. continued |
| 5. had had | 6. has also produced | 7. have made | 8. have seen |
| 9. witnessed | 10. earns | | |

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10 pts)

- | | | | | |
|----------|--------------|---------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. up to | 2. in | 3. away | 4. down with | 5. of |
| 6. for | 7. away with | 8. of | 9. on | 10. out with |

III. WORD FORMS (10 pts)

- | | | |
|---------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. uninvited | 6. jewellery / jewelry | 2. preventative / preventive |
| 7. likelihood | 3. advisable | 8. typical |
| 4. valuable | 9. security | 5. intruder |
| | | 10. watchful |

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 pts)

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. take up a sport | 2. are going to be working |
| 3. will have to change | 4. no space, a |
| 5. I'll come back | 6. the light (no 'the') |
| 7. went on | 8. which was long and uncomfortable, |
| 9. at the best of times, | 10. turned down |

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10 pts)

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| 1. down | 2. off/away/down | 3. with | 4. hand(s) |
| 5. up/out | 6. left | 7. later/ ago/ afterwards | 8. from/out of |
| 9. leaves/ flowers | 10. those | | |

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 pts)

1. They are sworn enemies.
2. I'd be grateful if you cast an eye over these figure.
3. Throughout his life he was deceitful and treacherous.
4. James Hogg Ltd. is the exclusive supplier of this product. / This product is exclusive to James Hogg Ltd.
5. Jane stands on a good chance of being promoted.
6. Such was the great demand that they had to reprint the book immediately.
7. They can't have been playing in this weather.
8. He made threats of violence against the officers.
9. Knowledge of the details is limited/restricted to the managing director and the chief.
10. You won't get that sort of camera for less than £500.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÝ TỰ TRỌNG – CẦN THƠ

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE

I. PHONOLOGY

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. D 6. C 7. A 8. C 9. B 10. D

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE

1. C 2. D 3. C 4. D 5. A 6. C 7. B 8. B 9. D 10. A
11. A 12. C 13. D 14. A 15. B 16. C 17. D 18. C 19. B 20. A

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Passage 1:

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. A 6. B 7. A 8. C 9. C 10. D

Passage 2:

1. F 2. A 3. D 4. NG 5. N 6. Y 7. NG 8. N 9. C 10. C

IV. GUIDED CLOZE

1. B 2. A 3. B 4. B 5. C 6. A 7. D 8. D 9. B 10. C

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES/ FORMS

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. to produce | 2. Having rented | 3. stood | 4. didn't have |
| 5. written | 6. was hailed | 7. was to bring | 8. is |
| 9. conferred | 10. was granted | | |

II. PREPOSITIONS & PHRASAL VERBS

- | | | | | |
|----------|---------|-----------|---------------|--------|
| 1. under | 2. over | 3. across | 4. apart | 5. off |
| 6. in | 7. by | 8. to | 9. up against | 10. at |

III. WORD FORMS

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. unprovoked | 2. playwright | 3. contemporary | 4. thoughtfully |
| 5. enclosing | 6. updated | 7. prominent | 8. long-term |
| 9. sworn | 10. wittily | | |

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Line 2: ever → never | 2. Line 4: highly spending → high-spending |
| 3. Line 6: defining → definition | 4. Line 7: Like → as |
| 5. Line 9: of → to | 6. Line 11: inhabitation → inhabitants |
| 7. Line 13: character → characteristic | 8. Line 14: acts → actions |
| 9. Line 17: its → their | 10. Line 22: economics → economies |

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST

- | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. unless | 2. unharmed | 3. to | 4. tourists | 5. save |
| 6. featured | 7. date | 8. pouring | 9. visible | 10. off/ away |

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

1. Clay-modelling was timetabled for/ scheduled for/ took up half the afternoon.
2. Many's the time that I heard her use those words.
3. Is it the first time you have used gestures to communicate?
4. On no account are the contestants to be disturbed.
5. You drove me to distraction with your silly question.
6. They were all ears to the president's speech.
7. I think you have been ripped off, old son.
8. Your story does not tie in with the facts.
9. I took a lot of trouble over this letter.
10. He conned me out of a lot of money/ He conned me into giving him a lot of money.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NGUYỄN THỊ MINH KHAI – SÓC TRĂNG

A. PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM

CÂU HỎI 1: (10 điểm)

I. Pronunciation: 1. A 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. D

II. Word stress: 1. D 2. C 3. C 4. A 5. B

CÂU HỎI 2: (20 điểm)

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. D | 3. C | 4. D | 5. C | 6. B | 7. D | 8. A | 9. A | 10. B |
| 11. A | 12. B | 13. C | 14. A | 15. D | 16. A | 17. C | 18. A | 19. B | 20. B |

CÂU HỎI 3: (20 điểm)

READING 1:

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. A | 3. C | 4. B | 5. D | 6. D | 7. B | 8. A | 9. B | 10. A |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|

READING 2:

- | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|---------|-----------|
| 1. FALSE | 2. TRUE | 3. TRUE | 4. TRUE | 5. TRUE |
| 6. FALSE | 7. FALSE | 8. FALSE | 9. TRUE | 10. FALSE |

CÂU HỎI 4: (10 điểm)

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. A | 3. D | 4. B | 5. B | 6. C | 7. A | 8. C | 9. D | 10. B |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|

B. PHẦN TỰ LUẬN

CÂU HỎI 1: (10 điểm)

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. a. see / will see | b. be heard | c. hadn't burnt / hadn't been burnt |
| d. would never have been erected | | e. took / takes |
| 2. a. to cry / crying | b. to stop | c. was doing |
| d. making | e. threw / throwing | |

CÂU HỎI 2: (10 điểm)

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|--------|-------------------|----------|
| 1. up | 2. up | 3. for | 4. round / around | 5. after |
| 6. at | 7. in | 8. by | 9. in | 10. with |

CÂU HỎI 3: (10 điểm)

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. invariably | 2. alternatively | 3. descriptive | 4. absence |
| 5. observations | 6. opinionated | 7. fairness | 8. enthusiasm |
| 9. unpredictable | 10. irregular | | |

CÂU HỎI 4: (10 điểm)

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. including – include | 2. although – because |
| 3. much – more | 4. with – without |
| 5. complicate – complicated | 6. deal for – deal with |
| 7. look as – look like | 8. rarely – rare |
| 9. to make – to do | 10. called as – known as / called |

CÂU HỎI 5: (10 điểm)

- | | | | | |
|-------------|------------|----------|-------------|------------|
| 1. which | 2. so | 3. heard | 4. happened | 5. reasons |
| 6. Secondly | 7. without | 8. set | 9. measures | 10. as |

CÂU HỎI 6: (20 điểm)

1. Rewrite each of the following sentences so that its meaning stays the same.

Begin the new sentence with the word(s) given.

- With a view to winning the first prize, he tried hard.
- Mrs. Jones has been operated on many times.
- Only after a twelve-hour delay did their flight leave / take off.
- I'd rather you didn't give me an injection.
- This work must be finished / must be completed by six o'clock.

2. Complete the second sentence so that its meaning is closest to that of the first sentence. Use the bold word and DO NOT alter the given word.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| a. needn't have (been) | b. surprisingly easy to | c. are out of order |
| d. don't sympathize with | e. I don't regret choosing | |

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN THOẠI NGỌC HẦU – AN GIANG

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS.**I. PHONOLOGY**

1. D 2. A 3. B 4. B 5. C 6. C 7. D 8. A 9. B 10. A

II. Vocabulary and Structure (20 points)

1. A 2. D 3. B 4. D 5. C 6. B 7. D 8. C 9. C 10. A
 11. B 12. C 13. D 14. C 15. D 16. B 17. C 18. C 19. B 20. D

III. READING COMPREHENSION.**Reading 1:**

1. C 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. C 6. A 7. C 8. C 9. A 10. C

Reading 2:

- | | | | | |
|---------|--------------|----------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. TRUE | 2. NOT GIVEN | 3. TRUE | 4. FALSE | 5. NOT GIVEN |
| 6. TRUE | 7. NOT GIVEN | 8. FALSE | 9. NOT GIVEN | 10. FALSE |

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST.

1. D 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. A 6. D 7. D 8. A 9. B 10. C

B. WRITTEN TEST.**I. VERB TENSES / FORMS (10 points)**

1. C 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. A 6. D 7. C 8. B 9. C 10. A

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS.

1. over 2. out 3. on 4. out 5. from 6. up 7. back 8. by 9. into 10. by

III. WORD FORMS (10 points)

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. industrialized | 2. profitable | 3. deforestation | 4. insecurity |
| 5. uncharacteristically | 6. criticism | 7. insincere | 8. inexperienced |
| 9. acceptance | 10. dissatisfied | | |

IV. THERE ARE 10 MISTAKES IN THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE. (10 points).

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. one of the major | 2. increased → increasing |
| 3. former → formerly | 4. plant species are well ... → plant species that are ... |
| 5. surviving → survival | 6. to grow in → to grow on |
| 7. several mechanics → several mechanisms | |
| 8. some of adaptations → some of the adaptations | |
| 9. related with → related to | 10. acts like → acts as |

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST:

- | | | | | |
|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. accidents | 2. fire | 3. hot | 4. burns | 5. play |
| 6. controls | 7. catches | 8. dangerous | 9. fingers | 10. drops |

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION.

1. They seem to have sent us the wrong information.
2. What I did in the end was to get a lift with a colleague.
3. The students deserved severe punishment for their riotous behaviors.
4. There was still no sign of the visiting football team at 3 p.m.
5. He was quite unaware (of the fact) that the police were watching him/of the police watching him.
6. We can supply whatever color you choose.
7. Rather than disturb the meeting, I left without saying goodbye.
8. Much as I admire his courage, I think he is foolish.
9. The film fell short of my expectations.
10. In spite of his innocence, he was executed.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN VỊ THANH – HẬU GIANG

CÂU HỎI 1: PHONOLOGY: (10pts)

1. D 2. A 3. A 4. B 5. A 6. C 7. A 8. B 9. D 10. C

CÂU HỎI: VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE: (20pts)

1. C 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. C 6. A 7. C 8. D 9. A 10. D
11. C 12. D 13. B 14. B 15. C 16. A 17. B 18. A 19. B 20. B

CÂU HỎI 3: READING (20 pts)

I. READING 1

1. E 2. F 3. G 4. A 5. B 6. D 7. C

II. READING 2

1. A 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. C 6. C 7. D 8. D 9. B 10. D

CÂU HỎI 4: GUIDED CLOSE TEST (10pts)

1. B 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. D 6. A 7. B 8. B 9. D 10. A

CÂU HỎI 5: VERB TENSES (10 pts)

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|------------|
| 1. was | 2. had noticed | 3. had been looking | 4. knocked |
| 5. was clearing | 6. happened | 7. have (you) done | 8. does |
| 9. have injured | 10. is | | |

CÂU HỎI 6 : PHRASAL VERB (10pts)

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. got off | 2. came through | 3. give- away | 4. put-off |
| 5. shouted back | 6. Brigh-round | 7. Adds/added to | 8. Drawing up |
| 9. Drifting apart | 10. Note down | | |

CÂU HỎI 7: WORD FORM (10 pts)

- | | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. Powerful | 2. Jogging | 3. Gently | 4. Excessive | 5. Excitement |
| 6. Unsteadily | 7. Replaced | 8. Adulthood | 9. Basically | 10. Movements |

CÂU HỎI 8: OPEN CLOSED(10pts)

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|--------------|------------|
| 1. as | 2. most | 3. such | 4. Ever | 5. from/to |
| 6.more | 7. so | 8. as | 9. overabout | 10. less |

CÂU HỎI 9: ERROR IDENTIFICATION(10pts)

- | | | | | | | |
|---------|----------|----------|-------|--------|---------|--------------|
| 1. that | 2. of | 3. would | 4. □ | 5. its | 6. for | 7. is |
| 8. □ | 9. there | 10. a | 11. □ | 12. □ | 13. the | 14. □ 15. up |

CÂU HỎI 10. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20pts)

- 1 → *Without* absolute secrecy, the mission wouldn't have succeeded.
- 2 → *Hardly* had he arrived home when a water-heater exploded.
- 3 → *Much* as I admire her achievement, I don't really like her.
- 4 → *Martin's poor* health doesn't prevent/stop him from enjoying life.
- 5 → I enjoy being a big fish in a small pond.
- 6 → The success of our local theater has put our city on the map.
- 7 → After two hours there was still no sign of the bride.
- 8 → Help yourself to a sandwich.
- 9 → He held/kept/stood his ground against his adversary.
- 10 → I daren't turn on the television for fear of waking the baby up.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN HUỖNH MÃN ĐẠT – KIÊN GIANG

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE

I. PHONOLOGY: (10 points)

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| 1. A | 2.C | 3.D | 4.A | 5.D | 6.D | 7.C | 8.D | 9.A | 10.B |
|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE (20 points)

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. B | 3. D | 4. D | 5. C | 6. B | 7. A | 8. A | 9. D | 10. A |
| 11. B | 12. D | 13. B | 14. D | 15. C | 16. C | 17. C | 18. A | 19. C | 20. D |

III. READING COMPREHENSION

1. Reading 1

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| 1. A | 2.A | 3.D | 4.C | 5.C | 6.B | 7.B | 8.A | 9.B | 10.C |
|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|

2. Reading 2

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-----|------|--------|
| 1. F | 2. A | 3. G | 4. E | 5. B | 6. C | 7. NG | 8.Y | 9. N | 10. NG |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-----|------|--------|

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST(10 points)

1.C 2.C 3.B 4.D 5.C 6.D 7.C 8.D 9.D 10.A

B. WRITTEN TEST**I. VERB TENSES/ FORMS (10 points)**

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. could have avoided | 2. had been stolen | 3. must have waited |
| 4. had been running | 5. should have been wearing | 6. being made |
| 7. to be going up | 8. were pleased | 9. to ask |
| | | 10. to be shown |

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10 points)*Complete each of the following sentences with one suitable preposition or particle::*

- | | | | | |
|---------|------------|-------|-------|----------|
| 1. in | 2. out | 3. in | 4. up | 5. in |
| 6. back | 7. forward | 8. up | 9. up | 10. with |

III. WORD FORMS (10 points)

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 1. hypocrisy | 2. residential | 3. circumstantial | 4. patronage |
| 5. evasive | 6. foreseeable | 7. multi-lingual | 8. hindrance |
| 9. expulsion | 10. outermost/ outmost | | |

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 points)

Mistake	Correction	Mistake	Correction
1. environment	environmental	6. poor	pour
2. short	shortage	7. simple	simply
3. indrinkable	undrinkable	8. for	to
4. poisonous	poison	9. least	last
5. various	variety	10. anything	something

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10 points)*Fill in each of the following blanks with ONE suitable word.*

- | | | | | |
|------------|----------|----------------|----------------|----------|
| 1. times | 2. being | 3. development | 4. independent | 5. still |
| 6. because | 7. up | 8. trying | 9. with | 10. of |

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 points)

- Sad as it is, unemployment is unlikely to go down this year.
- Thought must be given to ways of improving the transport system.
- What I found surprising was his lack of confidence.
- I lost my interest in the match halfway through.
- I bought it on the spur of the moment.
- The disagreement is a storm in a teacup.
- I paid him back in his own coin.
- It was her firm belief that John was telling the truth.
- It suddenly dawned on them that they were on the verge of a bankrupt.
- His legs being cut off did not/could not prevent him from competing in the Olympic Games and winning a medal.

B. LỚP 11

SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO BÀ RỊA – VŨNG TÀU
TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ QUÝ ĐÔN

KÌ THI OLYMPIC TRUYỀN THỐNG 30/4
LẦN THỨ XVIII – NĂM 2012
Khóa ngày 07 tháng 4 năm 2012
Môn thi: Tiếng Anh lớp 11

A. A. MULTIPLE CHOICE

I. PHONOLOGY

1.

1. C. 2. B. 3. D. 4. A. 5. A.

2.

6. A. 7. A. 8. A. 9. B. 10. D.

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE

1. C. 2. A. 3. A. 4. B. 5. C. 6. D. 7. C. 8. C. 9. A. 10. A.
11. B. 12. C. 13. B. 14. A. 15. A. 16. D. 17. A. 18. B. 19. B. 20. B.

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Reading 1

1. C. 2. D. 3. B. 4. B. 5. D. 6. A. 7. C. 8. B. 9. A. 10. B.

Reading 2

1. I. A good home makes this possible
2. D. underlies all psychological treatment
3. F. Learning to wait for things
4. J. the first independent steps
5. C. or without any learning opportunities
6. E. By playing together, parents learn more about their children and children learn more from their parents
7. A. in their degree of strictness or indulgence
8. G. as much as the child's own happiness and well-being
9. B. consistency is very important in parental teaching
10. H. when they grow old enough to think for themselves

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 pts)

1. B. at risk 2. D. recommends 3. C. Published 4. A. outlook
5. A. supports 6. B. shifting 7. C. moisture 8. D. alter
9. C. breadbasket 10. B. unlikely

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSE

☛ Put each verb in brackets in the correct tense or form (10 pts)

1. to be read/ reading 2. waiting 3. should have informed
4. asking 5. to keep 6. making
7. hadn't been 8. accounts 9. must have forgotten
10. to turn

☞ **Put each verb in brackets in the correct tense or form (10 pts)**

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| 1. began | 2. was | 3. to have realized | 4. was giving |
| 5. would take | 6. laid | 7. have generally accepted | 8. was used |
| 9. to reproduce | 10. were cut | | |

II. WORD FORM

Give the correct form of words in bracket (10 pts)

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. counterfactuals | 2. Onside | 3. Irrevocable |
| 4. Renewals | 5. intercollegiate | 6. Predetermined |
| 7. Spiritualized | 8. Supremacy | 9. Suspiciously |
| 10. Outfitted | | |

Supply each gap with the correct form of the word given in the box (10 pts)

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. precocious | 2. overbred | 3. unprecedented | 4. moves |
| 5. halfway | 6. demolish | 7. subject | 8. excellence |
| 9. naturally | 10. subverted | | |

III. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS

☞ **Fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions (10 pts)**

1. These boots can be ordered directly **from** the manufacturers.
2. He escaped by passing himself **off** as a guard.
3. She refused to be a party **to** any violence.
4. Her sense of fun has rubbed **off** on her children.
5. We cannot afford to take risks when people's lives are **at** stake.
6. Embarrassment rooted her **to** the spot.
7. The school ran **into** financial trouble when eighty percent of the staff went on strike.
8. Erica is an excellent colleague. She goes **about** her job calmly and efficiently.
9. There should be enough plates to go **round/around**.
10. Hundreds of people turned **out** in the rain to see their favorite pop star.

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. romances → romantics | 2. the → a |
| 3. not → no | 4. out → off |
| 5. set → setting | 6. loss → lapse |
| 7. endearing → endearment | 8. with → to |
| 9. like → as | 10. thinking → to think |

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. up | 2. whatever/what | 3. fact | 4. Like/like |
| 5. could/would | 6. with | 7. should | |
| 8. somewhere/anywhere | | 9. little | 10. us |

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

☞ **Rewrite each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the one given (10 pts)**

1. I'm not in the habit of sleeping in the afternoon.
2. Not for another five years did the whole truth about the murder come out.
3. No one seems to have predicted the correct result.
4. My grandfather didn't have any recollection of phoning me last night
5. I didn't feel up to playing football that day.

- Laura had a lot of problems to contend with during her childhood.
- Young children are apt to ask a lot of questions.
- David seemed really ill at ease in front of all those people.
- The press has poured scorn on the handling of the matter.
- When they broke the news, she didn't turn a hair.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ HỒNG PHONG – TP HỒ CHÍ MINH

PHẦN A: TRẮC NGHIỆM

I. PHONOLOGY

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. C | 3. D | 4. C | 5. D |
| 6. B | 7. D | 8. D | 9. C | 10. A |

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 11. D | 12. C | 13. A | 14. A | 15. B | 16. C | 17. C | 18. B | 19. C | 20. D |
| 21. A | 22. D | 23. A | 24. C | 25. C | 26. A | 27. D | 28. C | 29. A | 30. D |

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Passage 1:

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 31. C | 32. A | 33. C | 34. B | 35. C | 36. D | 37. D | 38. A | 39. A | 40. C |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

Passage 2:

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 41. C | 42. A | 43. B | 44. C | 45. A | 46. D | 47. C | 48. D | 49. A | 50. C |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

IV. GUIDED CLOZE:

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 51. A | 52. C | 53. C | 54. A | 55. B | 56. D | 57. D | 58. B | 59. D | 60. B |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

PHẦN B: TỰ LUẬN

I. VERB TENSE/Form

- | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Must be | 2. Could have helped | 3. Has believed |
| 4. Has been trying | 5. Are still not convinced | 6. Are you |
| 7. Is | 8. Should be | 9. Have you forgotten |
| 10. To include | | |

II. PREPOSITIONS/ PHRASAL VERBS:

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|----------|-------|--------|
| 1. Off | 2. With | 3. Under | 4. On | 5. By |
| 6. In | 7. In | 8. On | 9. In | 10. In |

III. OPEN CLOZE:

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------------|--------|
| 1. Number | 2. Only | 3. Degree | 4. But |
| 5. This | 6. Seams | 7. While/whereas | 8. As |
| 9. Much | 10. Those | | |

IV. WORD FORM:

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. Diners | 2. Delicacy | 3. Terrifying | 4. Exposure |
| 5. Withstand | 6. Complications | 7. Occurrence | 8. Independently |
| 9. Unwelcome | 10. Defensive | | |

V. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION:

- The students are a bit tired and lifeless now, but after a nap they'll be full of beans
- Tam never agrees to play second fiddle to anyone else.
- When the old man died, his greedy children fought tooth and nail.
- My uncle was none the worse for his experience.

- There is no such address as the one Peter sent the parcel to.
- Had I not caught his eye, Smith would have blurted out my secret.
- Recently, her homework has been up to scratch.
- When they broke the news, she didn't turn a hair.
- Susan seems really ill at ease in front of all those people.
- I gave him my word that there would be no repetition of the situation in the future.

VI. MISTAKE IDENTIFICATION:

Jazz, from its early roots in slave **spirituals** and the marching bands of New Orleans, had developed into the **predominant** American musical style by the 1930s. In this era, jazz musicians played a lush, orchestrated style known as swing. Played in large **ensembles**, also called big bands, swing filled the dance halls and nightclubs. Jazz, once considered risqué, was made more accessible to **the masses** with the vibrant, swinging sounds of these big bands. Then came bebop in the mid-1940s, jazz musicians strayed **from** the swing style and developed a more improvisational method of playing known as bebop. Jazz was transformed from popular music to **an** elite art form.

The soloists in the big bands improvised from the melody. The young musicians who ushered in bebop, **notably** trumpeter Dizzy Gillespie and saxophonist Charlie Parker, **expanded** on the improvisational elements of the big bands. They played with advanced harmonies, changed chord structures, and made chord **substitutions**. These young musicians got their starts with the leading big bands of the day, but during World War II-as older musicians were drafted and dance halls made **cutbacks**-they started to play together in smaller groups.

spirituals	predominant	ensembles	the masses
from	an	notably	expanded
substitutions	cutbacks		

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN TRẦN ĐẠI NGHĨA – TP HỒ CHÍ MINH

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

I. PHONOLOGY

1. C 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. C 6. C 7. A 8. B 9. C 10. B

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE

11. D 12. C 13. A 14. C 15. D 16. B 17. C 18. B 19. A 20. A
 21. A 22. D 23. B 24. C 25. C 26. D 27. A 28. D 29. B 30. B

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Passage a:

31. B 32. A 33. B 34. B 35. D 36. A 37. D 38. D 39. B 40. B

Passage b:

41. NG 42. T 43. T 44. F
 45. ACCEPTED 46. ORIGINATING 47. ICE CORES
 48. DARKNESS 49. SEA 50. UNKNOWN

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST

51. C 52. B 53. B 54. D 55. C 56. B 57. A 58. C 59. A 60. B

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES / FORMS

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. broke | 2. has now been crossed | 3. to be pushed |
| 4. to have become | 5. learning | 6. is also improving |
| 7. has been rising | 8. improved | |
| 9. has so far been ignored | 10. has | |

II. PREPOSITIONS & PHRASAL VERBS

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|----------------------|-------------|
| 11. over | 12. to | 13. under | 14. through |
| 15. in | 16. along | 17-a. up // 17-b. on | 18. over |
| 19. on | 20. down | | |

III. WORD FORMS

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. short-lived | 2. disallowed | 3. inflammatory | 4. breathtakingly |
| 5. unerring | 6. non-observance | 7. chaotically | 8. equidistant |
| 9. impunity | 10. incommunicado | | |

IV. MISTAKE CORRECTION

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. shortage → lack | 2. look-out → outlook |
| 3. to → with | 4. had → has |
| 5. in all → at all | 6. between → among |
| 7. mostly → almost | 8. their → its |
| 9. disinterested → uninterested | 10. reading → read |

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST

- | | | | | |
|-----------|----------|-------------|-------------------|----------|
| 1. living | 2. among | 3. majority | 4. number | 5. there |
| 6. but | 7. times | 8. upon | 9. scant / little | 10. but |

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

1. Far from being embarrassed by Mimi's behaviour, he seems to be amused by it.
2. Not for another five years did the whole truth about the murder come out.
3. Were it not for her competence, she would not / wouldn't get promotion.
4. Of grave concern are confirmed cases of cholera that originated in the makeshift shelters.
5. Too much small talk means that / is the reason why she gets bored quickly at parties.
6. The storm is likely to reduce the whole village to tatters.
7. I'm under the impression that my parents take everything I do in (their) stride.
8. He gave every indication of going to any lengths to obtain the contract.
9. I'm afraid that there is no chance / possibility whatsoever of negotiations for a settlement.
10. Nowadays I don't set/ put/ lay (nearly) as much store by casual friendships as I used to.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LƯƠNG THẾ VINH – ĐỒNG NAI

I. PRONUNCIATION (10m)

- A.**
- | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. B | 3. A | 4. C | 5. C | 6. D | 7. A | 8. D | 9. C | 10. A |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
- B.**
- | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| 1. diaphanous | 2. <u>imp</u> udent | 3. metropolis | 4. <u>me</u> zzanine | 5. recur |
| 6. deciduous | 7. domain | 8. <u>pro</u> digal | 9. <u>ing</u> ot | 10. pendulous |

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE (20 m)

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. D | 3. C | 4. A | 5. D | 6. B | 7. C | 8. A | 9. B | 10. A |
| 11. C | 12. A | 13. D | 14. D | 15. A | 16. A | 17. A | 18. B | 19. B | 20. A |

III. READING (10m)

PART A (5m)

1. A 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. C

PART B (5m)

1. C 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. C

PART C : READING COMPREHENSION

1. A 2. d 3. B 4. c 5. A 6. D 7. A 8. B 9. C 10. A

IV.

1. C 2. A 3. D 4. A 5. B 6. C 7. D 8. B 9. D 10. A

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES (10m)

1. haven't been waiting / has broken down / had to
2. have been working / finished / will have written
3. bought / needn't have done
4. hadn't seen / would never have believed
5. didn't smoke / don't mind / always makes
6. were travelling
7. arrive (should arrive)
8. to inform / has been turned
9. to talk
10. strikes / shall have been waiting

II. (10m)

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------------|------------|-----------------|
| 1. of / about | 2. at / about / in | 3. in / of | 4. of / towards |
| 5. of / at | 6. with / over / on | 7. over | 8. to |
| 9. to | 10. with | 11. for | 12. from |

III. WORD FORMS (10m)

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. repetitive | 2. unfaithfully | 3. onside | 4. infancy |
| 5. unacceptable | 6. irrevocable | 7. incorrigible. | 8. successive |
| 9. unshrinkable | 10. mentality | | |

IV. MISTAKE CORRECTION (10m)

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Line 1 : control in → control of | Line 3 : to respect → with respect |
| Line 4 : high → highly | Line 5 : social search → social research |
| Line 6 : With → While | Line 8 : barrier for → barrier to |
| Line 9 : divert → diverts | Line 11 : rude → crude |
| Line 12 : on to → as to | Line 14 : when → what |

V. CLOZE TEST (10m)

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. hardly / scarcely | 2. it | 3. from / of | 4. eniable / unquestionable |
| 5. confined / restrict | 6. on | 7. will / can / may / might / could | 8. after |
| 9. reading / with / enjoying | 10. ought | | |

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20m)

Part A

1. Without absolute secrecy this mission would not have succeeded / been successful / been a success / would have failed .

2. However tempting the / an offer (was) much he was offered / much an offer might be he would never agree / tempting an offer may be he will never agree to sell his business .
 3. Urgent action is / measures are necessary / essential / steps / action must be taken / measures must be adopted to solve the problem / if the problem is to be solved .
 4. Refusal to give a breath sample (to the police) could lead to your arrest .
 5. Ever since (he had) his accident Philip has been unable to make decisions .
- Part. B**
1. You should not assume (that) he will help you .
Don't
 2. We are not bound by this contract until we both sign it .
Neither of us is bound
Neither one of us is bound
 3. There was strong / heavy / a lot of / much / great criticism of .
The architect's design came in for / received attracted / heavy criticism .
 4. We have no idea of / as to / We don't know his whereabouts / His whereabouts are / is unknown to us .
 5. His behaviour took me aback / I was taken aback by his behaviour .

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN QUANG TRUNG – BÌNH PHƯỚC

A. MULTIPLE CHOICES

- | | | | | | | | |
|--------|-----------|----------|--------|----------|----------|-------|--------|
| 1. D | 2. B | 3. A | 4. B | 5. B | 6. C | 7. A | 8. A |
| 9. B | 10. A | 11. B | 12. B | 13. D | 14. A | 15. B | 16. D |
| 17. A | 18. D | 19. A | 20. B | 21. iii | 22. vii | 23. i | 24. iv |
| 25. ix | 26. False | 27. True | 28. NG | 29. True | 30. True | 31. C | 32. A |
| 33. D | 34. D | 35. C | 36. B | 37. B | 38. A | 39. D | 40. B |
| 41. C | 42. C | 43. A | 44. B | 45. A | 46. A | 47. C | 48. C |
| 49. B | 50. A | 51. D | 52. B | 53. D | 54. C | 55. A | 56. B |
| 57. D | 58. B | 59. D | 60. B | | | | |

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES AND FORMS

- | | | |
|----------------|--|--------------------------|
| 1. was / being | 2. is now reported - to have been caused | 3. smoking |
| 4. practiced | 5. to have been rescued | 6. not learning |
| 7. making | 8. should be presented | 10. must had been called |

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS

- | | | | | |
|------------|--------|-------|----------|--------|
| 1. through | 2. up | 3. by | 4. under | 5. by |
| 6. in | 7. for | 8. to | 9. out | 10. in |

III. OPEN CLOZE TEST

- | | | | | |
|----------|-----------------|------------------|---------|------------|
| 1. at/on | 2. might/ could | 3. Having | 4. in | 5. whether |
| 6. as | 7. should | 8. against/under | 9. what | 10. not |

IV. WORD FORMS

- | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. technological | 2. anxieties | 3. unquestionably | 4. assumption | 5. destructive |
| 6. overwhelmingly | 7. beings | 8. pessimistically | 9. imperfections | 10. heights |

V. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

REWRITING

1. To my surprise/amusement/astonishment Eva got into university despite the fact that/although she hadn't worked hard at school.
2. I've yet to meet a more exasperating person than my brother-in-law.
3. I hadn't expected that he would be/him to be so easy/that easy/such an easy person to talk to./that talking to him would be so/that easy.
4. Ever since (he had) his accident Philip has been unable to make decisions.
5. His irresponsible attitude is putting/placing his career (as a doctor) in jeopardy./ His career has been put/is in jeopardy because of his irresponsible attitude.
6. The incident put paid to my chances of promotion.
7. They (have) barred the former chairman from (attending/attendance at) the conference.
8. With six children on her hands, she is extremely busy./With six children (to look after), she has a lot on her hands/has her hands full.
9. (The use of) the main college car park is restricted to final-year students.
10. A quiet holiday would do you good.

VI. ERROR RECOGNITION AND CORRECTION

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. it can't → can | 2. Study this → these |
| 3. that making → makes | 4. see what → that |
| 5. unemployment economical → economic | 6. family with → whose |
| 7. derailment, and → or | 8. to grammatical → grammar |
| 9. in equipment → equipping | 10. complete work → works |

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN THĂNG LONG – LÂM ĐỒNG

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY (10pts)

1. A. 2. A. 3. A. 4. B. 5. C. 6. A. 7. C. 8. A. 9. B. 10. D.

II. VOCABULARY and STRUCTURE (20 pts)

1. D 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. A 6. D 7. D 8. C 9. A 10. A
11. C 12. D 13. B 14. B 15. B 16. A 17. C 18. C 19. B 20. D

III. READING COMPREHENSION (20 pts)

1. 1. B 2. A 3. B 4. A 5. B 6. A 7. B 8. B 9. C 10. C
2. 1. F 2. H 3. D 4. processed (foods) 5. 90% 6. 2 grammes
7. True 8. False 9. Not given 10. True

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 pts)

1. B 2. D 3. D 4. B 5. A. 6. A 7. D 8. B. 9. C 10. D

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES / FORMS (10 pts)

- | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. had witnessed | 2. being awarded | 3. wouldn't have regretted |
| 4. bringing | 5. should have attended | 6. should have been |
| 7. could have avoided | 8. must have been speeding | |
| 9. wouldn't have stopped | 10. was to have helped | |

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10 pts)

- | | | | | |
|-------|--------|-------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. up | 2. out | 3. in | 4. off | 5. within |
| 6. up | 7. in | 8. by | 9. around | 10. off |

III. WORD FORMS (10 pts)

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. indelible | 2. immeasurably | 3. pseudoscience | 4. counterdemand |
| 5. maladministration | 6. beheaded | 7. light-hearted | 8. photogenic |
| 9. circumstantial | 10. requisite | | |

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 pts)

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. describes → describe | 2. some → no |
| 3. unfinished → unfinished | 4. along → and |
| 5. found → was found | 6. A → The |
| 7. by → to | 8. influence → influential |
| 9. on → in | 10. respectness → respect |

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10 pts)

- | | | | | | |
|----------|---------------|------------------|----------|------------|-----------|
| 1. There | 2. into | 3. engage | 4. As | 5. towards | 6. choice |
| 7. age | 8. get / have | 9. have/ include | 10. with | | |

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 pts)

1. She says she is used to stormy weather in this country.
2. On no account must you forget to lock the drawer whatever you do.
3. It remained to be seen how well the player will perform at his new football club.
4. He shouldn't have been savagely criticized for his efforts to find a solution to the problem.
5. This is as far as I'm going till I've had something to eat.
6. John was always the butt of Mary's cruel jokes.
7. The M.P. was often out of step with his Party's policies.
8. Stanley is rather in awe of the new algebra teacher.
9. The orphanage left no stone unturned in efforts to find the boy's parents.
10. The press has poured scorn on the handling of the matter.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NGUYỄN DU – ĐẮK LẮK

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY (10ms.)

- i.**
- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. C | 2. D | 3. A | 4. C | 5. A |
|------|------|------|------|------|
- ii.**
- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. C | 2. D | 3. A | 4. C | 5. A |
|------|------|------|------|------|

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. D | 3. D | 4. B | 5. B |
| 6. D | 7. A | 8. C | 9. B | 10. D |
| 11. B | 12. B | 13. C | 14. C | 15. B |
| 16. D | 17. B | 18. B | 19. D | 20. C |

III. READING COMPREHENSION:

i. Reading 1:

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. C | 3. A | 4. D | 5. D |
| 6. A | 7. C | 8. B | 9. D | 10. A |

ii. Reading 2:

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. A | 3. A | 4. A | 5. D |
| 6. D | 7. B | 8. B | 9. D | 10. C |

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST:

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. D | 2. B | 3. B | 4. A | 5. C |
| 6. D | 7. D | 8. C | 9. B | 10. C |

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES / FORMS:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. has been typing – has not finished | 2. has believed – has been trying – are |
| 3. will have been built | 4. tried – look – will be |
| 5. to be felt | |

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS:

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. about / at / over | 2. to | 3. over | 4. in – with |
| 5. into | 6. at | 7. across | 8. back – on |

III. WORD FORMS:

- | | | | | |
|----------------|------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. adulthood | 2. costly | 3. requirement | 4. activate | 5. assessments |
| 6. specialised | 7. unknown | 8. creativity | 9. schooling | 10. increasingly |

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION: Correct the mistakes in the passage. (10 ms.)

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| l. 3 had found → found | l. 4 medicine schools → medical schools |
| l. 6 two last → last two | l. 8 with a student → with student |
| l. 9 country I → country where I | l. 9 quiet → quite |
| l. 10 the French → a French | l. 11 around at → around for |
| l. 12 next → close | l. 14 very much well → very well |

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST:

- | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|----------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. use | 2. play | 3. way | 4. possible | 5. dependent |
| 6. specialised | 7. attention | 8. means | 9. involves | 10. end |

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

i.

1. He disapproves of people ringing him late at night.
2. I always take transport costs into consideration when travelling.
3. What are the chances of you / your being promoted by July?
4. There is no difference in weight between the two boxers.
5. As far as I know, Dr Anderson is an excellent cardiologist.

ii.

1. What he told me whetted my appetite for the rest of the story.
2. He bought a new jacket on the spur of the moment.
3. They have not fallen out despite having had many arguments.
4. The board met behind closed doors to discuss changes in company policy.
5. Tom is the life and soul of the party.

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY(5points)

A. 1. B 2. C 3. C 4. A 5. D

B. 1. B 2. C 3. D 4. A 5. B

II. READING COMPREHENSION

PASSAGE 1:

1. B 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. B 6. A 7. C 8. D 9. B 10. A

PASSAGE 2:

1. C 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. D 6. D 7. A 8. C

III. GUIDED CLOZE

1. A 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. D 6. A 7. C 8. C 9. C 10. D

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB FORM / TENSES (10 points)

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1. convincing / had seen | 2. to discover / had lied |
| 3. to be introduced | 4. coming / wakes |
| 5. shouldn't have told | 6. having been told |
| 7. left / had collected | 8. retires / will have saved |
| 9. came / didn't know / to turn / had had / wouldn't have been drowned | |
| 10. have been telephoning / haven't you finished | |

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10 points)

Part 1: 1. on 2. with 3. at / on 4. of 5. out
6. in 7. after 8. about / around 9. under 10. to

Part 2: 1. into 2. together 3. by 4. into 5. off
6. on 7. away 8. back 9. for 10. after

III. OPEN CLOZE TEST

Passage 1:

1. On 2. no 3. Whatever 4. purely 5. what
6. so 7. lost 8. should 9. tiniest/smallest/ slightest 10. needless

Passage 2:

1. under 2. for 3. being 4. by 5. levelled
6. made 7. reduced 8. with 9. taken/borrowed 10. with

IV. WORD FORMATION

Part 1:

1. interfaces 2. uncovered 3. subconscious 4. idly 5. refilled
6. nonsense 7. abnormal 8. disabling 9. misleading 10. interactive

Part 2:

1. problematic 2. involvement 3. bureaucratic 4. disenchanted
5. aggression 6. rudeness 7. powerless 8. boredom
9. reduction 10. respectful

V. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

1. Hers is a difficult question to answer adequately.
2. On no account must/should the manager be disturbed.
On no account is the manager to be disturbed.
3. But for your generous contribution, we couldn't continue our work
4. Tired though/as he was, he agreed to play tennis.
5. I didn't realise the extent to which he was influenced by his brother
6. Marry had a craving for jelly when she was pregnant.
7. Sarah made a very good impression on the interview panel.
8. Organic vegetables are said to do wonders for your health.
9. He cannot come to terms with the fact that he will never race again.
10. Provided (that) pandas have a special diet, they survive.

VI. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

1. B 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. C 6. B 7. B 8. D 9. C 10. B

TRƯỜNG THPT KON TUM – KON TUM

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY

1. C. 2. D. 3. B. 4. C. 5. C.
6. A. 7. C. 8. A. 9. C. 10. D.

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE

Choose the best option A, B, C or D to finish each of the following sentences.

1. C. 2. D. 3. D 4. D. 5. B. 6. D. 7. D. 8. A 9. A 10. C
11. C 12. C 13. B 14. D 15. C 16. B 17. B 18. B 19. D 20. C

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Reading 1.

1. B 2. C 3. C 4. C 5. B 6. B 7. A 8. A 9. B 10. D

Reading 2.

1. Paragraph B _____ ii
2. Paragraph C _____ viii
3. Paragraph D _____ xiii
4. Paragraph E _____ xi
5. Paragraph F _____ vi
6. Paragraph G _____ i
7. Paragraph H _____ ix
8. Paragraph I _____ iv
9. The environment in a plane makes disagreements more likely to become serious problems. **T**
10. It has been impossible to ban passengers with histories of air-rage. **F**

IV. GUIDED CLOZE

1. D. 2. A. 3. B. 4. C. 5. B. 6. A. 7. A. 8. B. 9. A. 10. C.

B. WRITTEN PARTS

I. VERB TENSES / FORMS

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. were waiting | 6. moved |
| 2. looking | 7. were wearing |
| 3. sailed | 8. was dressed |
| 4. leading | 9. had been watching/ were watching |
| 5. were spoken | 10. had been exchanged/ were being exchanged |

II. PREPOSITIONS & PHRASAL VERBS

- | | | | | |
|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|
| 1. of | 2. in | 3. as | 4. about | 5. of |
| 6. into | 7. about | 8. with | 9. from | 10. far |

III. WORD FORMS

- | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|----------------|------------------------|----------------|
| 1. selection | 2. regardless | 3. fitness | 4. historic/historical | 5. adventurous |
| 6. unfair | 7. enjoyment | 8. pleasure(s) | 9. attractive | 10. ensure |

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. obviously → obvious | 6. exercises → exercise |
| 2. in → at | 7. relating → related |
| 3. come → comes | 8. intellectual → intellectually |
| 4. read → reading | 9. in → of |
| 5. proof → proven | 10. boring situation → a boring situation |

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST

- | | | | | |
|------------|-------------|--------------|----------|--------------|
| 1. however | 2. plants | 3. fuels | 4. calls | 5. polluting |
| 6. danger | 7. advances | 9. estimated | 8. far | 10. up |

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

- As long as you keep calm, you will pass your driving test
- No sooner had he arrived than things went wrong
- He was let to leave after he had been questioned by the police.
- He denied having stolen the car/ stealing the car.
- Lee asked his father how high the mountain was
- If the train had been/ come/ arrived on time, Roberto wouldn't have arrived late this morning
- Abdul's mother made him/Abdul do/finish/complete his homework before he played on the computer
- Nicholas finally succeeded in getting his new video recorder to work.
- Today's meeting is put off until next week.
- Rescue workers were prevented from getting through to the village.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ QUÝ ĐÔN – BÌNH ĐỊNH

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONETICS (10 points)

1. C 2. B 3. A 4. A 5. C 6. C 7. D 8. D 9. D 10. C

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE (20 points)

1. A 2. C 3. D 4. D 5. A 6. A 7. B 8. A 9. A 10. C
11. B 12. C 13. C 14. C 15. C 16. D 17. A 18. B 19. C 20. C

III. READING COMPREHENSION (20 points)

Reading 1:

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. C 6. C 7. A 8. A 9. C 10. C

Reading 2:

1. C 2. B 3. D 4. D 5. A 6. A 7. A 8. D 9. B 10. D

IV. Guided cloze test (10 points)

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. A 6. B 7. B 8. D 9. C 10. D

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES AND FORMS: (10 points)

1. being 2. declared 3. entered 4. wounded 5. didn't ask
6. could have helped 7. moved 8. (should) be adjourned 9. didn't come
10. would have been

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10 points)

1. flung...herself ...into 2. endear...himself ...to 3. egging....them ...on ...to
4. fenced in 5. fishing for 6. feel up to 7. fight back
8. engage...him ...in 9. equateswith 10. expand on

III. WORD FORMS (10 points)

1. add-on 2. afterglow 3. no-brainer 4. melodramatic 5. misshapen
6. vacuum-packed 7. surreal 8. academe 9. misbegotten 10. acceptance

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 points)

1. commune 2. benefit 3. warmth 4. the 5. and
6. hole 7. by 8. can 9. was 10. with

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10 points)

1. likeness 2. masterpiece 3. unsettling 4. enduring 5. numerous
6. academics 7. acknowledged 8. extraordinary 9. imaginative 10. revival

VI. Sentence transformation (20 points)

1. Her smile melted away all the tension and I got back the confidence.
2. I am not shelling out for another computer. I have got one already.
3. This conservation programme derives its income from advertising revenue.
4. The council should have borne people's real needs in mind.
5. Critics are hoping the new director can **breathe life into** the French film industry.
6. The terrorist attack on the Capital Trade Center was **a carbon copy** of the 11-9 attack on the WTO building.
7. It is very difficult to **put a figure/ give an exact figure** on a table like this, but it's probably worth about \$ 5000.
8. Five boys on a motorbike at the speed of 60 mph is **a recipe for disaster**.
9. Detectives had **closed the book on** the Hornsey murders case three years previously.
10. He really **kicked me in the teeth** when breaking the promise to help me out.

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS: (60ms)

I. PHONOLOGY : (10ms)

**Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others: (5ms)*

1. A 2. B 3. B 4. B 5. C

** Choose the words with the different stress pattern from the others : (5ms)*

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. D

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR : (20ms)

1. B 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. D 6. D 7. D 8. A 9. D 10. A
11. D 12. C 13. A 14. A 15. C 16. A 17. D 18. C 19. C 20. A

III. READING COMPREHENSION (20ms)

*** Reading 1:**

1. D 2. A 3. B 4. A 5. D 6. C 7. B 8. C 9. A 10. D

*** Reading 2:**

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. B 6. C 7. C 8. D 9. D 10. B

IV. CLOSE TEST: (10ms)

1. C 2. B 3. D 4. C 5. A 6. D 7. A 8. C 9. B 10. A

B. WRITTEN TEST: (70ms)

I. VERB TENSES / FORMS: (10ms)

- | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. will meet | 2. will have finished | 3. had seen |
| 4. (should)assist | 5. not have been | 6. accept |
| 7. to have forgotten | 8. being told | 9. to know / would tell |

II. Write the phrasal verbs in the correct tenses to complete these sentences (10ms)

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. has got over | 2. set off | 3. told off | 4. ran out of |
| 5. had broken down | 6. make out | 7. broke up | 8. passed away |
| 9. stand for | 10. came across | | |

III. Give the correct forms of the words in brackets: (10ms)

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. DENIAL | 2. ELECTRIFIED | 3. COMPARATIVELY |
| 4. LIKELIHOOD | 5. REPLACEMENT | 6. IRRESPONSIBLY |
| 7. OPPOSITION | 8. ACCESSIBLE | 9. DISTINGUISH |
| 10. BENEFICIAL | | |

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION(10MS)

1. B 2. C 3. C 4. C 5. D 6. B 7. A 8. D 9. D 10. B

V. OPEN CLOSE TEST:

Read the passage carefully then fill a suitable word in each blank below: (10ms)

- | | | | | |
|--------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. on | 2. inventions | 3. English(british) | 4. son | 5. blacksmith |
| 6. the | 7. electricity | 8. interested | 9. relationship | 10. dynamo |

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION: (70ms)

* *Complete each of the second sentences so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, using the word given in brackets. DO NOT CHANGE THE WORD GIVEN. (5ms)*

1. → Peter wasn't in the **MOOD** for going/ to go to the party.

2. → **IT** has been believed that she is in a good condition

3. → She has no **INTENTION** of giving up her hobby.

4. → That film isn't **WORTH** seeing

5. → The flight was cancelled **OWING** to the snow.

* *Finish the second sentence so that it has the same meaning: (5ms)*

6. → *The gate is closed so that* the children can not / are unable to / will not run into the road.

7. → *He doesn't take* after his father at all.

8. → *Mary apologized* to Peter for damaging / having damaged her car.

9. → *She has no* problem (s)

difficulty (in) studying maths.

trouble

10. → *Only* in Poland can you get dishes and bowls with this design.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ KHIẾT – QUẢNG NGÃI

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (60pts)

I. PHONOLOGY (10pts)

1. 1.C 2.A 3.C 4.B 5.A

2. 6.C 7.C 8.D 9.C 10.A

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE (20pts)

1. A 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. D 6. B 7. C 8. A 9. D 10. A

11. D 12. A 13. D 14. C 15. D 16. A 17. A 18. B 19. C 20. A

III. READING COMPREHENSION (20pts)

Passage 1 (10pts). 1. A 2. C 3. D 4. C 5. C 6. B 7. B 8. A 9. D 10. D

Passage 2 (10pts) 1. D 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. D 6. B 7. A 8. B 9. D 10. C

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10pts)

1. 1. C 2. A 3. A 4. C 5. D 6. A 7. C 8. A 9. B 10. D

2. 1. B 2. D 3. A 4. A 5. B 6. D 7. A 8. A 9. C 10. B

B. WRITTEN TEST (70pts)

I. VERB TENSES/FORMS (10pts)

1. has conquered

2. is not

3. has decreased

4. known

5. is being studied

6. to deal

7. judging

8. will be issued

9. have been developed

10. have been

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10pts)

1. Choose the best answer (5pts)

1. A 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. B 6. C 7. B 8. B 9. A 10. D

2. Complete the passage with suitable prepositions (5pts)

1. up
2. for
3. in
4. of
5. under
6. inside
7. to
8. down
9. at
10. in

III. WORD FORMS (10pts)

- 1.
1. hatred
2. timeless
3. unconcerned
4. representation
5. encouraging
6. frightened
7. removals
8. provisionally
9. businesslike
10. outspokenness

- 2.
1. voluntary
2. behavior
3. recipient
4. impersonal
5. obligation
6. disapproval
7. refusal
8. generosity
9. approximately
10. significant

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10pts)

1. 1. A 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. C 6. B 7. A 8. D 9. B 10. C

	Mistakes	Correction		Mistakes	Correction
1	able	ability	6	past	previous
2	to repeat	repeat	7	have	were
3	that	what	8	identity	identification
4	when	while	9	putting	put
5	to leave	leaving	10	worldly	worldwide

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10pts)

1. Fill in each gap with one suitable word.(5pts)

1. taken
2. are
3. the
4. last
5. would
6. be
7. to
8. than
9. the
10. which/that

2. Read the passage and fill in each blank with ONE suitable word (5pts)

1. of
2. down
3. they
4. more
5. these
6. in
7. Until
8. although
9. make
10. the

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20pts)

1. But for her interest in wildlife conservation, she wouldn't have joined Greenpeace.
2. I have been rather preoccupied with work lately.
3. You needn't have brought the umbrella.
4. It is easy for them to get accustomed to swimming.
5. She prides herself on her cooking/ being a good cook .
6. Had it not been for the heavy rain/ rained heavily, we could have had our picnic .
7. The more he loves her, the more jealous he is .
8. Mary criticized Tom for using her car without asking/having asked her first
9. Not only did he fail in his exam but he also had a road accident
10. No matter how old she is, I will marry her .

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LƯƠNG VĂN CHÁNH – PHÚ YÊN

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (60pts)

I. PHONOLOGY (10pts)

- A. 1. B 2. C 3. D 4. C 5. A
- B. 1. C 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. D

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE (20pts)

1. A 2. B 3. C 4. B 5. D 6. D 7. A 8. B 9. D 10. A
11. C 12. B 13. C 14. D 15. A 16. A 17. D 18. B 19. D 20. A

III. READING COMPREHENSION (20pts)

Reading 1

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. C 5. A 6. C 7. D 8. C 9. C 10. D

Reading 2

1. B 2. E 3. J 4. G 5. H 6. F 7. A 8. C 9. D 10. I

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10pts)

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. D 6. C 7. B 8. A 9. C 10. A

B. WRITTEN TEST (70pts)

I. VERB TENSES/FORMS (10pts)

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. be returned | 2. must be built | 3. have raised | 4. is regarded |
| 5. transmitted | 6. will be attending | 7. am loving | 8. should have let |
| 9. has been skiing | 10. to be questioned | | |

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10pts)

- | | | | | |
|----------------------|------------|----------------|--------|---------|
| A. 1. against | 2. of | 3. at | 4. for | 5. with |
| B. 1. broke down | 2. take up | 3. Hanging out | | |
| 4. were knocked down | | 5. count on | | |

III. WORD FORMS (10pts)

- | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|-----------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. Entry | 2. overheard | 3. global | 4. Immigrants | 5. energetically |
| 6. Competitive | 7. contributor | 8. banned | 9. imaginary | 10. membership |

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10pts)

- | | | |
|--|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. extreme_extremely | 2. accept-acceptable | 3. with-by |
| 4. expose-exposed | 5. latter- later | |
| 6. the young people -the young/ young people | | 7. which-what |
| 8. youth-young(er) | 9. In-On | 10. demand-demands |

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10pts)

- | | | | | |
|------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. famous | 2. emperor | 3. digging | 4. out | 5. reign |
| 6. despite | 7. underground | 8. guarding | 9. likeness | 10. the(se) |

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20pts)

- The manager is alleged to be considering resignation.
- Failure to pay on time will result in your booking being cancelled .
- Only when they set foot in the room did they realize that something was wrong.
- My grandfather didn't have any recollection of phoning me last night.
- Ted would travel a lot in his job.
- The view from the summit is out of this world.
- Your attitude will have to turn over a leaf if you want to succeed.
- Criticism is like a red rag to a bull to our boss/ Criticism our boss is like a red rag to a bull to him.
- I'm terrified to death of thunder and lightning.
- Apparently the entire market went up in flames a few months ago.

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY

1. A 2. B 3. A 4. A 5. D 6. B 7. C 8. A 9. D 10. B

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE

1. D 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. C 6. A 7. C 8. D 9. C 10. A

11. C 12. A 13. B 14. A 15. A 16. C 17. C 18. B 19. B 20. C

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Reading 1 1. A 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. A 6. A 7. A 8. C 9. C 10. B

Reading 2 1. D 2. A 3. B 4. A 5. D 6. C 7. B 8. C 9. A 10. D

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST

1. D 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. A 6. D 7. B 8. C 9. A 10. B

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES/ FORMS

- | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. convincing; had seen | 2. to discover; had lied | 3. to be introduced |
| 4. coming; wakes | 5. shouldn't have told | 6. having been told |
| 7. left; had collected | 8. retires; will have saved | |
| 9. came; didn't know; to turn; had had; wouldn't have been drowned | | |
| 10. have been telephoning; haven't you finished | | |

II. PREPOSITIONS and PHRASAL VERBS

- | | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. settle up | 2. get through | 3. fell out | 4. get round to | 5. make up for |
| 6. in the middle and late | 7. in | 8. suits | 9. came over | 10. out |

III. WORD FORMS

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. disheartened | 2. eyeful | 3. over-expenditure |
| 4. editorial | 5. inadequate | 6. questionable |
| 8. laughter | 9. abnormalities | 7. inferiority |
| | 10. non-appearance | |

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

1. be 2. the 3. off 4. a 5. to 6. more 7. of 8. the 9. may 10. in

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST

- | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. passing | 2. with | 3. very | 4. period | 5. hopefully |
| 6. way | 7. reward | 8. attracts | 9. corners | 10. break |

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

- Precious little useful information is given in the brochure.
- Many's the time that I've made stupid mistakes like that.
- It was something of a relief to Trudy when she found out the truth.
- The sheer expense/ cost was what put me off the idea.
- He made no reference to our previous conversation.
- I'm not on the right mood for going to the party.
- The old woman pleaded with the intruder not to take her money as it was all that she had.
- + What strikes me about her is that she is a very effective teacher.
+ It stikes me that she is a very effective teacher.
+ She strikes me as (being) a very effective teacher.
- We always buy in bulk in order to make more profit.
- Nowadays goods are often bought on credit.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN BẾN TRE – BẾN TRE

CÂU HỎI 1:

1. C 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. D 6. A 7. D 8. C 9. C 10. D

CÂU HỎI 2:

1. B 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. A 6. D 7. C 8. A 9. D 10. C
11. D 12. D 13. D 14. C 15. A 16. D 17. D 18. D 19. D 20. C

CÂU HỎI 3:

I.

1. D. spring up ; 2. B. provide; 3. C. ways; 4. A. guarantee
5. D. aquatic ; 6. B. when a natural resource crosses political borders
7. A. a river ;
8. C. Conservation methods are incidental to care for the river for future use.
9. D. The way where one ordinary source is managed has a direct effect upon other ordinary sources.
10. D. Conservation conflicts

II.

1. N 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T 6. T 7. N 8. F 9. T 10. F

CÂU HỎI 4:

1. D 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. D 6. C 7. B 8. C 9. A 10. D

B. PHẦN TỰ LUẬN

CÂU HỎI 1:

1. taking 2. to become 3. was forced 4. were 5. transporting
6. developed 7. managed 8. to guide 9. had made 10. to land

CÂU HỎI 2:

1. over 2. up 3. at 4. on 5. for
6. out 7. about 8. apart 9. aside 10. off

CÂU HỎI 3:

1. coverage 2. exclusively 3. immediacy 4. vaster 5. ability
6. purposefully 7. spoken 8. seeing 9. majority 10. merely

CÂU HỎI 4:

Line 2: is → as Line 3: will → would Line 4: just → such
Line 6: unless → if Line 8 :what→ which Line 10: more → much
Line 12: blooded → blood Line 14: although → because
Line 16: why → what Line 18: solve → deal/cope

CÂU HỎI 5:

1. within 2. there 3. ever 4. what 5. though
6. a 7. did 8. longer 9. will 10. as

CÂU HỎI 6:

1. He became/ was aware that something terrible had happened as soon as he saw May crying.
2. The trapped fireman eventually/ finally manage to escape through the back window.
3. You shouldn't have relied on Michael's support.
4. His father blew his top when he heard he had damaged the car.
5. Everyone was completely baffled by his speech.

- I don't know how to / I can make amends for spoiling your plans.
- Costs must be cut to the bone if the company is to survive the current economic downturn
- The young actress had butterflies in her stomach before the audition.
- He bought a new jacket on the spur of the moment.
- He couldn't envisage what life would be like out of town.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NGUYỄN BÌNH KHIÊM – VĨNH LONG

A. PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM

I. PHONOLOGY (10pts)

1. D 2. C 3. D 4. C 5. A 6. C 7. A 8. D 9. B 10. D

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE (20pts)

1. B 2. B 3. A 4. A 5. D 6. C 7. A 8. A 9. B 10. D
 11. B 12. B 13. C 14. B 15. C 16. D 17. B 18. A 19. A 20. D

III. READING : (20pts)

Reading 1 : 1. C 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. C 6. C 7. C 8. D 9. C 10. B

Reading 2 : 1. B 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. B 6. A 7. C 8. A 9. B 10. A

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST : (10pts)

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. B 6. D 7. C 8. B 9. A 10. C

A. PHẦN TỰ LUẬN

I. VERB TENSES/Form (10 pts):

- | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (1) have been zapping | (2) won | (3) were educated |
| (4) ends | (5) will represent | (6) have begun |
| (7) wanted | (8) were not endowed | (9) would all be naturally gifted |
| (10) should produce | | |

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10PTS)

- | | | | | |
|-------------|---------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| (1) through | (2) out | (3) out | (4) alone | (5) up |
| (6) around | (7) in | (8) through | (9) on | (10) down |

III. WORD FORM (10 pts)

- | | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. package | 2. erosion | 3. moisture | 4. droughts | 5. existence |
| 6. exceptionally | 7. substantial | 8. sensitive | 9. research | 10. gathering |

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION : (10pts)

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| (1) theory → theatrical | (2) on → at | (3) for → in |
| (4) electrical → electric | (5) draping → draped | (6) is → was |
| (7) on → up | (8) aback → aside | (9) in → on |
| (10) enthralled → enthralling | | |

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10pts)

- | | | | |
|---------|----------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. well | 2. while / and | 3. resulting / consequent | 4. place / put |
| 5. down | 6. should | 7. harm | 8. from 9. Nor 10. it |

V. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20pts)

- Mathew positioned himself by the door so as to be able to leave the room quickly
- It hasn't been made clear to me what will be required of me in my next project
- The fact that they survives the accident was nothing short of a miracle , in my opinion
- What was in which led you to believe that Sue and Jack were going to split up?

5. I did something in my power to prevent this problem from arising
6. Robert took exception to being left out of the team
7. I don't think you were justified in making such a fuss
8. Laura had a lot of problems to contend with during her childhood
9. All of a sudden there was a loud applause from the audience
10. Such was the controversy caused by the film that it was banned in several parts of the world.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN TRÀ VINH – TRÀ VINH

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY

1. B 2. C 3. D 4. B 5. C 6. B 7. B 8. D 9. A 10. C

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURES

1. D 2. A 3. B 4. B 5. C 6. C 7. A 8. A 9. A 10. B
 11. C 12. D 13. D 14. C 15. B 16. A 17. D 18. D 19. D 20. B

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Passage 1

1. B 2. D 3. C 4. A 5. D 6. B 7. C 8. C 9. B 10. A

- Passage 2: 1. v 2. i 3. iv 4. vi 5. No
 6. Yes 7. Not given 8. No 9. Yes 10. Yes

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST

1. D 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. B 6. C 7. A 8. B 9. D 10. C

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES / FORMS

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. not having been | 2. might have had | 3. had been hoping |
| 4. to have overpaid / to have been overpaying | | 5. are being uncovered |
| 6. will have to be prepared | 7. could have expressed | 8. has now been reached |
| 9. being spent | 10. would have assumed | |

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS

- | | | | | |
|----------|------------|---------|---------|--------|
| 1. to | 2. up to | 3. off | 4. on | 5. up |
| 6. under | 7. through | 8. into | 9. from | 10. at |

III. WORD FORM

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. governor | 2. nickname | 3. Revolutionary | 4. victorious |
| 5. lawless | 6. controversial | 7. presidency | 8. Removal |
| 9. historian | 10. unhappiest | | |

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. remain – remaining | 2. by – since | 3. pregnant – pregnancy |
| 4. longest any - longest of any | 5. Since – At | 6. record - recorded |
| 7. with – or | 8. increasing – increasingly | |
| 9. dead – deadly | 10. limit - limiting | |

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST

- | | | | | |
|------------|----------|-----------|---------|-------------|
| 1. because | 2. come | 3. result | 4. with | 5. way |
| 6. thought | 7. price | 8. are | 9. many | 10. impacts |

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

1. You can't go on a bus without hearing someone talking about snobbery.
2. Such was his enthusiasm that he apparently ignored any warning signs.
3. He gives the impression of having spent all his life abroad.
4. It's the way their fans adulate them that corrupts pop stars..
5. **Reading between the lines**, it seems neither Cole nor Ledley King will be going to Japan.
6. **There is a strong likelihood** that the house will be pulled down.
7. The faculty library is located **within a short distance of** the office.
8. I suggested he phone his mother and he did it **there and then/ then and there**.
9. Kevin was always level-headed with **both feet on the ground**.
10. When the reasons behind the decision were explained, it all **fell into place**.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NGUYỄN QUANG ĐIỀU – ĐỒNG THÁP

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

I. PHONOLOGY (10 pts)

1. D 2. A 3. B 4. B 5. D 6. C 7. A 8. B 9. C 10. A

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURES (20 pts)

1. C 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. B 6. B 7. C 8. D 9. B 10. C
11. B 12. D 13. A 14. A 15. B 16. A 17. C 18. B 19. C 20. C

III. READING COMPREHENSION

READING 1 (10 pts)

1. C 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. A 6. C 7. B 8. C 9. A 10. A

READING 2 (10 pts)

1. D 2. J 3. G 4. H 5. L 6. C 7. F 8. K 9. B 10. E

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 pts)

1. C 2. A 3. C 4. A 5. D 6. A 7. B 8. A 9. D 10. B

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSE / FORM (10 pts)

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. is/was presented | 2. was/has been much emulated |
| 3. diminished | 4. saw 5. extended/ extending |
| 6. have been directed /were directed | 7. presented 8. permits/ has permitted |
| 9. is | 10. serving |

II. PREPOSITONS/ PHRASAL VERB (10 pts)

1. off 2. up 3. out 4. through 5. out 6. out 7. back/off 8. through/off

III. WORD FORM (10 pts)

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|------------|
| 1. COMMONLY | 2. INDEPENDENT | 3. OVERSEEING | 4. CENTRAL |
| 5. MONETARY | 6. AVAILABILITY | 7. SECURITIES | |
| 8. UNEMPLOYMENT | 9. AUGMENTED | 10. INFLATION | |

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 pts)

1. is 2. the 3. be 4. ✓ 5. so 6. because 7. ✓ 8. why 9. ✓ 10. ✓

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10pts)

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| 1. reach | 2. up | 3. make | 4. possible | 5. arrival |
| 6. placed | 7. to | 8. detail | 9. trying | 10. for |

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20pts)

1. Nowadays, barber's shop are known as hairdresser's.
2. There has been a decrease in the number of people who smoke these days.
3. Ginolo must have been paid a lot for that Renault ad.
4. Travellers look down on those who lead a more sedentary life.
5. You fail to take certain factors into account in your essay.
/ You fail to take accounts of certain factors in your essays.
6. It hasn't sunk in yet.
7. We were not taken in by his smooth manner.
8. The disagreement is a lot of fuss about nothing.
9. The tone of his voice brought (it) home to me how serious the situation was.
10. All tenants must comply with the regulations about guests.

TRƯỜNG PHỔ THÔNG VIỆT MỸ – CẦN THƠ

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE

I. PHONOLOGY

1. D 2. A 3. D 4. A 5. D 6. D 7. D 8. C 9. C 10. A

II VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE

1. A 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. C 6. B 7. B 8. D 9. A 10. B
11. A 12. A 13. B 14. A 15. D 16. A 17. B 18. D 19. B 20. A

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Passage 1

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. B 6. C 7. C 8. C 9. A 10. D

Passage 2

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. C 6. T 7. T 8. T 9. F 10. F

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST

1. B 2. D 3. C 4. A 5. A 6. B 7. A 8. A 9. D 10. B

B. WRITTEN TEST

I VERB TENSES/FORMS

1. will be doing 2. will be 3. ask 4. belong 5. died
6. have met 7. to show 8. love 9. has visited 10. suffered

II. PREPOSITIONS

1. in 2. up 3. from 4. with 5. with 6. Like 7. in 8. of 9. on 10. for

III. WORD FORM

1. retirement 2. merely 3. controlled 4. addictive 5. treatments
6. varied 7. resistance 8. digestion 9. likelihood 10. circulatory

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

1. been 2. computerised 3. many 4. too 5. it is
6. whether 7. which 8. review 9. whole 10. reigned

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST

1. lifestyle 2. especially 3. herself 4. fire 5. through
6. willing 7. quarter 8. overland 9. hand 10. all

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

1. Petrol is highly inflammable, so you mustn't smoke while filling your car.
2. When we later returned to the shop, there was no sign of the manager.
3. She had your safety at heart when she asked you to leave.
4. The pickpocket appeared and in a flash my wallet was gone.
5. Their marriage has stood the test of time.
6. At no time did it seem likely that the disagreement would be settled
7. Not for another six months did Sally meet him again.
8. Our mother threatened not to give back our pocket money if we didn't behave ourselves.
9. He was said not to have been aware of the gravity of the situation.
10. He will continue to treat you unfairly until you stand up to him

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NGUYỄN THỊ MINH KHAI – SÓC TRĂNG

Part A: MULTIPLE CHOICE

I. PHONOLOGY (10ms)

(Mỗi câu đúng được 1 điểm)

- A. 1. C. 2. B. 3. A. 4. D. 5. C.
B. 1. A. 2. A. 3. A. 4. A. 5. B.

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURES (20ms)

1. C 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. A 6. A 7. C 8. D 9. D 10. D
11. B 12. C 13. C 14. B 15. B 16. A 17. C 18. C 19. B 20. D

III. READING COMPREHENSION (20ms)

Reading 1

1. C 2. D 3. B 4. C 5. A 6. A 7. A 8. B 9. D 10. C

Reading 2

1. B 2. E 3. C 4. B 5. D 6. A 7. E 8. C 9. B 10. E

IV. MULTIPLE CHOICE CLOZE (10ms) (Mỗi câu đúng được 1 điểm)

1. D 2. B 3. D 4. C 5. D 6. B 7. C 8. A 9. B 10. B

Part B: WRITTEN TESTS

I. VERB FORMS AND TENSES (10ms)

1. was mentioned 2. has gained 3. has already claimed
4. has been asked 5. chopped 6. has refused 7. have come
8. has been said 9. (have been) cutting 10. has been struck

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10ms)

1. off 2. up to 3. in for 4. up with 5. down
6. up 7. into 8. to 9. of 10. with

III. WORD FORMS (10ms)

1. worldwide 2. violinists 3. impression 4. membership 5. musicians
6. whatever 7. threaten 8. elsewhere 9. intention 10. permission

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10ms)

Line	Errors	Corrections
1	The	Delete "the"
...1.....	...so.....	...Delete "so".....
...3.....	...strip-cartoons.....	...strip-cartoon.....
...4.....	...it.....	...Delete "it".....
...5.....	...to.....	...Delete "to".....
...7.....	...more.....	...more than.....
...9.....	...ecologies.....	...ecologists.....
...10.....	...to.....	...Delete "to".....
...12.....	...being.....	...Delete "being".....
...13...	...out.....	...Delete "out".....
...15...	...arrive.....	...arrive at.....

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10ms)

1. with/ under 2. up 3. if/ provided 4. out/ down 5. that/ which
 6. being 7. much 8. in 9. as/ since 10. the

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20ms)

1. The excuse for the war declaration (for the declaration of war) was the defense of their territorial rights.

Or The excuse for the war declaration was to defend their territorial rights.

2. He received a six-month prison sentence for his part in the robbery.
 3. No sooner had the new editor been appointed to the post, he fell ill.
 4. Much as I admire his courage, I think he is a foolish.
 5. Nobody is to blame for the fact that the meeting was cancelled.
 Or Nobody is to blame for the cancellation of the meeting.
 6. In terms of education, his childhood years had been well spent.
 7. Mark came up with the solution to the problem.
 8. It makes no difference to me whether we have the meeting today or tomorrow.
 9. Their problems are all of their own making.
 10. My daughter has grown out of the jumper you knitted for her.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN BẠC LIÊU – BẠC LIÊU**A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS****PART 1: PHONOLOGY (10 POINTS)**

I. 1. A 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. C

II. 1. B 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. A

PART 2: VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE (20 POINTS)

1. D 2. A 3. D 4. A 5. C 6. D 7. C 8. A 9. B 10. B

11. C 12. A 13. B 14. A 15. B 16. B 17. C 18. D 19. C 20. C

PART 3: READING COMPREHENSION (20 POINTS)**I. Read the passage and then choose the best answer (10 points)**

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. C 5. C 6. C 7. D 8. D 9. B 10. D

II. Read the passage..... (10 points)

A.5 B.10 C.11 D.2 E.1 F.3 G.9 H.6 I.4 J.8

PART 4 :GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 POINTS)

1. D 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. C 6. D 7. B 8. B 9. D 10. C

B. WRITTEN TEST**PART 1: Verb tenses/ form (10 points)**

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. given | 2. distinguished | 3. had been sitting |
| 4. had stolen | 5. shouldn't have done | 6. will get |
| 7. was returned | 8. did | 9. glancing |
| | | 10. have got |

PART 2: Prepositions and phrasal verbs (10 points)

- | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|---------|----------|
| 1. with | 2. out | 3. out | 4. off | 5. away |
| 6. through | 7. beyond | 8. across | 9. away | 10. down |

PART 3: Word forms (10 points)

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. officially | 2. unreliable | 3. cautiously | 4. odourless | 5. unsatisfactory |
| 6. irresponsibility | 7. irreparably | 8. widespread | 9. applicable | 10. terrified |

PART 4: Error identification (10 points)

- | | | | | |
|---------|-------|------------|---------|---------------|
| 1. this | 2. on | 3. forward | 4. that | 5. which |
| 6. ✓ | 7. ✓ | 8. away | 9. ✓ | 10. therefore |

PART 5: Open cloze text (10 points)

- | | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. supplied / provided | 2. medicines | 3. floods | 4. destroyed | 5. rooms |
| 6. dams | 7. protect | 8. danger | 9. encourage | 10. international |

PART 6: Sentence transformation (20 points)

- She can't have done it on purpose.
- I am *so annoyed by my little brother sometimes*.
- It was such an interesting film that I had seen it many times.
- Not a tear did she shed when the story ended in tragedy.
- He is by no **means** stupid./ By no means is he stupid.
- It seems/ appears/ look as if/ though we have been given the wrong address.
- I work best when I am under **pressure**.
- The expiry date (for/on/of) this visa is December 31st 2012.
- The story he told us is/was **beyond** belief.
- He stood/held/kept his **ground** against his adversary.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN PHAN NGỌC HIỂN – CÀ MAU**PART A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (60pts)****I. PHONOLOGY (10pts)***Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others*

1. C. 2. A. 3. C. 4. A. 5. D.

Find stresses. Cross (X) the syllable number that the main stress falls on each following word. 0 has been done as example.

Syllable number	1	2	3	4	5
1. although		X			
2. nevertheless				X	
3. metropolis		X			
4. lackadaisical			X		
5. timetable	X				

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURES (20pts)

1. C. 2. A. 3. D. 4. B. 5. A. 6. C. 7. C. 8. B. 9. B. 10. C.
11. D. 12. A. 13. A. 14. B. 15. C. 16. A. 17. C. 18. A. 19. A. 20. D.

III. READING COMPREHENSION

PASSAGE 1:

1. B 2. B 3. D 4. A 5. D 6. A 7. D 8. C 9. B 10. C

PASSAGE 2: 1. g 2. a 3. d 4. i 5. f 6. b

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST:

1. D. 2. C. 3. A. 4. D. 5. B. 6. D. 7. C. 8. D. 9. C. 10. B.

PART B: WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES/FORMS:

Supply each blank with the correct tense / form of the verb . (10 pts)

1. "You (be) _____ to the Tower of London?"
"Not yet. I (want) _____ to go ever since I (arrive) _____ in London, but something always (come) _____ up. I (hope) _____ (go) _____ sometime soon. Perhaps you (like) _____ (come) _____ with me.
Have you been – have been wanting – has always come – hope – to go – would like – to come
2. You (be) _____ president of the country, what changes you (want) _____ (introduce) _____?
Were you – would you want – to change
3. I wish I (not eat) _____ so many cakes. They (make) _____ me (feel) _____ quite ill.
Had not eaten – have made – feel
4. I (go) _____ to see the film last night but at the last minute I (receive) _____ an important phone call and (have) _____ to stay at home to finish some urgent work. I (not regret) _____ it since I (hear) _____ from my friends who (go) _____ that it (not be) very good.
Was going – received – had to stay – do not regret – have heard – went – was not

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS. (20 pts)

Supply each blank with ONE correct preposition/adverb particle.

1. The amount of water absorbed BY cotton wool is greater than that OF paper.
2. You won't solve your problems BY wallowing IN self-pity.
3. Tom lectured his son ABOUT the danger OF riding a motorcycle.
4. Tuck your shirt IN your trousers.
5. The river was teeming WITH trout.
6. She is so thirty FOR success that she would do anything.
7. He is a solicitor BY profession.

Complete the following sentences by filling in the blanks with suitable phrasal verbs (5ms)

1. The school examination for eleven-year-olds was _____ done away with _____ some years ago.
2. It's no good pretending, you've got to _____ face up to _____ reality.
3. At first Tim insisted he was right, but then began to _____ back down _____.
4. A huge crowd _____ turned out _____ in the pouring rain to cheer the president.

5. Has Tony's new book _____ come out _____ yet?
6. Whatever Jean _____ sets out _____ to do, she finished.
7. We had to stop building when the money _____ gave out _____.
8. Boris played badly, and said he was _____ out of _____ practice.
9. Diana's prize _____ made up _____ for all her earlier disappointments.
10. These rainy Monday mornings _____ get _____ me _____ down _____.

III. WORD FORMATION

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. expulsion | 2. freewheeling | 3. disbandment | 4. uninhabitable |
| 5. discouragement | 6. sandlot | 7. loudspeaker | 8. abnormal |
| 9. lifer | 10. standstill | 11. | 12. |

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

Line 1 – gapping – gapped

Line 2 – grammatical – grammatically

Line 5 – be – have

Line 8 – include – including

Line 11 – accuracy – accurate

Line 2 – words – word

Line 4 – sentence – sentences

Line 7 – use – used

Line 9 – to worry – worrying

Line 12 – on – in

V. OPEN CLOZE TES

- | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 1. working | 2. unlike | 3. stood | 4. visit | 5. invited |
| 6. luck | 7. ended | 8. flashing | 9. reached | 10. heels |

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION:

1. Because of his conviction for fraud, the trainer lost his licence.
– His conviction for fraud cost the trainer his license.
2. You'll have to spend at least \$ 500 to get that sort of camera.
– You won't _____ get that sort of camera less than \$ 500.
3. The mistake arose because of inaccurate accounting.
– It was from _____ inaccurate accounting that the mistake arose.
4. We had to postpone the meeting because of bad weather.
– Bad weather led _____ to the postponement of the meeting/to the meeting's being postponed.
5. You cannot make use of this offer after 15 December.
– This offer is only _____ available/valid until 15 December.
6. The managing director suggested not appointing any new staff. FREEZE
– The managing director suggested a FREEZE on the appointment of the new staff.
7. They hate each other intensely. SWORN
– They are SWORN enemies.
8. There is no need to be so upset about the result. SHED.
– There is no need to SHED any tears over the result.
9. It is by no means certain that he was responsible for the crime. QUESTIONABLE
– It is QUESTIONABLE whether he was responsible for the crime.
10. The house is dirty because no one bothers to keep it clean. TROUBLE
– The house is dirty because no one takes the TROUBLE to keep it clean
(The reason the house is dirty is that no one takes the TROUBLE to clean it.)

MỤC LỤC

A. LỚP 10

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ QUÝ ĐÔN – VŨNG TÀU	5	415
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TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ KHIẾT – QUẢNG NGÃI	108	431
TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ QUÝ ĐÔN – KHÁNH HÒA	116	432
TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LƯƠNG VĂN CHÁNH – PHÚ YÊN	124	433
TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NGUYỄN BÌNH KHIÊM – QUẢNG NAM	132	435
TRƯỜNG THPT PHAN CHÂU TRINH – ĐÀ NẴNG	140	436
TRƯỜNG CHUYÊN LONG AN – LONG AN	147	437
TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN TIỀN GIANG – TIỀN GIANG	157	438
TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NGUYỄN BÌNH KHIÊM – VĨNH LONG	165	439
TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN TRÀ VINH – TRÀ VINH	175	441
TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NGUYỄN QUANG ĐIỀU – ĐỒNG THÁP	183	442
TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÝ TỰ TRỌNG – CẦN THƠ	192	443
TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NGUYỄN THỊ MINH KHAI – SÓC TRĂNG	201	444
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B. LỚP 11

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TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LƯƠNG THẾ VINH – ĐỒNG NAI	260	453
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TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN THẮNG LONG – LÂM ĐỒNG	278	456
TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NGUYỄN DU – ĐẮK LẮK	287	457
TRƯỜNG THPT PLEIKU – GIA LAI	295	459
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TRƯỜNG THPT CHU VĂN AN – NINH THUẬN	320	463
TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ KHIẾT – QUẢNG NGÃI	328	464
TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LƯƠNG VĂN CHÁNH – PHÚ YÊN	338	465
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TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN BẾN TRE – BẾN TRE	352	468
TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NGUYỄN BÌNH KIỆM – VĨNH LONG	359	469
TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN TRÀ VINH – TRÀ VINH	369	470
TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NGUYỄN QUANG ĐIỀU – ĐỒNG THÁP	378	471
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SÁCH PHÁT HÀNH TẠI

***HỆ THỐNG NHÀ SÁCH & SIÊU THỊ CỦA
CÔNG TI CỔ PHẦN VĂN HÓA DU LỊCH GIA LAI TRÊN TOÀN QUỐC**

***HỆ THỐNG NHÀ SÁCH & SIÊU THỊ CỦA
CÔNG TI CỔ PHẦN VĂN HÓA PHƯƠNG NAM TRÊN TOÀN QUỐC**

- ĐÀ NẴNG:** NS MINH TRÍ - 103 Lý Thái Tổ
- QUẢNG NGÃI:** NS TRẦN QUỐC TUẤN - 526 Quang Trung
- NHA TRANG:** CÔNG TY CP PHS - 34 - 36 Thống Nhất - Nha Trang
SIÊU THỊ TÂN TIẾN - 11 Lê Thành Phương
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www.nhasachhongan.com.vn

Email: baolongco_ha@vnn.vn

18D Nguyễn Thị Minh Khai - Q.1 - TP.HCM

ĐT: 38246706 - 08083021 - 39107095 ♦ Fax: 08083017



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